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1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1891-2,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.
VOL. VIII.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1891-2.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STOCK AND BRANDS BRANCH.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

THE HONORABLE SYDNEY SMITH, ESQ., M.P., MINISTER FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

Sir,

In submitting the valuable and interesting Report of the Chief Inspector of Stock, I have to express regret that it has not been made available for distribution at an earlier date, but the pressure of work in the Government Printing Office has been so great that a proof of the Report has only just been received. However, it is to be hoped that the information contained in the preliminary Report published on the 31st January last will, to some extent, have satisfied the requirements of the public.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

Department of Mines,

Sydney, 24th July, 1891.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 1 May, 1891.

On the 31st January last I submitted a Progress Report for the year ending 31st December, 1890, giving the approximate number of the horses, cattle, and sheep then in the Colony; and I have now the honor to submit for your consideration my complete Report for that year on the working of this Branch, which is as usual based very much upon Inspectors' estimates—owners still showing very little inclination to furnish data. It will be seen that the actual number of cattle and sheep in this Report exceed those in the Progress Report, while the number of horses is slightly less.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

I.—INSPECTORS AND THEIR WORK.

1. *The Inspectors.*

There are now forty-eight inspectors, having charge of sixty-three Sheep Districts.

2. *The Inspections made.*

The inspections made during the year were as follows:—

Of Stock	20,571
„ Reserves	4,520
„ Pounds	371
„ Dogs	1,458
„ Pigs	1,717
Under Pastures and Stock Protection Act	5,260
Under Public Watering-places Act	1,266
Total	35,163

This would give an average of 732 inspections made by each of the forty-eight inspectors, and is an increase of 84 inspections on last year.

3. *Horses, Cattle, and Sheep inspected.*

Horses.—The number of horses inspected during the year was 98,511 by forty-seven inspectors.

Cattle.—The number of cattle inspected during the year was 1,299,878.

Sheep.—The number of sheep inspected during the year was 28,378,925. This is an increase on last year's inspections of horses, 7,675; of cattle, 275,535; and of sheep, 175,588.

4. *Inspections at Homebush Sale-yards.*

During the year bi-weekly visits to the Homebush yards have been made, with the view to inspecting the stock yarded. The total number of stock submitted to auction was as follows:—Cattle, 93,406 head; sheep, 1,634,330, or a weekly average of 1,796 cattle and 31,429 sheep, being an increase of 69 cattle and 1,137 sheep on the weekly average, as compared with previous year. These inspections are called for not only for the prevention of disease but also to check stock stealing, and with that view the inspector sees that the brands and marks of the stock correspond with those in the permits or travelling statements accompanying the stock, which are collected and filed in this office for future reference, should, as it at times happens, inquiry be made with respect to stock suspected of being stolen.

5. *Distance travelled by Inspectors during the year on duty.*

The total number of miles travelled by forty-eight inspectors was 187,798, or an average of 3,912 each per annum, being a decrease of 47 miles for each inspector as compared with the previous year.

6. *Prosecutions and Convictions.*

The prosecutions instituted during the past year were as follows:—

Under Sheep Act	70
„ Imported Stock Act... ..	...
„ Brands Act	7
„ Pastures Act... ..	200
„ Public Watering-places Act	22
„ Impounding Act	4
„ Slaughtering Act	2
Total	305

This shows a decrease in the number of prosecutions for the year. The decrease was under the Sheep, Imported Stock, and Public Watering-places Acts. There was an increase under the Brands, Pastures, Impounding, and Slaughtering Acts, as compared with those of the previous year.

The number of convictions were:—

Under Sheep Act	65
„ Imported Stock Act... ..	...
„ Brands Act	6
„ Pastures Act... ..	160
„ Public Watering-places Act	11
„ Impounding Act	4
„ Slaughtering Act	2
Total	248

II.—

II.—HORSES.

1. *The Number.*

The number of horses in the Colony during the thirty years previous to and including 1890 was as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	251,497	1871	337,597	1881	398,577
1862	233,220	1872	304,100	1882	328,026
1863	273,389	1873	328,408	1883	326,964
1864	262,554	1874	334,462	1884	337,172
1865	284,567	1875	357,697	1885	344,697
1866	282,587	1876	366,703	1886	361,663
1867	278,437	1877	328,150	1887	390,609
1868	280,201	1878	336,468	1888	411,368
1869	280,818	1879	360,038	1889	430,777
1870	280,304	1880	395,984	1890	444,163

This shows an increase of 13,386 during the year, and is due principally to an increase in the number of breeders, good season, introduction, settlement, and to the returns being more complete.

The number of horses in each Sheep District will be found in Appendix A.

2. *The different Breeds.*

Draught.—The numbers returned under this head are—Ordinary, 123,069 ; thoroughbred, 21,094 ; total, 144,163.

Light Harness.—The number returned as ordinary is 98,443 ; thoroughbred, 15,494 ; total, 113,937.

Saddle.—The number of ordinary is given as 158,963 ; thoroughbred, 27,100 ; total, 186,063.

3. *Horses introduced.*

From other districts.—The number of stud horses introduced was 199, and stud mares, 326 ; ordinary mares, 3,227 ; and horses, 3,795.

From other Colonies.—The number introduced by sea was—Stud horses and mares, 76 ; and ordinary horses and mares, 203.

The number introduced overland was 36 stud mares and 102 stud horses ; and ordinary, 2,300 mares and 2,963 horses.

From England and other Countries.—The number introduced under this head was 21. For particulars see Appendix B.

4. *Horses fit for sale.*

The numbers returned as being fit for market during the coming year are 23,875 draught ; 24,262 light harness ; and 34,835 saddle.

Of this number it is estimated that 21,341 are suited for the India and China markets.

The number of horses exported during the year was 4,698.

5. *Improvement.*

In forty-six districts the horses are said to be improving. The principal reasons given are—Introduction of superior stud horses, breeding from good mares, more attention to the rules of breeding, and better prices obtainable ; and in fourteen districts there is no improvement. In three districts they are deteriorating,—the reasons given being too much light blood introduced, breeding from weedy mares for racing purposes.

6. *Diseases in Horses.*

This year has been unusually free from epizootic diseases in horses.

Anthrax was reported in two districts.

Australian Stringhalt occurred in two districts.

Strangles.—Has during the year been of a mild character, and has been reported in fourteen districts.

Prurigo.—Continues to give trouble in seven districts. Cleanliness of the horse's body and washing with caustic soda and water— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to a pint of water—are said to give good results. A full account of this disease appeared in the report for 1889.

Influenza.—In the end of the year a rather severe outbreak of this disease, vulgarly known as Pink-Eye in horses, occurred in Sydney and the suburbs, and very few of the stables escaped. Where the ailment was taken in time and the horses properly treated and cared for there were few or no deaths ; but where the horses were worked after they were attacked, or where the proper treatment was not adopted, or the horses were neglected, there were a good many losses. The disease will be found fully described and its treatment given by Mr. Government Veterinarian Stanley under Appendix C.

7. *Losses in Horses through Accidents, &c.*

The losses in horses from wire in chaff and other accidents, as reported, amount to 1,734.

8. *Wild Horses.*

The number of wild horses in the Colony is estimated at 4,490, which shows an increase on the previous year of 260.

9. *Tax on Entire Horses.*

A large majority of owners are still in favour of a special tax being placed on entires.

III.—CATTLE.

1. *Number.*

The returns of cattle in the Colony during the thirty years ending 31st December, 1890, stand as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	2,271,923	1876	3,131,013
1862	2,620,383	1877	2,746,385
1863	2,032,522	1878	2,771,583
1864	1,924,119	1879	2,914,210
1865	1,961,905	1880	2,580,040
1866	1,771,809	1881	2,597,348
1867	1,728,427	1882	1,859,985
1868	1,761,411	1883	1,640,753
1869	1,795,904	1884	1,425,130
1870	2,195,096	1885	1,317,315
1871	2,014,888	1886	1,367,844
1872	2,287,660	1887	1,575,487
1873	3,794,327	1888	1,622,907
1874	2,856,699	1889	1,741,592
1875	3,134,086	1890	1,909,009

This shows an increase during the year of 167,417, and a decrease as compared with the decennia 1 year 1880 of 671,031.

The number of cattle in the several Sheep Districts will be found in Appendix A.

The number of cattle introduced from the other Colonies was 517,371, and the number exported from this Colony was 146,427.

2. *Different Breeds.*

Shorthorns.—The number of pure-bred and stud Shorthorns is estimated at 55,345; and ordinary, 688,293; total, 743,638.

Hereford.—Pure and stud, 31,543; ordinary, 210,226; total, 241,769.

Devon.—Pure and stud, 12,166; ordinary, 64,438; total, 76,604.

Black-pollled.—Pure and stud, 1,180; ordinary, 1,311; total, 2,491.

Ayrshire.—Pure and stud, 3,935; ordinary, 8,024; total, 11,959.

Alderneys.—Pure and stud, 1,529; ordinary, 2,047; total, 3,576.

Holstein.—Pure and stud, 6.

Buffalo.—Pure and stud, 10.

Brittany.—Pure and stud, 100.

Crosses.—First crosses, 7,635; ordinary, 821,221; total, 828,856. The crosses are estimated as follows:—Shorthorn and Hereford, 281,819; Shorthorn and Devon, 105,774; Hereford and Devon, 53,430; Shorthorn and Black-pollled, 9,069; Ayrshire and Shorthorn, 24,223; Jersey and Shorthorn, 2,471; the balance, 352,070, being unrecognisable.

There is a comparatively large increase in the milking breeds of cattle. This arises through many of our cattle-owners in the coast districts having turned their attention to dairying instead of fattening for market; and it is believed that this change will continue and increase.

3. *Cattle introduced.*

From other Districts.—Stud bulls, 334; stud cows, 543; total, 877; ordinary cattle, 101,872.

From other Colonies by Sea.—Stud bulls, 29; stud cows, 216; total, 245.

Overland.—Stud bulls, 134; stud cows, 225; ordinary cattle, 516,767; total, 517,126.

From Countries outside the Australian Colonies.—Bulls, 6; cows, 10; total, 16. Of these 8 were Shorthorn and 8 Devon. For particulars see Appendix D.

4. *Increase and Decrease of Cattle.*

In forty-five districts the cattle are reported to be increasing, for which the following reasons are given—(1.) The good season and natural causes. (2.) Increase in number of owners. (3.) Considerable numbers of store cattle have been introduced from Queensland. (4.) More owners have taken to breeding cattle, and are stocking-up their runs, cattle having become good property of late. In the remaining districts they are decreasing on account of large sales, owners not breeding or stocking-up, and changing for sheep.

5. *The "Cast" of Fat and Store Cattle.*

The estimated "cast" of fat cattle to be sent to market during the coming year is 342,238, and store cattle, 206,056. From fourteen districts the fat cattle are principally sent to Melbourne; from two districts they are principally sent to Adelaide and Tasmania; and the remaining districts supply the markets of Sydney, Maitland, Mudgee, Bathurst, Orange, Goulburn, Tamworth, and Albury. The principal markets for store cattle are Muswellbrook, Maitland, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, and Wodonga.

6. *How kept.*

The number of cattle kept wholly in paddocks is returned as 1,486,357; on open runs, 252,254; and the balance, 170,398, are depastured both ways.

7. *Improvement and Deterioration.*

In thirty-nine districts the cattle are said to be improving; in twenty-one districts they are stationary; and in three districts deteriorating. The principal reasons given for the improvement are—introduction of good stud stock; more attention and care in selection; also, in culling and keeping in paddocks. The reason given for deterioration is inattention to breeding, many owners breeding from all sorts without respect to breed or quality.

8. *Their Diseases and Ailments.*

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—In thirty-five districts, on 219 runs, the cattle were reported as affected with pleuro-pneumonia; and in twenty-eight districts the cattle are reported as being free from that disease.

In thirty-one of the infected districts the disease is attributed to introduction of cattle and contact with infected travelling-stock from Queensland, and in the remaining four infected districts the cause is unknown.

Inoculation was tried on 202 holdings in twenty-nine districts, and in every case with satisfactory results—the disease leaving the herds without further loss.

The number of owners in favour of inoculation is given as 8,293; against, 729; undecided, 2,072; and 9,268 opinions not known.

The number of owners in favour of compulsory inoculation in the case of infected herds is given as 7,050; against it, 1,737; undecided, 2,046; and 9,529 opinions not known.

Of the opinion expressed, this shows a very large majority of owners in favour of the compulsory inoculation of all herds in which the disease appears; and it is hoped that legislation in this direction will soon be obtained.

Cultivation of Virus.—No further attempt has been made by the department in the cultivation of virus, as the matter has again been taken up by Mons. Loir, at the instance of the Queensland Government, and he is dealing with it in a comprehensive and exhaustive manner, the Government of this Colony having granted him the use of the laboratory, on Rodd Island, to carry out his experiments.

A report of the work he has done in searching for the microbe of pleuro-pneumonia, and the result he has attained, as well as an account of the new and important discovery made by M. Laquerriere, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris—that freezing does not affect the vitality of the microbe organ of that disease—will be found in Appendix E to this report.

Tuberculosis.—In the present state of the law inspectors of stock have not power to interfere with cattle affected with tuberculosis, but their meat can be seized and destroyed by the Inspectors of slaughter-houses. In order, however, to as far as possible prevent diseased animals from being killed for human food, inspectors from this department attend the sales at Homebush and Maitland, and if there are any cattle which are diseased they point them out to the police who see that they are not killed for human food. During the year forty-seven animals have been dealt with in this way at Homebush, but although the action thus taken prevents diseased animals which are offered in the sale-yards in Sydney and Maitland from being slaughtered for food, there is little or no surveillance elsewhere, and many cattle affected with tuberculosis and cancer are no doubt killed for food. It is very desirable, therefore, that the inspectors of stock should, wherever tuberculosis or cancerous animals are found, have power to condemn and order their destruction.

Mr. Alderman Playfair recently moved in this direction, in the City Council, and it is to be hoped that the measure which he proposed should be framed, will soon be brought before Parliament and passed into law.

Cumberland Disease.—From six districts the number of cattle reported to have died from this form of anthrax is 593, being 89 less than the previous year.

Symptomatic Anthrax or Blackleg is reported to have carried off 430 head in eight districts, being a decrease of 352 on the previous year.

Cancer.—Cattle to the number of 1,291 are reported from twenty-four districts to have died of tubercular swellings in the throat, being a decrease of 706 on the previous year.

Red Water.—From one district 30 deaths are recorded. The disease is prevalent in certain localities in the coast country.

Ophthalmia occasionally assumes an epidemic form, and the losses are in some cases considerable. From eleven districts 490 deaths are recorded from this cause.

Blaine has not been reported this year.

IV.—SHEEP.

1. *The number.*

The number of sheep in the Colony during the thirty years ending 31st December, 1890, stands as follows:—

1861	...	...	6,119,169	1876	...	...	25,269,755
1862	...	...	6,558,896	1877	...	...	21,521,662
1863	...	...	7,169,126	1878	...	...	25,479,484
1864	...	...	9,082,463	1879	...	...	30,062,910
1865	...	...	9,650,106	1880	...	...	35,398,121
1866	...	...	11,644,593	1881	...	...	36,591,946
1867	...	...	15,066,377	1882	...	...	36,114,814
1868	...	...	16,000,090	1883	...	...	37,915,510
1869	...	...	16,848,217	1884	...	...	31,660,321
1870	...	...	16,218,825	1885	...	...	37,820,906
1871	...	...	16,766,012	1886	...	...	39,169,304
1872	...	...	17,873,696	1887	...	...	46,965,152
1873	...	...	18,990,595	1888	...	...	46,503,469
1874	...	...	22,797,416	1889	...	...	50,106,768
1875	...	...	25,353,924	1890	...	...	55,986,431

The number of sheep in the several Sheep Districts will be found in Appendix A.

Increase and Decrease.

This shows an increase for the whole Colony of 5,879,663. The increase in this instance was greatest in the central portions of the Colony and less in the eastern and north-eastern, with an actual decrease in the south-western districts, through rabbits and grass-hoppers.

The number of sheep imported during the year was 598,077 and the number exported was 2,973,232, being an increase in the exports over the imports of 2,375,155 sheep.

2. *The different Breeds.*(1.) *Merino.*

Combing.

	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Pure and stud—Superfine ...	61,867	766,751	270,223	406,913	1,505,754
Ordinary	96,650	2,415,693	1,674,301	1,504,344	5,690,988
					<u>7,196,742</u>
Pure and stud—Medium ...	103,686	1,427,415	484,937	876,227	2,892,265
Ordinary	178,225	6,959,915	3,503,608	4,237,840	14,879,588
					<u>17,771,853</u>
Pure and stud—Strong ...	51,106	1,192,789	571,934	716,722	2,532,551
Ordinary	115,823	5,077,386	3,323,421	3,116,202	11,632,832
					<u>14,165,383</u>
Total, Combing					<u>39,133,978</u>

Clothing.

Pure and stud—Superfine ...	17,994	322,780	207,070	212,384	760,228
Ordinary	33,646	848,171	626,731	507,601	2,016,149
					<u>2,776,377</u>
Pure and stud—Medium ...	34,423	534,942	253,325	349,861	1,172,551
Ordinary	79,557	3,407,233	1,682,761	1,860,367	7,029,918
					<u>8,202,469</u>
Pure and stud—Strong ...	27,112	677,173	307,708	449,650	1,461,643
Ordinary	45,247	1,273,371	1,003,205	767,974	3,089,797
					<u>4,551,440</u>
Total, Clothing					<u>15,530,286</u>

Total number of Merino Sheep... .. 54,664,264

(2.) *Long-woolled and cross-bred Sheep.*

Pure and stud—Lincoln ...	5,274	41,265	34,835	30,746	112,120
Ordinary	6,799	76,113	62,492	41,278	186,682
					<u>298,802</u>
Pure and stud—Leicester ...	2,800	25,880	19,401	17,043	65,124
Ordinary	5,003	42,501	50,415	30,345	128,264
					<u>193,388</u>
Pure and stud—Downs ...	881	5,260	4,424	3,905	14,470
Ordinary	769	8,778	7,119	6,483	23,149
					<u>37,619</u>
Pure and stud—Romney Marsh ...	15	27	.....	30	72
Ordinary	39	81	.....	40	160
					<u>232</u>
Total number, Long-woolled Sheep ...					<u>530,041</u>

(3.) *Crosses.*

Crosses of the above breeds (long-woolled) with Merino principally.	4,982	269,916	332,278	181,950	792,126
Total, crosses					<u>792,126</u>
Grand total					<u>55,986,431</u>

Sexes and Classes.

Rams	871,898
Ewes	25,373,440
Wethers	14,420,188
Lambs	15,320,905
	<u>55,986,431</u>

3. Sheep introduced and imported.

(1.) Australian.

(1.) From other districts in this Colony—Stud, 6,969; ordinary, 2,383,490; total, 2,390,459.

(2.) Overland from other Colonies—Stud, 4,378; ordinary, 590,005; total, 594,383.

(3.) By sea from other Australian Colonies—During the year 3,443 stud sheep have been introduced from the other Australian Colonies by sea; of these 3,036 arrived by special ship, and in charge of the owner, and were, under the Regulations of 31st July last, admitted without quarantine or dressing, while 407 which arrived previous to that date, or which have been imported since that date, but did not arrive by special steamer, nor in charge of the owner or his servants, received one or more dippings.

The prohibition still exists against the importation of sheep from Western Australia and New Zealand, as neither of these Colonies can yet be declared free from scab.

(2.) Foreign.

(4.) From England and Countries and Colonies other than Australian—222 stud sheep have been introduced, subject to a quarantine of 90 days and three dressings.

All these sheep, both Australian and Foreign, after being taken inland, were examined by the inspectors for the districts into which they went, and reported to be in good health and free from infection.

For the particulars as to description of sheep introduced and imported, and their breeders or importers, see Appendix F.

4. Long-woolled and cross-bred Sheep.

Amongst the long-woolled sheep the Lincoln is said in a large majority of the districts to give the best returns in wool and in weight of mutton, the cross-bred sheep being second.

The number of these sheep is far below what it ought to be, for there are large tracts of country in the Colony well adapted for long-woolled and cross-bred sheep, and there is no doubt but that where the land will carry them they pay much better under proper management than the ordinary merino, while now, with the prospect of a large surplus of fat sheep and heavy shipments of frozen mutton, there is every inducement to owners with suitable country to put their older ewes to Leicester, Lincoln, and Shropshire Down rams.

The wool of the cross brings about as good a price as the merino per pound, is very saleable and the butchers prefer the cross-bred sheep, which are, of course, heavier, and bring more money.

Some eight or ten years ago there was a much larger proportion of long-woolled and cross-bred sheep in the Colony, but they were so troublesome to keep with the style of fence then so common that the majority of owners replaced them by the merino.

I understand that in New Zealand, where the sheep are principally cross-breeds, they have good 7-wire fences, which with say three interlacings of fine wire between each set of posts, make a thoroughly effective fences, even for long-woolled and cross-bred sheep. It has been proposed to effect the same object by a couple of lines of barbed wire. This might perhaps answer, but I think the interlacing is better than barbed wire.

5. The "Cast" of Fat and Store Sheep.

The annual "cast" of fat sheep for the ensuing season is estimated at 6,454,480, and store sheep 8,080,480.

6. How Sheep are kept.

Paddocked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,188,395
Shepherded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181,127
Both ways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616,909
									<hr/> 55,986,431

7. Condition of the Flocks.

In forty-four districts the sheep are said to be improving, the principal reasons given being—more attention to breeding, paddocking, introduction of high-class rams and ewes, more careful classing and culling, and good seasons.

In thirteen districts they are said to be stationary, and in six districts they are deteriorating. The reasons given are—Effects of bad seasons, breeding from inferior ewes, bad management, bad selection of rams, and purchase of stores.

8. Lambing.

The general average for the whole of the Colony of the paddocked sheep is returned by inspectors at 71½ per cent., and shepherded sheep at 64¼ per cent. In twenty-four districts the lambing was high, in twenty-eight districts medium to fair, and in ten districts very low. The reason given for the high percentage is the favourable season and good condition of ewes, runs not overstocked, while the fair and low percentages are attributable to wet and cold seasons during lambing, poverty of ewes, want of feed and water, worms, numbers of lambs having perished through heavy rains and floods, and flocks harassed by dogs.

From returns received it appears that the lambing takes place in 22 districts during autumn, in 5 districts during winter, in 11 districts during spring, in 5 districts during autumn and spring, in 2 districts during winter and spring, and in 6 districts during autumn and winter.

The paddocked sheep show a higher percentage than the shepherded sheep by 6½ per cent.

9. *The Clip.*

Average per sheep.

Lambs.—The number of lambs shorn in the grease was 9,285,871; the number washed, 33,521; total lambs shorn, 9,319,392.

Sheep.—The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 40,935,736; creek-washed, 1,271,712; and scoured, 580,794.

The average weights of the clip are estimated as follows:—

	Lambs.		Sheep.	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Grease	1	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Creek-washed	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2
Scoured ... ..	.....	.....	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total Clip.

The total clip in the Colony for the year 1890, according to the number of sheep, would be 40,935,736 shorn in the grease, average clip, 5 lb. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per sheep = 234,740,862 lb.; 1,271,712 sheep, creek-washed, average clip, 3 lb. 2oz. per sheep = 3,974,100 lb.; 580,794 sheep scoured, average clip 3 lb. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. = 1,905,730 lb. Lambs—9,285,871 lambs shorn in the grease, average clip, 1 lb. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per lamb = 17,556,099 lb.; 33,521 lambs washed, average clip per lamb, 1 lb. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. = 51,329 lb.; total clip, 258,228,120 lb., or an increase of 26,825,553 lb. on last year's clip, and is accounted for by a greater number of sheep having been shorn in the grease this year than in 1889, and the favourable season.

Condition of clip.

In twelve districts the clip is reported as sound and containing a plentiful supply of yolk; in seventeen districts weak, and containing only a small amount of yolk; and in thirty-four districts very weak, owing to absence of yolk. On the whole the clip was clean, but in a few districts the value of the wool was affected by grass-seed and burrs.

Exportation of Clip.

The clip grown in the Colony of New South Wales is shipped principally to England, America, France, and Germany, and considerable portions of it is so from the ports of the three neighbouring Colonies, as well as from Sydney and Newcastle. The portions of our clip thus shipped from the other Colonies is often mistaken as the produce of those Colonies, more particularly for that of Victoria and South Australia.

The following is an estimate of the clip sent to Sydney, and also the proportion sent across the Borders and to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane for the years 1889 and 1890:—

Port of Shipment.	1889.			1890.		
	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.			
Sydney	161,240,577	3,101,814	164,342,391	187,400,915	3,701,744	191,102,659
Melbourne	54,265,699	1,519,199	55,784,898	54,046,533	884,208	54,930,741
Adelaide	9,470,909	1,481,528	10,952,437	10,219,179	1,314,847	11,534,026
Brisbane	306,251	16,590	322,841	630,334	30,360	660,694
	225,283,436	6,119,131	231,402,567	252,296,961	5,931,159	258,228,120

This shows an increase in the quantity of wool shipped during the year from the Ports of Sydney and Newcastle of 26,760,268 lb., as compared with that shipped in 1889.

Classing the Clip.

In thirty-four districts the clip is reported as having been well classed. In the other districts it is not considered to have been so, the reasons being, owners do not think it pays, want of convenience, sheds not large enough to warrant expense, and the difficulty of obtaining competent wool-sorters.

Wool-presses.

A great number of different kinds of presses are used; those most in favour are Ferrier's Patent and Williams' and Robinson's; rack screw and pinion presses are used. There is still room for improvement in the mode of pressing, especially by the owners of small clips.

Woolpacks.

The woolpacks used are mostly Calcutta and Dundee, of various sizes, from 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. to 5 ft. 3 in., and the weight from 10 to 12 lb.

On forty-nine stations the wool is dumped before leaving.

10. *Sheep-brands and Marks.*

Ear-marking.

In most districts the system of ear-marking sheep is properly carried out, and may now be said to be approved by all the Boards.

Tattoo-marking.

This system of marking is mostly used by owners of stud-sheep, not as yet to any great extent in the case of ordinary flock sheep, but where tried it has been found to be a good preventive to sheep-stealing.

V.—DISEASES IN SHEEP.

1. *Scab.*

The flocks in this Colony and in the Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania are free from scab. It exists, but to a very slight extent, in New Zealand and Western Australia, and it is hoped that these Colonies will soon be declared clean. The importation of sheep into this Colony from New Zealand and Western Australia is prohibited.

2. *Anthrax.*

It will be seen by the Report, in the Form of Appendix G, on the Vaccination of Sheep with Pasteur's Vaccine of Anthrax for Cumberland Disease, that this treatment was tried on a large number of sheep—nearly 200,000—and, considering all the circumstances of the case, with very fair results.

3. *Foot-rot.*

In thirty-six districts the sheep have been more or less affected with foot-rot during the year, the reasons given being wet season, running on low rich pasture, and contagion. The principal remedies tried were careful paring, butyr of antimony and bluestone, bluestone and kerosene, arsenic, arsenic and lime, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, carbolic acid, and nitric acid—with satisfactory results. Of these, bluestone and butyr of antimony have been most effective for hand-dressing, and arsenic in troughs. For proportions of mixtures, see Government Veterinarian's report hereto as Appendix H.

4. *Fluke.*

In seventeen districts the sheep were affected with fluke, through wet seasons, depasturing on low swampy ground, unsound country, and rank pasture. The remedies used were salt, tar, and turps, sulphate of iron, and Liverpool salt and sulphur, with good results; but the best course where it can be followed is to remove the sheep to salt bush country, and where that cannot be done, to keep the country free from surface water by means of drains run with a plough and helped with a spade.

5. *Parasitic Worms.*

In thirty-seven districts the sheep are reported as having been infested with worms to an extent of (say) 18 per cent. The wide extent of the outbreak is attributable to the frequent summer rains following upon a wet winter, which lessened the nutrition in the pasture, and lowered the stamina of the sheep, while at the same time the moisture and heat tended to an enormous development and increase of the worms. A brief statement of the worms with which the sheep were infested and the remedies used will be found in Appendix I.

VI.—PIGS.

The number of pigs in the Colony, as returned at 31st December, 1890, is 284,223, being an increase of 46,947, as compared with the returns for the previous year.

From the other Colonies 12 have been introduced by sea.

Foreign pigs are prohibited.

The number of pigs exported from Port of Sydney was 670.

Diseases in Pigs.

No disease whatever has been reported amongst pigs.

I would again call attention to the fact that the number of pigs in the Colony is very far short of what it ought to be, and our selectors and farmers will not be able to turn their holdings to anything like the account they ought to do until they go very much more extensively into the breeding and fattening of pigs, for nothing can pay them so well, if they keep the best kinds, provide suitable runs for the breeding sows and young pigs, and grow the proper food for fattening them.

Well-bred pigs are very scarce in all the Colonies, and the prohibition now in force against their importation from England should be withdrawn as soon as it is safe to do so, and the other Colonies agree to that course. By latest accounts we learn that swine fever is decreasing in England.

VII.—DOGS.

Twenty-five foreign dogs, *i.e.*, dogs from England, America, France, Germany, and other places outside the Australasian Colonies, passed through quarantine during the year—exclusive of eighty-seven ships' dogs which were quarantined (on board vessels and at Quarantine Station) during the stay of vessels in port—and 464 Colonial dogs were introduced at the port of Sydney.

179 dogs were inspected prior to exportation.

Diseases in Dogs.

Rabies is still reported as prevalent in Europe, and in London and in some other parts of England the regulations requiring dogs to be muzzled were, during the dangerous months of the year, strictly enforced, with most satisfactory results. Very few cases now occurring there.

Rigorous quarantine regulations are absolutely necessary to prevent the introduction of this disease into these Colonies.

Pasteur's method of treatment of hydrophobia continues in favour, and patients from almost every part of the world are sent to his Institute for treatment. (See Appendix J.)

VIII.—TRAVELLING STOCK.

1. *Trespass on Reserves.*

In twenty-three districts the driftways and reserves for travelling stock are reported as having been trespassed upon, more or less, by neighbouring lessees' and selectors' stock. In nineteen districts stripping of the reserves of pasture arises through their being leased to the owners of the run through which they pass. In twenty-one districts they are reported as being entirely free from trespass. Inspectors suggest, in order to enable them to exercise proper supervision over these reserves, that the boundaries should be properly marked, and I am glad to be able to state that a commencement is shortly about to be made at this most necessary work.

2. *Grass on Reserves and Driftways.*

In two districts the inspectors report that there is not sufficient grass on the reserves and driftways in their districts to enable fat stock to reach market in good condition, through reserves being included in run-holder's lease; in twelve districts that there is only sufficient in good seasons; and in forty-nine districts that, as a rule there is, except in times of drought, sufficient grass on these reservations.

From eleven districts it is reported that sheep to the number of 887,824 have passed through during the year in search of grass and water. From two districts the number of loafing sheep is given at 87,000.

3. *New Roads for Travelling Stock.*

In thirteen districts new roads are required for travelling stock, and in fifty districts no new droving roads are recommended.

4. *New Reserves for Travelling Stock.*

In fifteen districts new reserves and alterations of existing ones for travelling stock are required. In forty-eight districts there are sufficient reserves; but in a good many cases these reserves are now being curtailed in a way that will, I fear, be injurious to the stock traffic.

5. *New Wells, Tanks, or Dams.*

In twenty-four districts the inspectors report that new wells, tanks, or dams should be constructed by the Government at places which they indicate.

6. *Travelling charges for Stock.*

In eleven districts cash and bonds have been given for travelling charges on stock, the total amounting to £1,351 4s. 9d., most of which has been refunded to date on appeal to the Boards.

7. *Laws relating to Travelling.*

In all the districts the inspectors report that the provisions of the amended Sheep Acts relating to travelling stock are working fairly well, but are at times evaded, and should be amended.

IX.—REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.

1. *Brands registered.*

The number of horse and cattle brands registered up to 31st December, 1890, was 64,291. The number of brands registered during the year 1890 was—Horse brands (alone), 384; cattle brands (alone), 480; and horse and cattle brands, 1,637; making a total of 2,501.

This shows an increase of 77 in the total number of brands registered during the year as compared with 1889, and is accounted for by increased settlement. There is an increase in the number of brands transferred, while there is a large decrease in the number of brands cancelled, and addresses changed.

2. *Brands transferred.*

The brands recorded during the year 1890 as transferred were Horse brands, 14; cattle brands, 20; horse and cattle brands, 105; total, 139.

3. *Brands cancelled.*

The brands cancelled (horse and cattle) in 1890 were 162.

4. *Addresses changed.*

The number of addresses of owners changed in 1890 was 84.

5. *Compliance with the Act.*

In all the districts the provisions relating to registration and the other requirements of the Act are reported as being duly carried out.

6. *Benefits of the Act.*

The inspectors, in alluding to the benefits of the Act, report that it prevents duffing, stock-stealing, facilitates identification, assists in recovering lost stock, and otherwise is a great convenience and protection to stock-owners.

X.—POUNDS.

1. *Number and Inspection.*

There are 410 pounds in the Colony, some of which are at present closed for want of poundkeepers. The whole of the pounds are inspected periodically by the various inspectors of stock.

2. *State of Yards.*

Thirty-two of the pound-yards are reported to be old; several require renewing, being unfit for the safe custody of stock; and the remainder are said to be in a fair and good condition.

3. *Keeping and Depasturing Pound Stock.*

The provision made for the proper sustenance of impounded stock, according to the reports received, is satisfactory. As a rule poundkeepers have now paddocks for the stock.

4. *Management of Pounds.*

The poundkeepers are reported to be performing their duties, upon the whole, in a satisfactory manner, and the appointment of inspectors of stock as inspectors of pounds has had a very beneficial effect.

XI.—NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

1. *The Districts in which the Pastures and Stock Protection Act is in force.*

The Act has been brought into operation in all the districts, and during the year work has been done to the extent shown in Appendices L and M.

2. *Receipts and Expenditure under the Act.*

The amount of assessment paid by stock-owners during the year 1889 was £33,257 0s. 3d., and the amount expended £50,525 14s. 3d. The amount of assessment paid by stock-owners in 1890 was £33,649 0s. 11d., and the amount expended £39,663 11s. 6d., the difference being accounted for by the subsidy granted by the Government to the Boards, and large amount to credit of some of the Boards at commencement of the year. Three districts are reported to be in debt to the amount of £492 3s. 7d.

In eight districts full rates were levied, in forty-five districts less than full rates, while in ten districts no rates whatever were levied.

During the year the bonuses paid by the Boards for scalps ranged as follows:—For kangaroos, from 1d. to 1s.; wallaroo, 1d. to 1s.; wallaby, from 1d. to 1s.; paddymelon, from 1d. to 3d.; hares, from 2d. to 1s.; kangaroo rats, 2d. to 6d.; native dogs, from 10s. to 60s.; pups, 5s. to 10s.; bilbees, 2s. 6d.; opossum, 1d.; wild pigs, 6d. and 1s.; eagle-hawks, 2s. to 7s. 6d.; emus, 1d. to 1s.; and crows, 2d. and 6d.

3. *Estimated number of Noxious Animals.*

The aggregate of the returns by inspectors of the estimated number of noxious animals in their districts shows that there are supposed to be 1,067,104 kangaroos, 2,602,002 wallabies, 26,850 native dogs, 3,134,665 hares, and 7,880 wild pigs in the Colony.

4. *Increase and decrease.*

Kangaroos are reported to be increasing in fifteen districts, wallabies in ten districts, native dogs in eleven districts, hares in twenty-two districts, and wild pigs in five districts. In twenty-three districts kangaroos are reported to be decreasing, wallabies and native dogs in twenty-one districts, hares in two districts, wild pigs in one district, and in the remaining districts they are said to be stationary.

5. *Number destroyed.*

The number of kangaroos destroyed during the past year was 175,755; of kangaroo rats, 92,014; of wallabies, 506,137; of bandicoots, 997; of paddymelons, 2,844; of wild pigs, 5,292; of hares, 397,439; of native dogs, 9,955; of opossums, 11,169; of bilbees, 82; of eagle-hawks, 2,429; of crows, 9,149; and of emus, 383.

6. *Steps taken for their destruction.*

In the majority of the districts hunting with dogs, drives, shooting, and trapping have been adopted with satisfactory results. In forty districts poison has been used with fair to best results, for dogs, and from six districts it is reported that the results have not been satisfactory, the dogs being too cunning.

7. *Amendments suggested in the Act.*

Owners are desirous that the Amended Stock and Pastures Bill speedily become law; and they suggest that all owners of stock, irrespective of number, should be liable to an assessment, as also owners of 5 acres of land and over; that farmers and owners of orchards and vineyards should pay to the fund; that hares be included in the list of noxious animals; that the Boards be empowered to cope with the rabbit nuisance; that the Government should grant larger subsidy; that uniform rates be levied; that the rate of bonus be the same throughout the Colony; that all returns of stock be made on the same day; that adjoining Boards assimilate bonuses; and that the provisions of the Act *re* defaulting Boards be strictly enforced.

8. *Losses from Tame and Native Dogs.*

The losses in stock for the past year from the ravages of native dogs are estimated at 79,898 sheep, valued at £29,096, and from tame dogs, 57,653 sheep, valued at £24,606, making the loss from tame and native dogs together, £53,702.

XII.—COMMONS.

1. *Number and extent.*

The number of Commons in the Colony is 270, with an average extent of about 2,000 acres each.

2. *Number of Commoners, Stock, &c.*

The average number of Commoners to each Common is estimated at 135, and the average number of stock kept on each Common at 250.

In twenty-six districts some of the Commons are reported to be used for other purposes than that of grazing Commoners' stock.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Artificial Grasses.*

In twenty districts artificial grasses have been sown for pasture during the year to a small extent, in nine districts to a large extent, and in remaining districts none; the most successful being lucerne, prairie, and rye.

2. Number and Division of Runs.

The number open or unenclosed runs in the Colony is 7,197; the number enclosed is 33,605; the number partially subdivided is 12,209; and the number properly subdivided is 21,775.

3. Improvements, Fencing, Dams, Tanks, and Wells.

The number of miles of fencing throughout the Colony is estimated at 1,478,818, at an average cost of (say) £42 14s. per mile, amounting to £63,173,784.

The number of dams used for stock purposes is estimated at 30,590, at an average cost of (say) £99 7s.; number of tanks, 30,953; average cost of each, £195 11s.; and the number of wells used is estimated at 3,599, at an average cost of £199 8s. each.

Cost of fencing, £63,173,784; cost of dams, £3,038,664; cost of tanks, £6,053,034; cost of wells, £716,604; making a total of £72,982,086, as representing the amount expended by way of improvements, &c.

4. Plants and Weeds.

(1.) Prevalence.

In ten districts *trefoil burr* grows to a considerable extent, in twenty-four districts to a very large extent, in eleven districts to a slight extent, and in eighteen districts there is none reported.

In twenty districts *variegated thistle* is reported to a slight extent, in fifteen to a very large extent, in fourteen to a considerable extent, and fourteen districts are reported as free from it.

In seventeen districts *black thistle* is reported to a slight extent, in eighteen to a very great extent, in fifteen to a considerable extent, and thirteen districts are reported to be free from it.

In twenty-one districts the land is reported as being infested to a very large extent with *Bathurst burr*, in twenty-three districts to a considerable extent, in twelve districts to a slight extent, and in seven districts the land is not infested.

In fourteen districts other noxious weeds grow to a slight extent, in seventeen districts to a very large extent, in twenty-one districts to a considerable extent, and in eleven districts there is none reported.

Darling-pea and *Roley-poley* are reported to be growing in a few districts.

(2.) Legislation for Noxious Weeds.

Legislation is urgently required for dealing with noxious weeds and plants, more especially the *Bathurst burr*, the prevalence of which is inflicting very serious loss on travelling stock.

(3.) Cost of clearing Commons, Reserves, &c., of Weeds.

The cost of clearing the Commons of noxious weeds throughout the Colony is estimated by inspectors at £258,504; the police paddocks, £11,733; the travelling stock reserves, £234,700; and the droving roads at £253,397; amounting in all to (say) £758,334.

5. Examination of intending Applicants for appointment of Inspector.

During the past year two examinations were held by the Stock Board of Examiners. The following table shows the result:—

Date of Examination.	Number of Candidates.	Names of successful Candidates.	Nature of Certificate issued.
March 24 1890.	9	J. W. M'Kellar	2nd class.
		J. W. Chanter	"
		G. W. Lee	"
		H. E. Palmer	"
July 28	6	J. A. T. Rochfort	"
		W. A. Trevarthen	"

It will be seen that fifteen candidates presented themselves for examination, and that six were successful in obtaining second-class certificates.

6. The Stock and Pastures Bill.

It is hoped that the Government business will, in the coming Session of Parliament, admit of this measure, which is so urgently required, being passed.

7. The Chilled Meat Trade.

I am glad to be able to report that a commencement will, in the course of the next few months, be made at this trade. [Particulars in Appendix K.]

APPENDIX C.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

The Government Veterinarian to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, 20 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to report that the present horse sickness is Epidemic Influenza, chiefly of the hepatic form, called bilious fever. It has often been seen in Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Sydney, and has been described by veterinary writers in all parts of the world, as long as veterinary literature has existed, under a variety of names, intended to convey the writers opinion of its pathology, derived from the prevailing symptoms of the affection, such as "rheumatic influenza," "hepatic influenza," "enteritic influenza," "epizootic pneumonia," "epizootic cellulitis," and the more recent and absurd Americanism, "pink eye." The last is ridiculous, because the natural healthy colour of the conjunctiva of the horse's eye is pink, and in this particular disease the conjunctiva is far more frequently of an orange red colour, i.e., jaundiced; sometimes it is crimson, as the disease progresses becoming a dirty brown, and even slate colour, but it is never pink until health is restored.

Character.—It is a contagious equine fever due to germinal matter invading the system, producing disastrous changes in the blood, which interfere with nutrition, excite congestion, and occasionally inflammation of important organs or tissues.

Cause.—The germs of this disease are always lurking about, and epidemics are due to exceptional climatic changes that have a lowering effect on the health of horses, and at the same time favour the vitality of the disease germs.

The worst cases are amongst hard-working horses in overcrowded sheds, with bad sanitary surroundings; next come fat horses, and the least susceptible are horses that are in good working condition, cleanly kept, and well cared for; if such have the disease at all it is in a mild form, and they speedily recover.

Symptoms.—In the onset loss of appetité, drowsy headache, pain in the limbs, general weakness; in many cases the eyelids are swollen, tears trickle down the face; there may be discharge from the nostrils, and occasionally coughing; the eye will be found scarlet and orange colour, the tongue furred, breath offensive, the heart beats feebly but quick, the pulse is small and weak, the dung is soft, and the urine high-coloured; there is a general rise of the bodily temperature.

As the disease progresses the symptoms will depend on its course, which is very variable, as the numerous names given to the disease indicate. The vital forces in many cases overcome the toxic effects and excrete the poison from the system; it is to assist this process that we have recourse to treatment.

The Treatment.—This should consist of rest, pure air, shelter from sun, rain, or wind, bran mash, and cut green food with drachm doses of chlorate of potash, carbonate of ammonia, or nitrate of potash given in the drinking water; if the case has been taken early enough, and the surroundings are good, the fever will abate, and recovery be complete in a very few days.

Unfortunately many horses are worked at the commencement of the illness, then they are completely knocked up, and they present a variety of bad symptoms, owing to the mischief being located in individual organs, such as those of respiration, or the bowels, liver, spleen, lymphatic glands, or cerebro-spinal system. The location can only be diagnosed by the educated veterinarian, and every case should be treated to suit the nature and stage of the illness; dropsical swellings are a favourable indication, but time and patience must be allowed for recovery. No case is cured until the horse is playful at exercise.

I would caution owners to beware of amateur veterinary advice, as far more harm is done by ignorant treatment than by the disease. To illustrate my meaning, a horse with this sickness often has an anxious countenance, dilated nostrils, rapidly panting flanks due to acute pain, which may be owing to congested liver, laminitis, or other obscure complication, but the charlatan says he has got it on the lungs, and proceeds to torture the poor brute by blistering his sides, bleeding, setoning, &c. Such treatment as bleeding, blistering, or purging is very antiquated and erroneous. Thirty years ago I wrote a prize essay on this subject, proving the fallacy of the depletive treatment then in practice. I advocated alkalies, stimulants, then tonics; this line of treatment is now usually adopted, and has proved most successful.

My advice is to employ the best qualified veterinary surgeon available, and to see the poor animal has a good nurse, with pure air, cleanliness, rest, and comfort. It is cruel to turn sick horses out to shift for themselves. My thanks are due to my veterinary friends and others, who have courteously shown me suffering animals, and have given every information; and I can assure you there is no cause for alarm where judicious skill is properly applied in controlling the disease.

EDWARD STANLEY, F.R.C.V.S.

APPENDIX D.

FOREIGN Cattle imported.

Names and Adresses of Importers.	Where Imported From.	Breeds.				Total.	
		Shorthorns.		Devons.		Males.	Females.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
James Mitchell, Tabletop, Albury	England .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
C. Tindall, New England .....	" .....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2
J. C. Manchee, Willow Tree ...	"	1	2	1	2	2	4
Wm. Smith, Willow Tree	"	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Donnelly Bros., Wagga Wagga ..	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
H. C. White, Havilah	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		5	3	4	4	6	10

APPENDIX E.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Report of M. Loir—Cultivation of Virus.

THE following is a translation of the report of M. Loir, by Mr. H. S. Dutton, assistant to Professor Pasteur, to the Queensland Government:—

“The Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, K.C.M.G., &c., Chief Secretary of Queensland,—

“Sir,—At the request of the Government of Queensland I commenced, on 10th of December last, for a period of three months, which was to be extended, if necessary, a series of experiments on the subject of the preservation of the virus of pleuro-pneumonia, and of the cultivation of the microbe of that disease.

“I have now the honor to submit to you a preliminary report on these experiments, which I venture to hope will be of interest to owners of stock. If I have not up to the present completely succeeded in preserving a strong virus I have every hope of succeeding in so doing.

“Without entering, for the present, into the details of the experiments which I made, I have the honor to lay before you their results, and the conclusions at which I have arrived.

“1. The virus of the lung of an animal suffering from pleuro-pneumonia inoculated behind the shoulder of a calf from five to six months old has always proved virulent, and has always caused a large œdema. In a case of large œdema I have found, on making a *post-mortem* examination, certain portions of the lung diseased with red hepatitis.

“The liquid extracted from the pleural cavity has not always proved so constantly virulent.

“3. The liquid taken from the œdema has been found to be virulent after three successive transitions through calves; but, in order to always obtain this result, it is, I believe, necessary to briskly break the cells of the œdema with a hammer, in the manner indicated by Dr. Germont and myself two years ago in our report to the Queensland Pleuro-pneumonia Board, so as to not only allow the virus to run out more easily, but also to have in the liquid some of the solid particles, which, I believe, contain more of the virulent elements than the liquid.

“4. I have found some microbes. In the lung I have been able each time to isolate two different microbes. The one is, judging from its physiological characteristics, very closely allied to the *Straphylococcus ovyogenes aurens*, so far as I am able to ascertain. The other, a small bacillus, develops very readily in solid media; in broth it shows a growth twenty-four hours after its inoculation therein. These growths give no results when inoculated in guinea-pigs and rabbits.

“5. The growth, if preserved for ten days and then inoculated behind the shoulder of the calf, gives rise to no reactionary symptoms, and yet conserves its vitality, for, if placed in broth, it develops a growth in twenty-four hours. The same growth inoculated at an earlier stage—that is to say, after twenty-four hours' cultivation—behind the shoulder of a calf, gives rise to an œdema similar to the ordinary œdema produced by the inoculation of pleuro-pneumonia virus behind the shoulder, but this œdema has never been as large, and has never caused death. The liquid taken from this œdema, when inoculated in broth, has produced no growth, so that in this respect its effects are similar to those of the ordinary liquid taken from the œdema of pleuro-pneumonia.

“6. I have discovered this particular microbe in two lungs procured from animals which had succumbed to the disease.

“7. In different cases I have found it in the heart blood of calves that had died after inoculation behind the shoulder, and which displayed a large œdema at the spot of inoculation. The *post-mortems* were performed on these calves a few hours after they had succumbed to the effects of the disease.

“8. On one occasion, after putting a large quantity of pulp, obtained from the spleen of a calf which had died with an œdema, in broth, I had a very well-defined growth of the same microbes.

“9. Having inoculated a very young calf behind the shoulder with lung virus, I did not obtain a large œdema, but, nevertheless, the animal died in the twenty days with the synovities of the articulations. Having inoculated in broth the liquid taken from the articulation of one of the forelegs, I obtained the growth of the abovementioned microbe.

10. “A calf inoculated with a growth of the microbe which had been preserved for ten days, and which had no œdema, subsequently inoculated with lung virus, developed a large œdema, which could have been utilised for inoculations in the bush. This calf does not, therefore, appear to have been protected by the inoculation of a growth of the microbe ten days old.

“Another calf inoculated with a growth of the microbe twenty-four hours old had an œdema, but did not succumb; inoculated afresh with lung virus behind the shoulder and on the opposite side, it showed no sign of illness, so that it appears to have been protected by a more recent growth of the microbe.

“11. From a calf with a large œdema I was able to extract in a Pasteur tube (pipette) about half a pint of virus. I kept this large quantity of virus in good condition for twenty-three days, and after the expiration of this period the virus used for inoculation was found virulent.

“12. I have been able to send on several occasions to Queensland and in New South Wales full tubes containing sufficient virus to inoculate 200 or 300 animals in the tail. The tubes which I sent thus are similar to those which I use for sending anthrax vaccine up country in.

“This preliminary report will prove to you, I hope, that further researches are necessary to arrive at the certainty that the microbe I have now in hand has or has not any connection with pleuro-pneumonia. I have consequently the honor to ask you to authorise me to continue my experiments. I must add that, adopting the suggestion I have just received from the Institute Pasteur of Paris, which follows with the greatest interest these experiments, I am desirous of trying the process for the preservation by freezing of pleuro-pneumonia virus, published by my friend, M. Laquerrière, a process which I had the honor, a few days ago, to lay before Mr. Gordon, Chief Inspector of Stock. If, in effect, these experiments are confirmed, it will be easy to have a small room in the different towns up country in which refrigerating chambers exist, and to preserve in these places pleuro-pneumonia lungs. When a squatter wishes to obtain virus it will then be easy to send him a sterilised tube containing a small portion of frozen lung, and with this tube he can inoculate on his station a calf behind the shoulder, in accordance with M. Pasteur's process, and in three weeks this calf will produce a large œdema, in which he will find sufficient

matter

matter to inoculate at the tail a large mob of cattle. It would even perhaps be possible to forward the virus in large quantities, for it will always be easy to preserve by freezing a large quantity of lung collected when cattle are being slaughtered in slaughter-yards. It will be necessary to see by experience whether this process would not prove simpler than to keep up small stations, as is done since Dr. Germont and I studied the question in Queensland, for the purpose of always having a calf inoculated behind the shoulder, a process which demands a careful and experienced person to keep the station in activity."

Experiments in Paris with Frozen Lung.

The following is an account of experiments made in Paris at M. Loir's request by M. Laquerrière:—
 "The lung from a pleuro beast, collected at the slaughter-house on the 23rd April, 1890, was brought in a cold room at about 20 deg. Fahrenheit. This lung when congelated was like a hard lump, friable, and not going into decomposition. Then on the 12th of June we tried (Professor Pouchet and I) a first experiment to see if the virulence was preserved into this lung after congelation. Some glass tubes and corks were first sterilised. Small pieces of lung taken aseptically were introduced into these tubes, where they slowly thawed at the ordinary temperature. In leaving the congelated state the pulmonary tissue turns into a pretty red colour, and a bright red liquid runs from it, formed by the serosity mixed with a large quantity of blood corpuscles. This serosity was inoculated within two hours to twenty-seven cattle in a dairy in which four cattle had just been sacrificed in consequence of pleuro through the Contagious Disease Act. Eight other cattle in the same place were inoculated comparatively with the serosity from the lung of a cow which was just killed. Here follows the result of these inoculations. From the 10th to the 15th day after the operations such inflammatory symptoms as heat, pain, and stoppage, show themselves at the point of inoculation. These symptoms have, perhaps, been generally a little less marked on the beast inoculated with the fresh lymph, and more on five of the cattle inoculated with the congelated serosity, the swelling came right up to the tail, without taking the same off. Since the 12th June we have had a great many experiments with the serosity of the same congelated lung every time a part of the lung was cut in the freezing-room and put into sterilised tubes. The serosity so obtained was used as follows:—1. The same day. 2. After some days, but in keeping the tubes in a cold place in the dark. These experiments began on the 2nd June, 1889, and were continued until the 14th June, 1890, and we are in a position now to give the following conclusions:—1. A pleuro lung has kept its virulence for more than a year. 2. The inoculations made with the serosity of this frozen lung, newly collected, gave the positive result in the generality of cases. 3. The inoculations made comparatively on cattle with this serosity of a lung from a pleuro beast recently killed gave about the same result; however the effects seem to be more energetic with the frozen lung. 4. Inoculations made with tubes containing a piece of frozen lung and kept for some days, for a month and even more, gave a positive result. Nevertheless these results were less certain in proportion as the liquid was becoming older. 5. The lung submitted to the freezing process seems now, after fifteen months, in the same condition as it was on the first day."

APPENDIX F.

AUSTRALIAN and Foreign Stud Sheep offered for Sale by Auction in Sydney during the Year.

(1.) *Australian Stud Sheep.*

Name of Breeder.	Address.	Number of Rams.	Number of Ewes. ♀	Total.	
				Rams.	Ewes.
<i>By Messrs. Bruncker and Wolfe, on account of</i>					
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
F. B. Suttor.....	Bathurst	4	.....	4	...
TASMANIA.					
Messrs. W. Gibson and Son	Scone, Tasmania	473	.....	
Thomas Gibson	Esk Vale, Epping	47	.....	
Robert Taylor	Valleyfield	43	.....	
Robert Viney	Fernhill, Lymington	33	.....	
Charles B. Grubb	Strathroy	80	.....	
Herbert Gatenby.....	Rhodes	205	.....	
A. M. M'Kinnon	Mountford	44	.....	
Basil Archer	Woodside, Cressy	44	.....	
F. W. Grubb	Bcnego	56	.....	
Geo. F. Thirkell	Darlington Park, Cressy	9	.....	
F. E. Lawrence	Tasmania	14	.....	
C. A. Parker	Selma, Conara	21	.....	
Robt. Kermode	Mona Vale	86	10		
D. J. Whitechurch	Middle Park, Antill Ponds	25	.....	
J. F. Regney	Bona Vista	43	.....	
S. H. Grueber	Ormsley, Conara	1	.....	
C. Archer	Formosa	2	.....	
N. Nicholson	Campbelltown	6	.....	
				1,232	10
<i>By Messrs. Goldsborough, Mort, and Co. (Limited), on account of</i>					
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
A. L. Faithfull ..	Springfield, Goulburn.....	11	.....	
George Bruce	Loombah, Molong	19	.....	
E. K. Crace	Gungahleen, Ginninderra	4	.....	
Messrs. Jas. Gibb and Son	Berthong, Wallendbeen	5	.....	
				39	
QUEENSLAND.					
Messrs. George Clark and Co.	East Talgai	12	.....	
" Marshall and Slade ..	Glengallan	6	2		
" Hodgson and Ramsay ..	Eton Vale, Cambooya	4	.....	
				22	2

APPENDIX F—continued.

Name of Breeder.	Address.	Number of Rams.	Number of Ewes.	Total.	
				Rams.	Ewes.
TASMANIA.					
James Gibson	Bellevue, Epping	156	10		
David Taylor	St. Johnston, Campbelltown	38	16		
W. H. Gibson	Fairfield, Epping	137	1		
S. Parramore	Beaufront, Ross	140	..		
Geo. Parramore	Wetmore, Ross	85	.....	
J. B. Gibson	Perth	71	10		
G. W. Keach	Chiswick, Ross	9	17		
Chas. Field	Woodfield, Cressy	40	.....	
Wm. Gatenby	Woodburn, Cressy	50	10		
G. L. Finlay	Douglas Park, Campbelltown	32	3		
W. H. Bennett	Bloomfield, Ross	89	10		
Joseph Archer	Panshanger, Longford	59	10		
D. M'Kinnon	Dalness, Evandale	6	.....	
James Cox	Clarendon, Evandale	4	.....	
E. Dowling	Quorn Hall, Campbelltown	36	.....	
H. S. Smith	Harland Rise, Evandale	12	8		
Thos. Gatenby	Pisa, Lake River	53	..		
W. A. Gatenby	Glasslough, Epping	59	.....	
Arthur Gatenby	Lemon Springs, Oatlands	29	10		
W. H. Ralston	Woolmer's, Longford	36	26		
G. A. Jones	Moorville	32	4		
Thos. Riggall	Somercotes, Ross	27	8		
H. S. Hewitt	Fingal	6	.....	
T. G. Bisdee	Sandhills, Jericho	11	.....	
J. L. Smith	Cambach, Evandale	33	19		
Thos. Turner	Balmoral, Campbelltown	2	.....	
Frederick Lyne	Redcliffe, Swansea	5	.....	
James Lyne	Apsley, Cranbrook	4	.....	
J. C. Boyes	Strathmore	8	.....	
Messrs. Falkiner Bros	Wickford	9	.....	
				1,278	162

By Messrs. Griffiths and Weaver, on account of

NEW SOUTH WALES.

V. J. Dowling	Lue, Rylstone	.	1		
Executors of G. Rouse	Biragambi, Gulgong	11	6		
Executors of T. G. Webb	Springfield, Bathurst	5	.....	
H. C. White	Havilah, Dungaree	20	.....	
J. D. Cox	Cullenbone, Mudgee	5	4		
J. B. Bettington	Brindley Park, Merriwa	7	.....	
James Lee	Larras Lake	44	.....	
H. E. Martin	Gunnegalderie, Wellington	3	7		
J. E. Warby	Billenbah, Narandera	10	.....	
Messrs. Lackay, Wallace, and Mills	Nubba, Wallendbeen	7	2		
Messrs. Wilson and Hopkins	Errowangbang, Carcoar	10	.....	
				122	20

By Messrs. Gair, Sloane, & Co, on account of

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Messrs. M'Farland Bros.	Barooga	6	6	6	6
	Total, Australian			2,703	200

(2.) Foreign Stud Sheep.

Name and address of owner or importer.	Where from.	Number of Rams.	Number of Ewes.	Total.	
				Rams.	Ewes.
By Messrs. Alex. Wilson & Co., on account of					
AMERICA.					
E. D. Morrison	Vermont, U.S. America	70	35		
R. D. Clark	" "	10	2	80	37
By Messrs. Pitt, Son, and Badgery, on account of					
AMERICA.					
Messrs. E. N. Bissell and Son	Vermont, U.S. America	39	22	39	22
By Henry Austin, Esq., on account of					
GERMANY.					
R. C. Gadegast	Saxony, Germany	6	.....	
Otto Steiger	" "	11	6	17	6
*W. G. O'Neill, Narromine, N.S.W.	England	4	.....	
*H. C. White, Havilah, N.S.W.	.....	1	10	5	10
	Total, Foreign			141	75

* These sheep were imported direct by the owners, and were not offered at auction sale.

APPENDIX G.

VACCINATION OF SHEEP FOR ANTHRAX.

DURING the past year 193,098 sheep were vaccinated in various districts of the Colony with Pasteur's Vaccine of Anthrax, but the result has not been so satisfactory as could have been wished. Still there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of the treatment, and I believe, notwithstanding that the operation has not been successful in every case, the experience of the past season's vaccination will lead those owners who are unfortunately subject to periodical visitations of this fatal disease, to see that they have now the means at hand to reduce their losses to a minimum.

Cause of Partial Failure.

Many reasons are of course put forward as to the cause of the failure of the vaccination in the cases where deaths have taken place after the operation, and among others the following are the most likely :—

1. It has been thought by some that the vaccine was not sufficiently strong when it left the laboratory.

This cannot be the case as all the vaccine is carefully tested before despatch to the country.

2. It might have lost its potency in transit—(1) through exposure to too great heat; (2) through exposure to too much light.

It is more than probable, considering the season of the year when part of the vaccination was done and the impossibility of protecting the vaccine from heat during its conveyance by coach, that the want of success is at least in some cases attributable to either of these causes, or perhaps to both.

3. It might have lost its efficacy during the operation by exposure to the light, air, and heat.

Although Mr. Devlin no doubt took the greatest care while vaccinating the failure to some extent might possibly be attributable to this cause.

4. The vaccine might not have been powerful enough considering the terribly infected state of the land on which the sheep were running, *i.e.*, it might not have been so in the face of the fact that the ground was saturated with the germs of anthrax, no attempt having been made in by-gone years to burn the carcasses of sheep which died of the disease.

It would seem from this that when the sheep are depastured in very badly infested paddocks they should receive more than two vaccinations; but as a rule it would not be necessary to vaccinate oftener than twice until it is seen whether that is sufficient. Then if the sheep should commence to die they could be operated upon again until the mortality ceases, and, as M. Loir is prepared to revaccinate in every case where the operation is unsuccessful at the first attempt, I strongly advise owners to adopt this course, especially as the experience of those owners who adopted it is that it stopped the disease.

5. Both Mons. Loir and Mr. Devlin, and almost every one of the owners, attribute the losses to operating in hot weather, when there was not only a risk of the potency of the vaccine being destroyed but also the danger of vaccinating sheep infected with the disease, and in which the disease was incubating, inasmuch as by that time the sheep in infested country would, in many cases, be then dying from the disease.

M. Loir has decided to not vaccinate again in hot weather; only during the period between (say) the end of May and the middle of September.

When it is considered that this is the first time vaccination for anthrax has been tried on a large scale in Australia—that the operation was carried out, in some cases at what is evidently the wrong season of the year—that the vaccine had to be conveyed considerable distances by coach and buggy—and that, in some cases, the sheep were dying at the time they were vaccinated—while, as pointed out, the runs on which some of them were kept were, so to speak, saturated with the virus of anthrax,—I think it will be allowed that the treatment has, upon the whole, under the circumstances, proved satisfactory, especially as it is believed that the experience gained will enable M. Loir to be much more successful in future.

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

APPENDIX H.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

By Edward Stanley, F.R.C.V.S., Government Veterinarian.

THE past season having been such as to cause a considerable increase in foot-rot amongst sheep, the following exhaustive paper on this important subject has been prepared by Mr. Stanley, at the request of the Chief Inspector of Stock :—

There is good authority for stating the disease is contagious, but it is so only when several conditions, such as the nature of the disease, unhealthy season, and a favourable locality, occur together, all favouring the propagation of the malady. At such times the products from diseased feet have produced the disease by contact with healthy feet, or by inoculation.

There are other forms of the disease that are not contagious, and these occur most frequently. They may originate from injuries to the feet, occurring when they are weakened by prolonged wet weather, causing overgrowth and softening of the hoofs.

Professor Brown describes the structural alteration as :—

“Mechanical derangement of the hoof, and the introduction of gritty particles into the canals or into accidental fissures.”

“Softening and disintegration of the horny structure by the moisture of the soil, and of the exuded fluids from the internal membranes.”

“Irritation of the internal membrane, causing excessive secretion of epithelial cells with serous exudation, associated with increased vascularity and sensibility.”

The

The symptoms are lameness, usually in one foot, but may be in more. The foot is hot; the skin becomes inflamed between the digits; it is swollen, moist, and exudes a purulent fluid. The hoof gets undermined by the inflammation, and gradually becomes loosened from the sensitive tissues on which it grows. A looser texture of horn takes its place, and assumes a fungoid character, which grows beneath the detached hoof. Into this fungoid tissue dirt penetrates, aggravating the disease, and preventing the process of healing.

Treatment for Foot-rot.

The disease in its malignant forms, and especially when neglected in the early stages, is difficult to cure, being very slow in its progress, as many weeks are required before new hoof can grow over and protect the sensitive tissues.

Therefore the objects of treatment are to arrest the growth of fungus and to promote a healthy action in the hoof-secreting surfaces. Having done this, nature will provide a hard crust sufficient to enable the sheep to get about until the new hoof has grown and so completed the cure.

As the disease is under some conditions contagious it is advisable not to allow the affected sheep to mix with the healthy, and the attendant dressing the feet should be careful to avoid conveying the disease by contaminated hands or instruments. These should be frequently disinfected in a watery solution of carbolic acid made of a strength one of acid to twenty of water.

The very lame sheep should be culled and marked, and kept in a hospital paddock, where they can be hand-dressed two or three times a week.

To prepare the feet for dressing, overgrown hoofs should be cut into proper shape by hoof shears and knife; all the loose and diseased horn should be cut away, as it harbours dirt and prevents access of dressing; but at the same time avoid cutting into the blood, as the careless use of the knife is likely to increase the growth of the troublesome fungus. Carefully remove all dirt, maggots, &c.; then apply a strong caustic to destroy the fungus growth, so as to prepare the way for future healing applications.

There are several caustics that answer the purpose, but, as they all destroy all the tissues, much care is required in their use. The following are recommended:—Veterinarians use a red hot iron to destroy the fungus, and it is the best when judiciously used. As substitutes, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, have their advocates, but they cannot be safely used without more or less injury to the healthy sensitive tissues.

Butyr of Antimony.—With an equal quantity of tincture of myrrh is a favorite remedy, applied with a flat-stick once or twice a week until the fungus is checked. A safer remedy in unskilled hands is a very strong solution of sulphate of copper (bluestone), one part to four of water, used once or twice.

Tar.—Stockholm or American tar is sold by ship chandlers. It is obtained by distillation from wood, and possesses powerful healing properties, so that it is frequently used with other drugs for foot-rot. It is very important not to confuse this with coal-tar, because coal-tar burns the feet, and will destroy sound hoofs, therefore it is not recommended.

The following healing dressings, are any of them suitable to be used after the caustics have cleansed the feet. They may be used once a week, or more frequently if necessary, being applied with a bit of rag tied on a stick. It is not a good practice to bind the foot up with rags:—

Stockholm tar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Melted fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
or									
Stockholm tar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 parts.
Carbolic acid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 part.
or									
Stockholm tar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 parts.
Bluestone finely powdered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 part.
or									
Oil of tar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 parts.
Carbolic acid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 part.
Olive oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 part.

After a few applications of either of the above dressing, the following powder may be sprinkled on the sores daily:—

Powdered chalk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz.
Armenian bole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 "
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 "
Alum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sulphate of zinc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Fresh slacked lime, sprinkled on a bare dry surface, is a convenient form of dressing, as the sheep can walk in it and so save the trouble of application by hand. As it is not always necessary to use strong dressings the carbolic solutions, being disinfectants, known as Jey's Fluid, Little's and MacDougall's Dips, are of great service. The strength must be regulated as required at the time. As it sometimes happens in large flocks of sheep that the disease has escaped observation in its early stages it becomes necessary to treat large numbers, and to do so expeditiously to save expense. For this purpose shallow baths or troughs are used, and the sheep pass through them. In a general way this is all very well, but some care is, nevertheless, necessary. A sheep with a bad foot will go through the bath on three sound feet, and not dress the lame one. Others jump and rush through so quickly that the dressing scarcely touches them, and unless the loose horn and dirt has been removed from the feet the dressing will be unsatisfactory. The dressings are often so strong that they do harm to sound feet, make the hoofs brittle, arrest the natural sebaceous excretions round the top of the feet, burn the healthy skin, and do more harm than good by making healthy feet inflamed and tender, when they are more likely to contract the contagion of foot-rot. Therefore it is best to cull the lame sheep and treat them separately.

The

The following dressings are recommended for use in the baths or troughs. A strong dressing should only be used once, to be followed by more dilute dressings, as the circumstances may require.

Arsenic.—Arsenic is a favourite remedy, but it is very insoluble in water, therefore it is necessary to add potash and to boil the liquid a few minutes, using it when cold. Care should be taken to prevent its boiling over. It is made as follows:—

Arsenic	1 oz.
Potash	2 „
Water	1 gallon.

Soda is sometimes substituted for potash, but it is not recommended as it increases the brittleness and injures the skin of the sound feet. After using arsenical dressing sheep should be kept on bare ground sufficiently long to allow the excess of dressing to drain off the feet, otherwise there is danger of poisoning the herbage and killing the sheep.

Sulphate of copper, 1 or 2 lb. dissolved in each gallon of cold water, or bichloride of mercury, 1 or 2 oz. dissolved in each gallon of cold water, will assist recovery if the sheep are put on battens or bare clear ground for a few hours after each dressing. A repetition of mild dressings is more likely to cure than one severe application of a strong character.

APPENDIX I.

THE WORMS INFESTING THE SHEEP AND THE REMEDIES USED.

I.—KINDS OF WORMS.

THE most common, as well as the most injurious, kinds of worms with which the sheep have been infested are:—

- The "Thread," Stomach Worm (*Strongylus Contortus*).
- The "Tape," Intestinal Worm (*Tenia Expansa*).
- The Lung Worm (*Filaria Bronchialis*).

II.—THE REMEDIES.

1. For Stomach and Intestinal Worms.

(1.) The Arsenic Drench.

The proper dose is (say) 2 grains arsenic to a grown sheep, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ grain to a weaner, and 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ grain to a lamb.

Arsenic, 1 oz. avoirdupois... }	Boil slowly for half-an-hour until the arsenic is all dissolved; then add water to make mixture up to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Let it settle, and pour clear liquid quietly off, and bury sediment.
Washing soda, 2 oz. „ ... }	
Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon }	

This will drench 240 grown sheep Dose: 1 fluid ounce.

or,
With water added to make 2 gallons of mixture it will drench 320 weaners ... Do

or,
With water added to make 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of mixture it will drench 440 lambs ... Do

The greatest care and exactness should be exercised in preparing the drench. The arsenic should be ordered in packages which do not require breaking or reweighing, and the quantity used should be checked with number of sheep to be drenched. The mixture should be frequently shaken up while drenching.

This drench, which has been by far the most generally used, has been found to be very effective for stomach and intestinal worms.

(2.) Turpentine Drenches.

Turps and Milk.—1 oz. Turps, 2 oz. Milk.

Turps, Linseed Oil, and Gruel.—1 oz. each Turps, Oil, and Gruel.
Ingredients to be thoroughly mixed.

Dose: For grown sheep, 3 oz.; for weaners, 2 oz.; and for lambs, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. If the sheep are weak the dose to be reduced.

These drenches have also been found to be very effective, when repeated, for stomach and intestinal worms.

N.B.—The best modes of preparing and administering these drenches are given here, and at greater length in the *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales*, Vol. II, Part 2, pages 95 to 99.

The drenches prepared by Mr. Pottie, V.S., Sydney, and Mr. Weaver, Armidale, are also reported to be effective for these worms.

2. For Lung Worm.

(1.) The Turpentine Drenches.

These drenches, of the proportions given above for stomach and intestinal worms, administered three times at intervals of ten days, are recommended by Mr. Government Veterinarian Stanley, F.R.C.V.S., for lung worm, and have proved very effective.

The drench prepared by Mr. Pottie has been reported as effective for this worm, as also in some cases that of Messrs. Hayward and Tomlinson.

Directions for giving the Arsenic and Turpentine Drenches.—The sheep should be yarded the evening before the morning on which the drenches are to be given. They must be so on an empty stomach, and they must be kept away from food and water for three hours at least after they are drenched. *Fumigation and Intratracheal Injection* have also been tried, and it is said with considerable success for lung worm.

These operations are described in the same *Agricultural Gazette*, pages 99 and 100, but more fully in Professor Steel's *Work on Diseases in Sheep*, which sheep-owners would do well to procure.

III.—

III.—PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

1. *General.*

(1.) Avoid Overstocking.

It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge that the spread of the worm-pest is largely attributable to overstocking and the consequent eating out of the most nutritious plants and grasses. Overstocking, therefore, should for this, as well as for other important reasons, be avoided.

(2.) A strict watch should be kept.

A strict watch should be kept in a drooping summer season like the present, and if the young sheep show the least signs of ill-health (if they are not thriving as they ought) one of the most unthrifty should be killed, and a close and thorough search made for worms.

2. *Licks for Sheep.*

(1.) Salt.

The best authorities hold that, apart from the question of preventing the attacks of parasites, it pays the owner well to give his sheep all the salt they will take, for it helps to keep the sheep in vigorous health, and he gets a good return in more and better mutton, and more and sounder wool.

Although this is the case there is no doubt but that the sheep get a great deal too little salt, for, even where salt is given the allowance is often very short, and a good deal of it is wasted for the want of proper troughs and protection from the weather.

Then, again, some owners give no salt whatever, from the mistaken idea that the pasture on their holdings is of a saline nature, which renders salt unnecessary. This may have been the case in former years, but it is not so now, the pasture in many cases having deteriorated. The best course, therefore, is to try the sheep with salt, and, if it is found that they will take it, then they should have an ample supply of all the rock salt they will take, with occasional licks of Liverpool salt. The aim should be to find such a lick as will save the trouble and expense of drenching; and there is no doubt but that Liverpool salt is the best vehicle for vermifuges as well as being otherwise very beneficial as a lick.

(2.) Sulphate of iron and salt.

Half a hundredweight of sulphur of iron finely powdered and mixed well with 1 ton of Liverpool (*i.e.*, crushed), salt to be given in weather-protected troughs, constantly available to the sheep, in country at all subject to worms or fluke, and to be given in even sound country, other than the true salt-bush, when the season is such as likely to cause an outbreak of worms.

(3.) Turpentine and salt.

Mix thoroughly 1 pint of turpentine to from 28 lb. to 56 lb. Liverpool salt, according to condition and age of sheep; spread thinly in weather-protected troughs, and give every five or six weeks to the extent (say) $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 2 oz. per sheep in country where the sheep are liable to worms or fluke, and less frequently in country other than salt bush.

(4.) *Burning off the old pasture.*

One of the best means of combating the worm pest and all other parasites, and destroying their eggs, is to burn the pasture. This practice is also beneficial in other important respects—it destroys the germs of disease and improves the pasture.

For all these reasons the practice should, where practicable, be systematically carried out; and it would be so oftener if there were less overstocking, and if timely and effective precautions were taken to keep the fires within bounds.

It will be readily seen that if lambing ewes could be put on burnt feed, not only would the flow of milk be better but the pasture would be comparatively free from the worms with which the young lambs are so liable to be infested.

If burnt feed could not be got it would, if practicable, do good to put the ewes on ground where ewes and lambs had not for some time been.

(5.) *Surface and under draining.*

Surface-draining is very necessary in all the "upland" districts, and also in a great deal of the other comparatively saltless portions of the Colony; and as this can be done at a moderate expense—by running plough furrows, and helping here and there with the spade—the practice should not be neglected; for in country of that description surface water allowed to remain is certain to become breeding-places for the worms and other parasites, besides inducing foot-rot.

This is especially the case with ground over which water from springs spreads. It should be led straight to the creek by means of a shallow surface-drain; and where the surroundings are soft and boggy under-draining should be tried.

This can be done in a cheap and effective way by placing two straight saplings, 8 or 9 inches thick, 3 or 4 inches apart, in the bottom of the drain; then putting a third on the top to keep the other two apart and form an eye, and then filling up with scrub or brush over the saplings, and earth on the top of that.

APPENDIX J.

PAPER BY MONS. LOIR ON HYDROPHOBIA AND ITS TREATMENT BY PASTEUR.

Pasteur Institute of Australia, 1 May, 1891.

HYDROPHOBIA is a contagious disease which does not develop itself spontaneously, but always comes from the bite of an affected animal. Both men and animals may be affected with this disease, and men generally are so through being bitten by dogs or cats. The period of incubation—the time which elapses between the bite and the development of the disease—is very variable, and at times protracted; but death occurs in a few days after the symptoms are noticed. The result of careful observations shows that in 100 of the cases in which the bite has been followed by infection eighty have disclosed themselves in two months, and the remaining twenty cases within six months. The incubation sometimes, but very rarely, extends

extends beyond six months; and a very few cases have been known even after eleven months. Out of 100 cases of bites by mad animals about seventeen are followed by death. M. Pasteur having found that the virus of hydrophobia is in the nervous system, and that by inoculating the virus in contact with the nervous system it always gives a positive result, that is to say, death, he adopted a special method by which he was able to protect dogs against the disease and make them impervious to hydrophobia. He had done this to about fifty dogs when, in 1886, a boy of 10 years old, who had been bitten all over the body, was brought to his laboratory, and as Professors Vulpian and Grancher who were consulted by M. Pasteur were of opinion that the boy was devoted to death they approved the trial on him of the method which was so efficacious for dogs; this was five years ago, and the boy is still alive. Since that time a great many people bitten by mad dogs have come to Paris to be treated, and the results are very satisfactory; for while the death rate before the treatment where people were bitten by mad dogs was 17%, it has in the case of people who were bitten and treated at the Pasteur Institute been as follows:—

Year.	No. of people treated.	Death rate.
1886	2,157	1·02
1887	1,513	0·79
1888	1,374	0·50
1889	1,533	0·26
	6,577	0·70

Since 1887 the treatment is not only adopted in Paris but also in Austria, Russia, and Italy. This is the reason why fewer people now come to Paris for treatment. Number of people treated since 1886:—French, 6,350; English, 308; German, 37; Austrian, 84; Belgian, 230; Brazilian, 10; Egyptian, 6; Spanish, 227; American, 28; Grecian, 43; Dutch, 28; Italian, 155; Indian, 7; Moor, 1; Portuguese, 116; Roumanian, 51; Russian, 188; Servian, 1; and Swiss, 15.

The climatic influence and the season have nothing to do with the prevalence of rabies. People say generally that hydrophobia is more prevalent in summer than in winter, but by looking at the number of people who come every month to the Pasteur Institute after being bitten the contrary during these last three years seems to be true. The maximum has been at the end of winter and beginning of spring. In June and July a diminution, the minimum in September and October, and an augmentation until February with the same results for the three last years. So it seems by these statistics that the number of mad dogs is greater in winter than in summer.

Since the above was in type a communication has been received from Pasteur, confirming the views here enunciated by M. Loir, in regard to the length of the incubation of hydrophobia, and the efficacy of the regulations now in force for preventing the introduction of that deadly disease.

APPENDIX K.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FRESH MEAT TRADE.

I AM very glad to be able to report that at last (it is now ten years since I first mooted this matter) there is a prospect of an early commencement of a chilled or fresh meat trade, very largely through the energy and enterprise of Mr. Robert Hudson, of Hudson Bros.

Mr. Hudson has obtained a lease of the large and commodious meat market, with the necessary chill-rooms, erected by the Government at Darling Harbour, which have remained so long unoccupied; and he is prepared to take delivery of meat at up-country railway stations (as he is now doing at Tenterfield), to convey it in his refrigerating cars safely to Sydney at all seasons of the year, to provide the necessary accommodation for its disposal by the owners' agents in the market, and, if not sold, to keep the meat at a small cost in one of the chill-rooms till it can be sold.

I have always said that without these rooms the fresh meat trade could never be established, but with their aid its success is certain, for they give the owner of the meat, when he requires it, a margin of from fifteen to twenty days to wait a rise of market, and, instead of his having to accept what would otherwise be practically any price the buyer chooses to offer, the boot is now on the other foot, and if he will not give a fair price on the arrival of the meat it can be kept till he will do so.

While the first and most important portion of the work is the establishment of a suitable market and chill-room, it is also necessary for the proper conduct of this business that up-country killing and chilling depôts should be erected at the principal centres of the fat stock traffic, and Mr. Hudson has, during the last two years, been indefatigable in his endeavours in that direction, in the face, I regret to say, of a great deal of apathy on the part of many of our stock-owners, for whose interest, as well as his own and that of the Railway Department, there is no doubt he has been hard at work, and I am glad to say with a considerable measure of success.

A company has, with the help of Mr. Manning, been formed at Narrandera, and another, of which Mr. W. H. Walker has been the principal promoter, has been formed at Tenterfield—two important centres of the fat stock trade,—for the purpose of establishing killing and chilling depôts, where the meat will be properly slaughtered and chilled to the bone before being put into the refrigerating cars, and thus be prepared for transit and for being kept with safety till sold.

The company at Narrandera is termed "The Riverine Chilled Meat Company." They have erected commodious premises on an excellent site commanding both the Hay and Jerilderie lines, and are now busy constructing chill-rooms and taking delivery of the machinery, and they hope to commence killing and chilling by the end of September.

Slaughter-houses and chill-rooms will also be erected by the company at Hay and Jerilderie. It is not, however, intended to put up machinery at these places in the meantime, but to supply the necessary ice for cooling and protecting the meat from Narrandera, where the plant is sufficiently powerful for this, besides doing the work there.

At Narrandera the works, which are very complete in every way, are constructed to kill and chill 600 sheep and thirty bullocks a day, but on an emergency a much larger number could be put through. There is a capacious cooling-room to allow the blood heat to escape from the carcasses before passing on to the chill-room, and from there they are loaded direct into the refrigerating cars.

The

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT of the estimated number of noxious animals in the Colony at 31st December in the years 1880 to 1890 inclusive; the number of the different kinds of noxious animals killed during these years; the amount of assessment collected; the amount of Government subsidy received; and the total expenditure for each of these years.

Year.	Kangaroos.		Wallabies.		Native Dogs.		Rabbits.		Hares.		Wild Pigs.		Amount of Assessment collected.	Amount of Government subsidy paid.	Amount of Expenditure.	
	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.				
1880	5,484,000	..	3,317,000	..	30,000	..	762,300	..	..	..	..	..	£	s.	d.
1881	6,057,000	581,753	4,242,200	43,724	30,500	2,250	5,092,000	3,999	..	..	..	..	17,648	19	10
1882	4,833,000	1,452,829	3,628,000	347,842	30,800	6,980	2,500,000	188,257	..	..	..	..	45,772	12	8
1883	3,822,200	750,846	2,916,500	330,109	24,600	7,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,781	14	2
1884	3,007,000	1,403,233	2,765,700	473,609	23,300	7,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,069	15	8
1885	2,500,000	855,676	2,300,000	506,372	20,000	8,474	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,754	15	4
1886	2,226,700	1,106,478	2,952,600	594,603	33,600	9,560	..	..	301,500	28,623	2,400	562	41,585	0	0
1887	1,881,500	476,438	2,742,500	388,088	32,700	7,739	..	..	429,600	56,628	2,400	664	32,651	13	8
1888	1,338,880	667,436	3,184,700	653,285	31,405	9,619	..	..	2,044,430	176,732	3,480	12,041	25,474	2	10
1889	1,036,717	495,673	3,064,961	642,782	25,353	9,142	..	..	2,744,810	329,683	3,354	9,700	33,257	0	3
1890	1,067,104	267,769	2,602,002	506,161	26,850	9,955	..	..	3,134,065	397,439	7,880	5,292	33,649	0	11
....	8,058,131	....	4,486,575	....	78,250	....	192,256	....	994,983	..	20,181	372 644 15 4	140,551	13	6
																509,083 7 8

N.B.—The whole of the accounts of expenditure for 1890 are not yet to hand.

Sydney : George Stephen Chapman, Acting Government Printer.—1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT,

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.,

OF THE

MEETING OF CHIEF INSPECTORS OF STOCK,

HELD IN SYDNEY, JUNE, 1891.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
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MEETING OF CHIEF INSPECTORS OF STOCK,
HELD IN SYDNEY, IN JUNE, 1891.

REPORT.

WE met on Monday, 15th June, and concluded our labours on the 19th June, and were called together at the instance of the Government of New South Wales with a view to the adoption of a uniform code of regulations for the prevention of the introduction of diseases in stock in the Australian colonies, and to the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute.

DELEGATES PRESENT:—

Queensland—Mr. P. R. GORDON.

Tasmania—Mr. T. A. TABART.

New South Wales—Mr. ALEXANDER BRUCE.

The following is a copy of a circular letter, dated 13th May, 1891, addressed to the Governments of the Australasian colonies, by which this meeting was convened:—

“New South Wales,

“Sir,

“Colonial Secretary’s Office, Sydney, 13 May, 1891.

“I have the honor to inform you that on the 25th March last I received a communication from the Premier of Queensland, suggesting that the Chief Inspectors of Stock of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, should meet in Sydney for the purpose of discussing some matters of detail which need to be settled before a uniform code of stock regulations can be agreed upon by the Australian colonies. This communication was referred by me to the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, who has recently had the subject under consideration; and as it appears from the accompanying paper, marked D, prepared by the Chief Inspector of Stock for this colony, that there is very little difference between the regulations now in force in all the Australian colonies except Western Australia, he, as well as Sir Samuel Griffith, is of opinion that the adoption of a uniform code is quite practicable as well as highly desirable.

“He thinks, however, that instead of only calling the Chief Inspectors of Stock for Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria together, the chief inspectors for all the colonies should be asked to meet; and as he considers that effect should be given to the resolution adopted at the meeting of inspectors and other representatives in 1889, which recommended the establishment of an intercolonial stock institute in Sydney, Mr. Smith is desirous that this matter also should be discussed at the proposed meeting.

“I

“I therefore enclose with this a copy of his minute on these subjects, together with copies of the various papers alluded to in that minute, as per list of papers herewith for your consideration, and would, at the same time, invite you to allow your Chief Inspector of Stock to attend a meeting to be held in Sydney on 15th June next, with the view to the framing of a uniform code of stock regulations for all the colonies, and the preparation of a report on the proposed institute.

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

“HENRY PARKES.”

[Copy.]

D.

22 April, 1891.

I AM of opinion that the adoption of a uniform code of regulations providing for the interchange of stock between the Australasian colonies, and between these colonies and other parts of the world, is highly desirable; for such an assimilation of the regulations now in force in the different colonies would not only tend to the convenience of owners, and facilitate the introduction of stock from one colony into another, but it would, to a large extent, guarantee that the malignant diseases in stock, which exist in other parts of the world, but which are happily unknown in these colonies, would not be introduced, inasmuch as the same well-considered and effective regulations would then be in force in all the Australasian colonies.

I am also of opinion that effect should be given to the recommendation of the Intercolonial Stock Conference, held in Melbourne, in November, 1889, that a permanent Australasian Stock Institute should be established in Sydney for the purpose of investigating and experimenting on infectious diseases in stock, and for the study of microbiology, and the means of preventing or curing these diseases which are now attracting so much attention since Pasteur and Koch brought them so prominently under notice; and I consider the proposal that the colonies should contribute *pro rata*, according to the number of stock they own, to the support of the Institute a fair and reasonable one.

If a commodious and conveniently arranged building, on something of the model and furnished like the Pasteur Institute in Paris, were erected on the best and most convenient site for carrying out these investigations, and imparting the necessary teaching to the students, and if a thoroughly competent scientist were engaged as director, there cannot be a doubt but work would be done which would be of the greatest possible benefit, not only to the owners of stock, but also to the people generally throughout the Australasian colonies.

With the view, therefore, of obtaining the concurrence of the other colonies to the opinions which I have here expressed, the necessary copies of my minute, and of the other papers may be forwarded to the Hon. the Premier, with a request that he will cause them to be transmitted to the other colonies for their consideration, and that he will at the same time invite them to allow their chief inspectors of stock to attend a meeting to be held in Sydney at an early date, say, on the 15th June next, to prepare such a uniform code of Intercolonial and Foreign Stock Regulations as shall be approved by all the colonies, and to furnish a report on the proposed institute.

S. SMITH.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch,
Sydney, 10 March, 1891.

DRAFT CODE OF INTERCOLONIAL STOCK REGULATIONS.

At the Intercolonial Stock Conference, held in Melbourne, in November, 1889, a resolution was passed to the following effect:—“50. That a uniform Code of Regulations, embodying the resolutions passed by this Conference, be adopted by all the Colonies, and that the framing of such Regulation be left in the hands of the Victorian Government.”

In terms of that Resolution a Draft Code of Regulations was in March following forwarded by the Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to the other Colonies (see Draft marked B herewith), but although this and some of the other colonies (Victoria and South Australia) have since the Conference issued amended regulations embodying several of the resolutions of the Conference, nothing further has been done towards the completion of such an intercolonial code as contemplated by the Conference

With

With the view, therefore, to assist in framing as complete a code as possible, I have prepared another and fuller draft than that forwarded by Victoria, arranged somewhat differently, and it is thought in a preferable order, inasmuch as the regulations in this draft follow in the natural order of the action which will require to be taken under the regulations in both the foreign and intercolonial codes.

In order, again, to see where the regulations now in force in the several colonies differ, I have cut out the relative regulations and portions of regulations, and arranged them in the same order as that in which the draft code now prepared by me is framed, giving a page to each regulation, and thus keeping all the regulations on the same subject on the same page.

This, of course, admits of a thorough comparison being made, and the difference where it exists is clearly seen, while I have noted underneath what I consider that difference amounts to.

Then, as the numbers of the different regulations in which the provisions corresponding to those in this draft stand are entered on the margin, it will be easy for the correctness of my conclusions to be tested; and if it is, it will, I think, be seen that there is so very little difference between the requirements of the regulations now in force in the different colonies, that if a complete agreement cannot be arrived at by correspondence, it would, I believe, readily be so at a meeting of the chief inspectors; for the principal difference now lies in the order and arrangement of the regulations, not in the provisions of the regulations themselves.

As this is the case, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in framing a complete and effective Intercolonial Code of Regulations which will be *verbatim et literatim* the same in all the colonies, dealing with the interchange of all kinds of stock between the different Australasian colonies as well as between these colonies and all other parts of the world, and which, while it permits of the necessary importation of pure-bred foreign stock, will effectually prevent the introduction of disease.

Besides the resolution recommending a common code of intercolonial regulations, there were several other important resolutions passed by the Conference, the adoption of which would be very advantageous to all the colonies.

Among these, perhaps, the most important is resolution 33, which calls for the appointment and maintenance of an efficient and competent staff of Inspectors of Stock in every colony, not only in the interest of the colonies employing such a staff, but also in that of the neighbouring colonies; for if infectious and contagious disease is allowed to obtain a footing among the stock in any of the colonies on the mainland, it is only a question of time when it will spread to them all, unless, indeed, there is a complete stoppage of stock traffic between the colonies.

For these reasons it is most essential that each of the colonies should employ a sufficient staff of competent inspectors; and it is so especially in the face of the fact that all the colonies are now asking that their stock should be admitted into the other colonies with no, or little or no, restrictions.

If stock, therefore, are to be admitted in this way it is necessary that the colony which is asked to admit them on the certificate issued in another colony should have full confidence in the statements contained in the certificate, and that it cannot have, if, as is now the case in some of the colonies, the staff is so defective as to render it impossible for the officer granting the certificate to examine the stock and say from his own personal knowledge that they are, as he certifies, free from infection.

There is another matter connected with the intercolonial code with respect to which it is necessary that an understanding should be come to by all the colonies.

Stock will, no doubt, still continue to be brought by sea, as they have hitherto at times been for introduction, with respect to which all the requirements of the regulations have not been complied with, and it would be well to come to an understanding as to whether such stock are to be refused admission or admitted on certain terms; and, if so, what these terms should be.

In the draft which I prepared I have in two or three regulations inserted a provision to the effect that when the omission is not a material one, the colony to which the stock are brought may, with the sanction of the others, allow the stock to land if it is considered that they can be admitted without risk, but subject to certain additional precautions, which would, to some extent at least, make up for the requirements which the importer of the stock had failed to comply with, and which would entail so much additional expense on him as would prevent such a thing occurring, except through an oversight.

Another very important resolution passed by the Conference is No. 41, which recommends the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute—a matter which calls for prompt action; for the losses of stock throughout the colonies from diseases and ailments, the nature and character of which are but imperfectly

mp perfectly known, are exceedingly heavy ; and with the success which has in other parts of the world followed investigations and experiments of a similar nature to those which would be prosecuted at the proposed institute, there is every reason to believe that its establishment would be attended with the greatest possible benefit to stock-owners in all the colonies, as well as to the general public.

In summing up the result of the comparison of the regulations now in force in the other colonies with those in draft code framed by me, I have entered Queensland as the same as New South Wales on the ground that Mr. P. R. Gordon, the Chief Inspector for that colony, when recently in Sydney, went carefully through the whole of the regulations which I have framed, and is prepared to recommend their adoption by the Queensland Government.

With the view of showing still more shortly the difference between the regulations now in force in the several colonies and those in the proposed code, I have prepared comparative statements, which are submitted herewith, and marked B, C, D, and E, contrasting the latter with the existing regulations in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, in which every difference of any importance whatever is clearly set out.

As the law stands in this colony, there are several of the regulations in the proposed code which the law does not empower the Government in the meantime to notify, and their issue will have to be delayed until the Stock and Pastures Bill, which has been prepared, is passed.

ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

The statement showing the difference between the regulations now in force, and those in the proposed code may be printed and forwarded to the several Governments, with a request that early consideration be given to the proposed alterations, with a view to the adoption of a uniform code in accordance with the decision of the Conference.

S. SMITH, 17-3-91.

Mr. T. A. Tabart, of Tasmania, was elected chairman.

PRELIMINARY.

In consequence of all the colonies not being represented, it was agreed that, in revising the draft regulations, we should be guided by the opinions expressed by the Australasian Stock Conference of 1889, and that any matter brought forward and not embraced by the resolutions passed by that Conference should be adopted only as a recommendation to be hereafter submitted for acceptance by the colonies not represented.

THE FRAMING OF A UNIFORM CODE OF REGULATIONS.

The principal business for which the present meeting was convened—the framing of a uniform code of intercolonial regulations dealing with the interchange of stock between the Australasian colonies and places outside these colonies in terms of resolution 50 of the Intercolonial Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1889—was then entered upon, and the code prepared by Victoria in accordance with that resolution, and the draft subsequently framed by New South Wales having been considered, it was decided to take that framed by New South Wales for discussion, as the order of arrangement of the regulations was better and the code more complete, while the regulations in force in all the colonies were collated and contrasted in that draft.

After a full and careful consideration of these regulations in detail we unanimously agree to the draft code submitted herewith, embodying the resolutions of the Conference of 1889, together with some alterations and additions which we consider desirable, and which are set out in Appendix A hereto; and we
recommend

recommend that the draft now agreed to by us be printed and submitted to the several colonies for adoption, in as far as the same is adapted to the circumstances of each colony, according to its geographical position.

AUSTRALASIAN STOCK INSTITUTE.

The paper contributed by Mr. Bruce, see Appendix B hereto, on the proposed Australasian Stock Institute sets forth so clearly and concisely the necessity for such an institution; and the cost of its establishment and annual expense of maintenance, compared with the benefits which it would confer on the pastoral interest of Australasia, are so self-evident as to appear to us to be beyond the range of contention. As, however, the construction and equipment of a new laboratory would occupy a considerable space of time, which could in the interim be profitably employed in inquiring into several matters of urgency in connection with animal diseases, we strongly recommend the adoption of that portion of the paper which suggests the use of the Rodd Island laboratory, if it can be obtained, and securing the services of Mons. Loir as Director for the present, until arrangements are matured for an institute on a permanent and more extensive scale.

We find that the annual outlay required to maintain this temporary institute, including salary of director and his assistants, would not exceed £1,000 or £1,200.

Taking the lowest estimate, that sum divided *pro rata* among the colonies in proportion to the live stock of each at 31st December, 1889, would be as follows:—New South Wales, £337; Victoria, £131; Queensland, £313; South Australia, £52; Western Australia, £19; Tasmania, £16; New Zealand, £132; total, £1,000.

If we except New South Wales and Queensland, the amount to be contributed by each colony is so very insignificant that we cannot imagine a reason for refusal on the part of the other colonies to contribute their quota.

AN EFFICIENT AND COMPETENT STAFF OF INSPECTORS.

We desire to call attention to the resolution by which we indorse the recommendation of the Australasian Stock Conference of 1889 with regard to the appointment and maintenance of a full staff of inspectors, and the necessity for the issue of certificates of health by the officers of the exporting colony.

INTRODUCTION OF SAMPLES OF WOOL FROM EUROPE.

We also desire to call attention to the important resolution in regard to the practice of wool brokers receiving samples of wool from Europe, and to the risk of infection being introduced by this means.

THE VIEWING OF STOCK WHILE IN QUARANTINE.

In our opinion the admission of persons to view stock while in quarantine should be limited as far as possible, and that no persons should be so admitted except the owner or agent for the stock, and then only in company with an inspector.

COLONIES NOT REPRESENTED.

We deem it our duty to express our great regret at the absence of the Chief Inspectors of the other colonies, but more particularly of those within easy reach of Sydney; for there is every reason to suppose that, had they been present, a code of regulations

regulations to which all the colonies would have agreed could have been framed. And we are the more inclined to take this view from the fact that where a difference existed between us at this meeting, in regard to any of the regulations which have been adopted, it was speedily removed on the subject being discussed. We have, however, as regards Western Australia, good grounds for believing, from the tenor of the telegram received on the 12th instant from the Prime Minister of that colony (Appendix C1), that they will agree to the code framed at this meeting. We expect, also, from the terms of the telegram of the 9th instant from the Honorable the Minister for Lands, Wellington, that New Zealand (Appendix C2) will also agree to adopt a uniform code, so far as it is applicable to the circumstances of that colony. With regard, again, to the colonies of Victoria (Appendix C3) and South Australia (Appendix C4) it was to be expected, from what transpired at the Conference in 1889 and subsequently, that the Chief Inspectors for both these colonies would be present at this meeting to assist in the revision and completion of the uniform code of regulations prepared by Victoria, and forwarded to the other colonies in April, 1890, as neither the Chief Inspector for Victoria nor South Australia dissented from the resolution passed at the Conference that such a code should be framed and adopted by all the colonies; and, not only so, but, speaking more particularly as regards Victoria, Mr. Dow, the then Minister for Lands for that colony, in addressing the members of the Conference, said, "It would give him great pleasure to further their views, and he hoped that the result of the Conference would be the adoption of a uniform measure by all the colonies in matters affecting stock," and what is still more confirmatory of the view that the code was to be verbatim the same in all the colonies, is that Victoria, to give effect to resolution 50, framed and forwarded to the other colonies, the draft code already referred to.

There can be no question, therefore, what the term "uniform code" meant, as used by the Conference. If not intended that the regulations should—except as regards the reference to and the powers under the Acts under which the regulations were issued—be verbatim, such a draft would not have been made nor circulated; for, if anything else had been intended, the bare resolutions passed by the Conference would have been a sufficient guide to the colonies in framing their regulations. The remarks made by the mover of resolution 50 in bringing it forward also thoroughly confirm this. We trust, therefore, that the colonies of Victoria and South Australia will yet come to an understanding in regard to the proposed code, and give full effect to resolution 50, and that they will, with that view, go carefully over the regulations in the draft codes about to be forwarded to them, and return these drafts with the remarks they may have to make on the regulations to the Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, who will communicate with the Chief Inspectors in the other colonies; and in this way we believe a uniform code can soon be agreed to by correspondence, and without another meeting.

Since the foregoing portion of this report was agreed to, a letter has been received from the Premier of Victoria with respect to the subjects discussed at this meeting, and in reference to which we think it necessary that we should offer some remarks. It is true, as stated in the fourth paragraph of that letter, that it was left optional with each colony to adopt or reject the whole, or any part of the regulations contained in the code framed by Victoria, or even the whole of the resolutions of the Conference. But seeing that the colony of Victoria not only joined in passing the resolution for the adoption of a uniform code, but framed and forwarded to the other colonies a draft code for that purpose, we submit, with due deference, that there
cannot

cannot be any doubt but that the code contemplated was one which would, with the exceptions mentioned, be verbatim the same in all the colonies, and would, in fact, form a portion of the great work of the federation of the colonies; for there can be no question but the interchange and introduction of stock are federal matters.

With regard to the doubt expressed in the fifth paragraph as to whether anything would be gained by uniformity in procedure and phraseology, we desire to point out that the true safeguards against the introduction and spread of disease in stock in Australia is to have a complete and effective set of regulations, and to enforce them with thorough strictness in all the colonies, however great the pressure to relax them may be; and we think that the adoption of a uniform code, with the arrangement and phraseology the same in all the colonies, would not only be certain to be more complete and effective, but, what is of the greatest moment, the regulations could not then—as they now can, while differently arranged and differently expressed in all the colonies—be read in such a way as that they can, in some very important respects, admit of entirely different action being taken by one colony from that adopted in another.

To show to what we refer we will give a few instances in regard to the action taken under the Victorian and South Australian regulations.—1. While the Conference decided by a large majority, and after a lengthy discussion, that all foreign dogs should be sent to a Government quarantine, both Victoria and South Australia allow these dogs to be quarantined on their owners' premises, an utterly useless and dangerous proceeding. 2. While inspectors of stock in the other colonies do not grant certificates as to the health of stock about to be shipped to the other colonies without seeing the stock and examining them, the Victorian inspectors are in the habit of certifying that they "have no reason to doubt the owners' declaration in any particular"—*i.e.*, that the stock are sound, but they do not, we understand, examine them. 3. While the Victorian code includes the greater part of the regulations contained in the draft now adopted at this meeting, that code confers a power on the Chief Inspector of Stock which would completely destroy the uniformity and safety of these regulations. We allude to the power given to the Chief Inspector (not even to the Minister, which we consider would also be unwise) to dispense with requirements in regard to the admission of foreign stock, which would be very dangerous, and which ought not to be left at the option of any single colony.

Besides these cases, there are at least some ten or twelve other requirements of considerable importance, though not all set out in the resolutions of the Conference of 1889, in the code now adopted by us, which are not to be found in the Victorian code, but which we think it should contain.

With respect to the statement in paragraph 5 that New South Wales was not in a position to carry out the whole of the regulations as framed without further legislation, we find on reference to the regulations now in force in that colony that the defect here alluded to in regard to its legislation is comparatively immaterial, and that a bill has for some time been prepared to remedy this and other defects, and will be brought before Parliament at an early date.

With respect to the statements made in paragraphs 6 and 7, it is allowed that if the requirements there alluded to were faithfully carried out in all their details there would be no cause for asking for any alteration; but we have, we think, already clearly demonstrated that this is not the case, and that the proper remedy is the adoption by all the colonies of a full uniform (verbatim) code of regulations.

We

We are quite in accord with the opinion expressed in paragraph 8, that the question of the number and qualifications of the staff of inspectors in the several colonies is a matter for each colony; but at the same time when a colony fails, as not infrequently happens, to inspect and certify to the soundness of stock about to be introduced into another colony, and pleads shortness of its staff as an excuse for the omission, we are of opinion that the colony into which it is intended to send the stock is justified in calling attention to the state of the staff in the colony from which the stock are to come.

Of all the resolutions of the last Intercolonial Conference, there are none of greater importance, or more urgent, than that relating to the establishment of the Australasian Stock Institute, and we consider that the Minister for Mines and Agriculture for New South Wales is deserving of the thanks of the owners of stock throughout Australasia for bringing this matter prominently forward in a manner which in our opinion carries out to the fullest extent the views expressed in paragraph 9 of the letter of the Premier of Victoria. This will be seen by reference to our report on the subject, and Mr. Bruce's paper on the establishment of the institute.

THOMAS A. TABART, Chairman.
P. R. GORDON.
ALEX. BRUCE.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF CHIEF INSPECTORS OF STOCK.

HELD AT THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES, SYDNEY.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 15 JUNE, 1891.

Present :—

P. R. GORDON, Esq., Queensland.
T. A. TABART, Esq., Tasmania.
ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq., New South Wales.

BEFORE entering on the business of the meeting the delegates proceeded to Rodd Island to see the experiments being carried out by Mons. Loir.

Mr. T. A. Tabart was elected chairman.

PRELIMINARY.

Correspondence submitted. (See Appendix C.).

Telegram 9th June, from the Hon. the Minister for Lands, Wellington, New Zealand, to the Chief Inspector of Stock, that the Chief Inspector for that colony would be unable to attend.

Telegram 11th June, from the Premier, Victoria, to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, regretting cannot be represented; letter by post.

Telegram 12th June, 1891, from the Prime Minister, Perth, Western Australia, to the Prime Minister, Sydney, that his inspector cannot attend. Will be glad to make regulations agree with those of other colonies.

Telegram 12th June, from the Prime Minister, South Australia, to the Prime Minister, Sydney. Decided not to send representative. Consider establishment institute better dealt with by Federal Parliament.

Visiting Quarantine.

Letter from Henry Austin, by his attorney, H. Haege, 13th June, asking permission for visitors to see German sheep now in quarantine in Sydney.

The meeting consider this to be a matter which should be left in the hands of the Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, and that Mr. Austin be so informed, but fully endorses the existing regulations as to the admission of persons to quarantine; and it was resolved that Mr. Austin be informed that there is no analogy between the cases quoted by him—viz., the admission of sheep from England and those from Tasmania.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The meeting confirmed the opinion expressed in Resolution 50 of the Australasian Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1889, as to the desirability of assimilating the regulations in the several Australian colonies at the earliest possible opportunity.

A copy of the draft code of regulations prepared by Victoria was laid on the table, together with the draft framed by New South Wales, and it was decided to take the latter for discussion as the arrangement of the Regulations was better and the code more complete; while the Regulations in force in the different colonies were collated and contrasted in that draft.

1.

1. Division of parts,—Agreed to.
2. Rescission of existing regulations,—Agreed to as adapted to each colony.
3. Schedule of stock to which regulations now apply,—Agreed to.
4. Schedule C, what are to be deemed diseases,—The following alterations were agreed to : That the term “ swine fever ” be substituted for “ hog cholera,” and that influenza and mange in horses, and ticks and lice in sheep, be added to the diseases in the schedule.
5. Notification of quarantine,—Agreed to as adapted to each colony.
6. Interpretation of words and terms,—The following alterations were agreed to under :—
 - “ Clean vessel,” omit “ six,” insert “ three months.”
 - “ Imported stock,” omit “ and for six months after arrival.”
 - “ Fodder,” after “ with,” insert “ for.”
 - “ Owner,” after “ superintendent,” insert “ master.”
 - “ Stock,” add “ or the carcass, skin, wool, hair, horns, hoofs, or any portion of such carcass.”
7. Introduction of infected stock, &c., prohibited,—It was decided to omit the Regulation in the draft, and to substitute the following :—“ The introduction into this colony, by sea or land, of any stock, article, or things infected or likely to be infected with any disease is hereby prohibited ; and any carcass, skins, hair, wool, horns, hoof, or other portion of any carcass from any colony other than a clean colony, and by a clean vessel, except as hereinafter provided, are also prohibited ; and any stock, skins, articles, or thing so prohibited, if landed, may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister may prescribe.”
8. Veterinary surgeons not to act for owner and Government,—Agreed to.
9. Owners to give notice of arrival of imported stock whether Australian or foreign.—Agreed to, and that “ three months ” be substituted for “ six months ” under Form K.
10. The whole expense entailed by stock to be borne by owners.—It was agreed to omit “ such ” in the tenth line and to insert “ and the,” and in the eleventh and twelfth lines to omit “ stated respectively in Form T hereto in so far as they are therein specified,” and to insert “ set forth in Form T hereto and fixed from time to time by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.”
11. All risk and loss to be borne by owners,—Agreed to.
12. No stock to be landed but on inspector’s permit,—Agreed to.
13. If inspector be doubtful he may detain stock,—Agreed to.
14. Owner to receive notice when stock are ailing or destroyed,—Agreed to.
15. How notices are to be given,—Agreed to.
16. Inspectors’ directions to be carried out. Line 2 after “ shall ” insert “ with due dispatch ” ; line 9, omit “ may if not paid be.”

Part B.—Introduction of Australasian Stock.

17. Stock not to be introduced by land or sea from a colony if disease exists there among the same kind of stock, or has existed during the period stated in Form G. Line 7, after “ stock ” it was agreed to insert “ other than sheep infected with scab.”

The meeting adjourned at 5 o’clock until 10 a.m. on Tuesday.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 16 JUNE, 1891.

THE Delegates met at 10 o’clock pursuant to adjournment.

Present :—

T. A. TABART, Esq., Chairman.

P. R. GORDON, Esq.

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CONSIDERATION

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT REGULATIONS RESUMED.

18. Places at which stock may be introduced by land,—Agreed to.
 19. Owner to give notice of his intention to cross stock,—Agreed to.
 20. Conditions on which stock may be introduced by land.—The following alterations were agreed to :—

Line 5, omit "cattle or sheep," insert "stock."

Lines 7 and 8, omit "cattle or sheep," insert "stock."

Line 10, omit "of such stock," insert "thereof."

Line 11, after the word "this," insert "and the two preceding," add "s" to "regulation,"

21. Sheep to be branded before introduction,—Agreed to.

22. What shall be deemed a clean colony,—Agreed to.

23. What shall be deemed a clean vessel,—The following alterations were agreed to :—

Line 9, sub-section II, after "preceding," omit "6," insert "3."

Sub-section II, omit "she," insert "such vessel."

Sub-sections III, IV, v, omit "she," insert "such vessel."

After sub-section v, insert "And the exporter of stock shall in every case produce to the inspector examining the same a certificate that the vessel by which such stock are to be exported is a clean vessel in terms of this regulation." In considering this regulation the chairman referred to a recent case in which a number of sheep arrived by a vessel from New Zealand, an unclean colony. The correspondence in regard to the embargo on the ss. *Wendouree*, carrying sheep to Tasmania, was submitted; and the meeting expressed the opinion that, as the proposal to reduce the time from six to three months cannot have a retrospective effect, the embargo must remain unless the concurrence of the colonies not now represented be obtained.

24. Master of Australasian vessel to make declaration on arrival.—The following alterations were agreed to :—

Line 2, omit the words "make and."

Line 4, after "hereto," insert "make as provided in" the next preceding regulation.

Line 6, after "shall" omit "fail or delay," insert "have failed."

LANDING OF SKINS FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

A LETTER dated 16th June, from Messrs. Brunner and Wolfe, Sydney (Appendix C5), on the subject of vessels trading from this port to New Caledonia, Fiji, and to the northward, not being allowed when they return to port to land the skins of sheep taken for ship's use was then submitted to the meeting, when it was agreed that in such cases the landing of skins is attended with danger, and should not be allowed except for transhipment to a foreign port.

CONSIDERATION OF REGULATIONS RESUMED.

25. Declaration and certificate to be produced to inspector examining stock,—Agreed to.

26. Infected Australasian stock how to be disposed of.—The following alterations were agreed to,—

Line 2, after "landed" omit "or within three months thereafter."

Line 4, after "hereto" insert "except horses affected with influenza."

27. If found free from infection stock other than sheep to be allowed to land,—Agreed to.

28. Australasian horses and dogs accompanied by declaration and certificate may be landed on permit of Customs officer,—Agreed to.

29. Australasian horses and dogs not accompanied by declaration, &c., to be examined by an inspector and pay fee.—The following alteration was agreed to,—
 Line 9, after "horses" omit "and of two shillings and sixpence (2s. 6d.) for inspecting such dogs," insert "or dogs."

30. (i.)—Conditions on which imported Australasian sheep are introduced.—The following alterations were agreed to,—(4.) After “cleansed” omit “and disinfected,” insert “as the inspector at the port of shipment shall direct.”

(ii.)—Australasian sheep in certain cases admitted subject to quarantine and dipping,—Line 10, after “dressed” omit “as the Chief Inspector,” insert “or otherwise disposed of as the Minister shall direct,”—Agreed to as amended.

(iii.) Clean Australasian sheep imported into another colony may be introduced into this.—The following alterations were agreed to:—

Line 1, after “colony” insert “by a clean vessel.”

Line 11, omit (ii) insert (i).

Line 12, omit “by special steamer,” after “and” insert “are.”

Line 18, omit “and Sydney,” insert “hereunder.”

31. Australasian stock not to be transhipped without the written permission of an inspector,—The following alteration was agreed to,—Line 3, after “stock,” omit “nor any skins.”

32. Australasian stock on a foreign vessel,—It was agreed to omit all words from and including “provided,” in line 8, to the end of the regulation.

33. Foreign stock not to be put on an Australasian vessel,—It was agreed to omit “six,” in line 11, and insert “three.”

34. What foreign stock and things are not admissible,—It was agreed to omit “is,” in line 2, and insert “are.”

(iv.) Line 3, to omit “animals” and insert “stock.”

35. Foreign stock permitted to be introduced,—Agreed to.

36. Port at which foreign stock can be landed,—Agreed to.

37. Notice to Chief Inspector of intention to import foreign stock,—It was agreed after “foreign,” in line 1, to insert “horses.”

38. Declaration by owners and certificate by District Inspector prior to starting foreign stock for port of shipment,—Agreed to.

39. Foreign stock shipped from Great Britain or Ireland to be so from London or Glasgow,—It was agreed to alter the heading to read, “Foreign cattle and sheep to be shipped from London or Glasgow,” and in line 1 after “all” to omit “horses” and insert “foreign.”

40. Stud stock and stock for ship’s use to be examined at port of shipment by approved veterinary surgeon,—Agreed to.

41. The veterinary surgeon inspecting stock to obtain declaration, &c., and examine stock and certify to health or otherwise of stock,—It was agreed to omit all the words in line 9 after the word “mentioned.”

42. Skins of stock slaughtered or dying on board not to be landed,—Agreed to.

43. Duty of master of vessel while in waters *re* foreign stock and their treatment by inspector,—Agreed to.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17 JUNE, 1891.

The Delegates met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Present :—

T. A. TABART, ESQ., Chairman.

P. R. GORDON, ESQ.

ALEXANDER BRUCE, ESQ.,

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CONSIDERATION OF REGULATIONS RESUMED.

44. The master and attendant to make declarations to Customs officer first boarding vessel,—Agreed to

45. How foreign stock on arrival are to be dealt with. Master to give bond to keep ship’s stock, &c., securely,—Agreed to. 46.

46. Stock on board a foreign vessel to be examined by an inspector and veterinary surgeon.—Agreed to.

47. How foreign stock found to be infected are to be dealt with. The following alteration was agreed to :—Lines 1 and 2 omit “or within six months after they are landed, or.”

48. How foreign stock intended to be landed are to be provided for in quarantine,—Agreed to.

49. Quarantine of foreign imported stock. The following alteration was agreed to :—Line 18, after “Owner,” omit “in,” insert “within” after “days,” insert “from the date of the examination aforesaid.”

50. Duration of quarantine for foreign stock.—It was resolved to recommend that the quarantine for foreign sheep be reduced to sixty days ; and that swine (at present prohibited) be admitted on a quarantine of ninety days.

51. Foreign sheep to be dressed in quarantine,—Agreed to.

52. How foreign stock are to be released from quarantine,—Agreed to.

53. If owner refuses or fail to take delivery stock may be sold,—It was agreed to omit in lines 5 and 6 “the consolidated revenue.”

54. Restrictions on removal of stock or articles from quarantine,—Agreed to.

55. No person to enter quarantine ground without permission, and persons entering to disinfect clothes, &c.,—Agreed to.

56. *Post mortem* of Stock dying in quarantine. The following alterations were agreed to :—

Line 1. After “or” omit “be” insert “are.”

Lines 2 and 3. Omit “either by an inspector or” insert “by a.”

57. Australasian Stock not to be taken nor allowed to stray on to a foreign quarantine,—Agreed to.

Miscellaneous re Foreign Stock.

58. Foreign stock landed without passing through quarantine to be held to be infected stock,—It was agreed to omit after “be,” in line 3, “held to be infected stock” and to insert “destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister shall direct.”

59. Australian stock coming into contact with foreign stock to held to be foreign,—Agreed to.

60. No one but the attendant or person authorised to touch foreign stock,—Agreed to.

61. No foreign stock shall be transhipped without the inspector’s authority in writing,—It was agreed to omit “any” in line 7 and to insert “some.”

62. No carcasses nor any fodder fittings nor litter to be allowed to fall or be put overboard,—Agreed to.

63. Foreign stock fittings, &c., to be disinfected while in the waters of this colony,—Agreed to.

64. Foreign fittings to be disinfected, and no foreign fodder or other food for stock nor litter to be landed,—It was agreed to omit in the heading the words, “Foreign fittings to be disinfected and,” and in line 7, after “any” to omit “Fittings.”

Part D.—Penalties, Confiscations, &c.

65. Who shall be deemed to have committed an offence,—Agreed to.

66. Penalties not exceeding £20 for breaches of regulations. The following alterations were agreed to :—

Penalty—omit “£10,” insert “£20.”

(1.) After “fail” insert “s.”

(5.) Omit all words after “demand,” insert “any declaration or certificate required by these regulations.”

67. Penalty not exceeding £100 for offences for introducing infected stock, The following alterations were agreed to :—

In the heading, omit “infected stock,” insert “or transshipping imported stock without permission.”

(1.) Line 3, omit “infected,” insert “imported.”

68. Penalties not exceeding £20 for offences *re* quarantine,—Agreed to.

69. Penalties not exceeding £100 for offences *re* quarantine,—Agreed to.

70. Penalties for offences by masters or attendants,—The following alterations were agreed to:—

Line 3, after “regulations,” add “and shall on conviction for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.”

(1.) Line 2, add “s” to “declaration.”

Line 3, after “No.” insert “24 and 44.” After “schedule” insert “K” and “P.”

(2.) Line 6, after “water” add “s.”

(5.) Line 3, omit all words after “vessel,” insert “without the permit of an inspector.”

71. Destruction or confiscation of stock and things. When stock and things may be disposed of by Minister,—Agreed to.

Schedules.

A.—Agreed to.

B.—Agreed to.

C.—It was agreed to recommend that the following diseases be added to those in the Schedule:—

In Sheep, Ticks and Lice.

In Pigs, omit “hog cholera,” insert “Swine fever,” add “Trichinosis.”

And at the end the following words be added, “and also any other diseases in stock to which these regulations may hereafter be made to apply.”

D.—Agreed to.

E.—Agreed to.

F.—Agreed to.

G.—The following alterations were agreed to:—

In Horses, omit “mange, 2 months.”

In Sheep, after “catarrh” omit “12,” insert “6.”

In Pigs, omit “hog cholera,” insert “swine fever.”

In Dogs, omit “distemper, 2 months.”

H.—Agreed to.

I.—Agreed to.

J.—Agreed to.

K.—The following alterations were agreed to:—

Line 6, omit “six,” insert “3.”

Line 8, omit “skins, wool.”

Line 9, omit “skins, wool.”

Line 11, omit “6,” insert “3.” Omit “skins, wool.”

Line 13, omit “6,” insert “3.”

Line 16, omit 6,” insert “3.”

The meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock, until 10 a.m. on Thursday.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 18 JUNE, 1891.

THE Delegates met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Present:—

T. A. TABART, Esq., Chairman.

P. R. GORDON, Esq.

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CONSIDERATION OF THE SCHEDULES RESUMED.

L.—It was agreed to omit the words “and disinfected,” in the last line, and to insert “as required.”

M.—It was agreed to omit “Sydney.”

N.—Agreed to.

O.—Line 6, omit “Sydney.” Line 11, after “No.” insert “38.” After “of” omit “these,” insert “the.” Line 12, after “regulations” insert “issued” for the said colony in that behalf. Line 17, after “to” omit “that,” insert “the present.”

P.—

p.—Column 8, omit “shewn,” insert “shewed.”

q.—Line 11, after “ourselves,” omit “and each of us,” insert “jointly and severally.”

r.—Omit “Sydney.”

s.—The following alterations in this form, and in forms t, u, and v were agreed to:—

Omit the Acts cited.

After “stock” omit “Sydney.”

Line 7, after “ourselves” omit “and each of us,” insert “jointly and severally.”

Last line, after “full” omit “in.”

t.—The heading to remain, but each colony to adopt its own scale of rates.

u.—Line 1, after “below” omit “may,” insert “shall.”

v.—Line 5, after “of” omit “more than,” omit “Sydney.”

w.—Agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF SAMPLES OF WOOL FROM EUROPE.

It having been found that it is the practice for samples of wool, both greasy and scoured, and at times in considerable quantities, to be sent from Europe to these colonies to guide the buying brokers in the purchase of wool for manufactories in England and on the Continent of Europe; we are of opinion that this practice is attended with a risk of introducing scab, sheep-pox, or perhaps some of the other malignant diseases prevalent in Europe, and that unless these samples can be subjected to such a heat as will destroy all germs of disease, and render the samples absolutely free from infection, they ought not to be admitted. We, therefore, recommend that a regulation to that effect be made.

AN EFFICIENT AND COMPETENT STAFF OF INSPECTORS.

That this meeting heartily endorses resolution 38 of the Conference of 1889, which recommends that an efficient and competent staff of inspectors should be maintained in all the colonies, and desires to point out that unless this is done disease may be introduced, and may spread, and that unless the colonies have confidence in the absolute freedom of stock from disease, restrictions must be imposed which will hamper and injure trade.

AUSTRALASIAN STOCK INSTITUTE.

Mr. Bruce submitted a paper on the subject of the proposed Australasian Stock Institute.

Resolved:—That the paper be printed as part of the proceedings, and that the suggestion contained therein as to obtaining the use of Rodd Island and temporary employment of Mons. Loir pending erection of institute and appointment of a full staff is strongly recommended, and we do not anticipate the expense of this will exceed £1,000 to £1,200 per annum.

A letter from the Premier, Victoria, to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, dated 12th June (see Appendix C), was submitted, stating that the Government of Victoria does not see any necessity for another conference, and fully explaining as to regulations and Stock Institute.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 10 o'clock on Friday.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, 19 JUNE, 1891.

THE Delegates met at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Present:—

T. A. TABART, Esq., Chairman.

P. R. GORDON, Esq.

ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT REPORT.

The draft report as submitted was agreed to.

VOTE

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE MINISTER FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

Proposed by Mr. GORDON and seconded by Mr. TABART, and carried,—“That a vote of thanks of this meeting be conveyed to the Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture for having called the delegates together, and likewise for the assistance he has accorded us in providing us with an able secretary (Mr. E. C. Weller), who has carried out his duties with untiring attention and ability.”

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. ALEXANDER BRUCE.

Proposed by Mr. TABART and seconded by Mr. GORDON, and carried,—“That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Bruce for his untiring efforts in the direction of obtaining a uniform code of regulations for the various colonies, in which he has shown indomitable perseverance, and devoted a very large amount of labour and his own time in the advancement of the welfare of stock-owners in this and the other Australasian colonies.”

VOTE OF THANKS TO CHAIRMAN.

Proposed by Mr. BRUCE and seconded by Mr. GORDON, and carried,—“That a cordial vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Tabart for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of the meeting.”

Mr. BRUCE and the CHAIRMAN having thanked the meeting, the proceedings closed.

DRAFT CODE OF INTERCOLONIAL STOCK REGULATIONS.

PART A.—INTRODUCTORY :—

I. General *re* all Stock.

PART B.—INTRODUCTION OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCK :—

II. General *re* all Australasian Stock.

III. Interchange of Australasian Stock by Land.

IV. Introduction of Australasian Stock by Sea.

PART C.—INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN STOCK AND THINGS :—

V. Foreign Stock and Things Prohibited.

VI. Foreign Stock permitted to be Introduced.

VII. Foreign Stock prior to starting and at Port of Shipment.

VIII. Foreign Stock while at Sea and while in Waters.

IX. How Foreign Stock on arrival are to be dealt with.

X. Quarantine of Foreign Stock.

XI. Miscellaneous *re* Foreign Stock.

PART D.—PENALTIES, CONFISCATIONS, &c. :—

XII. Penalties.

XIII. Destruction, Confiscation, &c., of Stock and Things.

FORMS.

DRAFT Code of Intercolonial Stock Regulations, agreed to at meeting of Chief Inspectors of Stock, which met at Sydney, 15th June, 1891.

1. These regulations shall be divided into the following parts :—

Part A.—Introductory and General. Part B.—Introduction of Australasian Stock :—1. By land. II. By sea. Part C.—Introduction of Foreign Stock. Part D.—Penalties and Confiscations.

PART A.—INTRODUCTORY.

I. GENERAL *re* ALL STOCK.

Rescission of Previous Regulations.

2. The Regulations of the Governor in Council expressed to be made under the powers conferred by the above-recited Acts, and of other powers enabling him in that behalf of the date mentioned in Form A hereto shall be, and the same are rescinded, except as to acts, matters, and things done or commenced thereunder, and as to stock which have arrived by sea, but not released from quarantine.

Stock to which these Regulations shall apply.

3. All the provisions of the said recited Acts . . . shall extend to all stock of the kinds mentioned in Form B hereto, and to any other stock to which the provisions of the said Acts, may hereafter be extended.

What are to be deemed infectious or contagious diseases, and what infected stock.

4. The diseases mentioned in Form C hereto are hereby declared to be infectious or contagious diseases; and all stock infected with any of these diseases are hereby declared to be infected stock.

Notification of quarantine for imported stock.

5. The Governor may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, set apart near the port of , a piece of ground with the buildings and other erections thereon as a quarantine for imported stock; and he may in like manner notify any vessel as a quarantine for such stock; and all imported stock admitted to quarantine shall be taken to either of such quarantines, where they shall remain and be inspected, dressed, and disinfected as prescribed by these Regulations.

Interpretation.

6. In these Regulations the following words and terms shall, unless the context otherwise indicate, have the meanings set against them respectively, namely :—

“Attendant”—Any person in charge, or who may have been at any time during the next preceding three months in charge of imported stock.

“Australasian”—As regards places—any of the colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and any port or place in any of such colonies—as regards stock or things—any stock or things from any of such colonies; and as regards vessels—any vessels trading solely, and which have traded solely for three months preceding between such colonies.

“Cattle”—Any one or more bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, or calves.

“Destroy”—To kill and wholly destroy by fire.

“Disease”—Any infectious or contagious disease in stock, including among others the diseases specified in Schedule C hereto.

“Dog”—Any dog, slut, or whelp of any breed or age.

“Fittings”—Any pens, stalls, boxes, cages, cases, or materials for keeping or confining stock; and any halters, brushes, clothes, buckets, and other articles used with, for, or about stock.

“Fodder”—Any hay, straw, grass, green crop, grain, corn, or anything used with, for, or about stock.

“Foreign”—As regards places, stock, things, or vessels—any place, port, stock, thing, or vessel, other than any Australasian place, port, stock, thing, or vessel.

“The Governor”—The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

“Horses”—Any one or more horses, mares, colts, fillies, foals, asses, or mules.

“Imported Stock”—Any stock arriving in this Colony by sea, and the carcass, skin, hair, wool, horns, and hoofs, or any other portion of such stock.

“Infected”—

- “Infected”—As applicable to stock—any stock suffering from or actually affected with disease, or which have been in direct or indirect contact with, or on the same land or vessel as, such infected stock during the next preceding six months, or which have been under treatment during such period for disease, or dressed or disinfected for disease; and as applicable to vessels or things—any vessels or things, with which any such infected stock shall have come in contact within the next preceding three months.
- “Inspector”—The chief or any other duly appointed Inspector of Stock, or any veterinary surgeon acting as an Inspector of Stock.
- “Litter”—Any straw, or other bedding or litter, or any manure or other excreta with which stock shall have been in direct or or indirect contact.
- “Master”—The captain or other person in charge of any vessel.
- “Minister”—The minister charged with the administration of these Regulations.
- “Owner”—Any consignee or owner, jointly or in severalty, superintendent, master, or person in the possession or charge of any stock, fodder, or fittings.
- “Prescribed”—Means prescribed by any Regulations.
- “Quarantine”—The Government quarantine set apart for stock including dogs.
- “Sheep”—Any one or more rams, ewes, wethers, or lambs.
- “Ship’s stock”—Any stock, not intended to be introduced on board ship for the use of the passenger’s or crew, or for transhipment.
- “Stock”—Any one or more horses, camels, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, deer, and dogs, or the carcass, skin, wool, hair, horns, hoofs, or any portion of such stock.
- “Swine”—Any one or more boars, sows, farrows, or pigs of any breed or age.
- “Vessel”—Any steamer, ship, lighter, launch, boat, punt, or ferry boat.

Introduction of Infected Stock, &c., prohibited.

7. The introduction into this Colony by sea or land of any stock, articles, or things infected or likely to be infected with any disease is hereby prohibited. And any carcass, skins, hair, wool, horns, hoofs, or other portion of any carcass brought from any colony other than a clean colony, or other than by a clean vessel except as hereafter provided, are also prohibited. And any stock, skins, articles, or things so prohibited if landed, may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister may prescribe.

Veterinary surgeons not to act under Regulations and for the owner.

8. No veterinary surgeon shall perform any duties as such under these Regulations with respect to any stock which are or have been under his professional treatment on behalf of the owner or consignee thereof.

Owner to give notice of arrival of stock.

9. If any stock are brought by sea to a port or place in this Colony, the owner thereof shall, within twenty-four hours of their arrival, give the inspector at or near such port or place, notice to the effect of Form D hereto; Provided that the notice hereby required may be dispensed with if the master of the vessel by which such stock are brought, make and deliver to the Custom’s Officer first boarding his vessel a declaration to the effect of Form K or P hereto, according as such stock are Australasian or Foreign stock.

The whole expense *re* stock to be borne by owner.

10. The owner of the stock shall pay all charges and expenses connected with the inspection, transporting, quarantining, housing, sustenance, disinfecting, dipping, dressing, or veterinary, or other treatment of any stock from the time of their arrival in the waters of this Colony, until they are, as the case may be, released from detention or quarantine, transhipped, or are destroyed; and, if destroyed, the owner shall also be at the expense of the destruction of such stock, and of the removal and disposal of the carcasses of any which may die or be destroyed; and the charges and expenses shall be at the rates set forth in Form T hereto, fixed from time to time by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, and shall be payable on demand; and the charges and expenses for transit, inspection and dipping shall be calculated on the whole number of stock, and where there are more owners than one, each owner shall pay a proportionate share thereof.

All risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

11. All loss sustained with respect to any imported stock while being conveyed to or from, or whilst in quarantine, whether by accident or by sickness arising from natural causes, or contracted from other stock, or by the destruction, or detention, or quarantine, or dipping, or dressing, of such stock, to prevent the spread of disease—shall be borne by the owner of such stock, and he shall have no claim whatever for compensation for any such loss, nor for any loss sustained by him through the carrying out or enforcement of these Regulations.

No stock to be landed but on Inspector’s permit.

12. No person shall land nor attempt to land, nor permit to be landed, any imported stock nor any carcass nor skin, nor any other portion of the carcass of any stock, nor any fodder, fittings, nor clothes nor other articles or things, with which such stock have been in contact, or likely to have been in contact—although their introduction may not be prohibited—without the written permission of an inspector, to the effect of Form E hereto, except Australian horses and dogs, as provided by Nos. 28 and 29 hereof: And any Inspector of Stock, Officer of Customs, or member of the police force, may prevent the landing of stock about to be introduced, or detain any such stock which may have been newly introduced by sea into this Colony until these Regulations have been complied with.

If

If Inspector is doubtful he may detain stock.

13. If, on the examination of any imported stock, the inspector has reason to doubt their entire freedom from infection, he may either temporarily detain the same on board the vessel by which they were brought, or temporarily isolate them on some other vessel, or in some safe and convenient place, until they are examined by a veterinary surgeon and found free from infection, ; And the owner of the stock shall bear the expense of such detention, isolation, and examination.

Owner to receive notice when stock are ailing or when destroyed.

14. When any stock are ailing, or shall have been destroyed under the above-named Acts or Regulations thereunder, notice thereof shall be given to the owner of such stock to the effect of form F hereto.

How notices are to be given.

15. Notices under these regulations may be either served personally on the person to whom such notice is required to be given, or left at his residence or place of business, or sent to him by registered letter through the post.

Inspector's directions to be carried out.

16. Any person receiving a requisition or direction from an inspector under these Regulations, shall, with due despatch, give effect to and carry out the same ; and if there be any information or document in the possession or power of any person which is required by an inspector under these Regulations, and asked for by him, the same shall be given by such person ; and the requisition so made, or any directions so given by an inspector, may, if not carried out by the owner, be so by the inspector at the owner's expense, and recovered in any competent court.

PART B.—INTRODUCTION OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCK.

II. GENERAL *re* ALL AUSTRALASIAN STOCK.

Stock not to be introduced from a colony where disease has existed during the periods stated in Form G.

17. No stock shall be introduced from any Australasian Colony in which any of the same kind of stock, or any stock liable to the same diseases, but of a different kind to such first-mentioned stock, are infected, or have, within the respective periods specified in Form G hereto, been infected with any of the diseases therein mentioned. Provided, however, that if the infected stock, other than sheep infected with scab, in any portion of such colony, are so closely isolated and quarantined that the infection has not, nor cannot spread beyond such portion, and if the proper authorities in such colony shall certify to that effect, and that the stock intended to be introduced have not been in direct, nor in indirect contact with stock infected with any such disease, the Minister may authorise the admission of such stock from those portions of such colony as are free from infection, subject to inspection and such isolation or quarantine and disinfection or dressing as may be necessary. Provided also that the provisions of this Regulation shall not apply in the case of outbreaks of disease in any quarantine for foreign stock, nor in the case of cattle infected with, but not actually affected with pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, or anthrax, nor of any sheep infected, but not affected with the last-mentioned disease.

III. INTERCHANGE OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCK BY LAND.

Places at which stock may be introduced by land.

18. The places notified in the *Gazette* shall be the crossing-places at which stock shall be introduced into this Colony ; and no stock, except under special circumstances, of which the Chief Inspector shall be the judge, shall be introduced into this Colony by land at any place, not being one of the places notified in the *Gazette*, at which stock may be introduced.

Owner to give notice of his intention to cross stock.

19. Every person intending to introduce any horses or cattle other than horses or cattle in actual work, or to introduce any sheep, shall give the inspector at the crossing-place at which it is intended to enter this Colony, not less than twenty-four hours, nor more than fourteen days' notice in writing, stating the day and hour when it is intended to cross such stock, to the effect of Form H hereto.

Conditions on which stock may be introduced by land.

20. No stock other than working horses or cattle *bona-fide* in work shall be introduced until the inspector examining them shall have received a declaration or travelling statement made and signed by the owner thereof, and supported, when required, by the certificate of an inspector in the colony whence such stock are brought, in the form or to the effect of Form I hereto ; and until the Inspector is satisfied as to the number of such stock, and that they are not infected with any of the diseases mentioned in Form C hereto, and shall have granted a permit for the admission thereof to the effect of Form J hereto. Provided that any one or more of the requirements of this and the next preceding Regulation may, where it is considered there is no risk in taking that course, be suspended by notification in the *Gazette* in regard to any kind of stock specified in the notification coming into this colony from any other Australasian colony by land.

Sheep to be branded before introduction.

21. All sheep intended to be introduced into this Colony shall, before crossing the border, be legibly branded, as the case may be, with the letter if the sheep are from , with the letter if they are from , and with the letter if they are from .

IV.

IV. INTRODUCTION OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCK BY SEA.

1.—*General re Australasian Imported Stock.*

What shall be deemed a clean colony.

22. Any Australasian Colony shall, as regards any particular kind of stock, be deemed a clean colony if the introduction of that kind of stock, or of stock of a different kind, but liable to be infected with the same disease, is not prohibited from such colony in terms No. 17 of these Regulations, nor with respect to which there are any grounds for prohibiting the introduction of any such stock; and no stock shall be introduced into this Colony by sea but from a clean colony, except as prescribed by No. 17 of these Regulations.

What shall be deemed a clean vessel.

23. When the question is raised with respect to any particular kind of stock, whether or not the vessel by which such stock are intended to be conveyed, or have been conveyed, is a clean vessel, then it shall be held and deemed that such vessel is not a clean vessel,—

- (I) If any of such stock have been put on board such vessel at any port or place not being a port or place in a clean Australasian Colony.
- (II) If within the next preceding three months such vessel shall have traded to or called at any place not in a clean Australasian Colony.
- (III) If such vessel shall during that time have had on board any infected stock of the same kind, or stock of another kind, but liable to be infected with the same disease or diseases as such first mentioned stock.
- (IV) If such vessel shall during that time have carried any stock, or the carcass, or skin, or any other portion of the carcass of any stock from any place not in a clean Australasian Colony, or,—
- (V) If such vessel shall have received on board any stock or skins, or any fodder or fittings from a vessel which is not a clean Australasian vessel.

And the exporter of stock shall, in every case, produce to the inspector examining the same a certificate that the vessel by which such stock are to be exported is a clean vessel in terms of this Regulation. And no stock shall be introduced by sea but by a clean vessel, except as specially provided by No. 17 of these Regulations, and in accordance with the Regulations relating to foreign stock.

Master of Australasian vessel to make declaration on arrival.

24. Upon the arrival, or within twelve hours thereafter, of any Australasian vessel, the master thereof shall deliver to the officer of Customs first boarding his vessel, a declaration to the effect of Form K hereto, made as provided in the next preceding Regulation; and if there are any stock on board any such vessel with respect to which the master shall have failed to make the required declaration, then such stock shall be detained and dealt with as the Minister shall direct.

Declaration and certificate to be produced to inspector examining stock.

25. If an owner intends to import any Australasian stock into this Colony, he shall deliver to the inspector examining the same a declaration duly certified by the inspector of the port from which such stock were shipped to the effect of Form L hereto.

Infected Australasian stock, how to be disposed of.

26. If any Australasian stock shall be found on arrival, or on being landed, to be actually affected with any of the diseases mentioned in Form C hereto, except horses affected with influenza, such stock shall be destroyed, and stock infected, but not actually affected, shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as the Minister shall direct, and no compensation shall be paid to the owner of any stock so destroyed.

If found free from infection, stock, other than sheep, to be allowed to land.

27. If the owner of any Australasian stock other than sheep, brought to a port or place in this Colony shall produce to the inspector a declaration and certificate to the effect of Form L hereto, and if the stock be found on examination by him to be free from infection, he may grant permission for the same to be landed in terms of Form E hereto, without which such stock shall not be landed, except Australasian horses and dogs, as provided in the two next succeeding Regulations.

2. *Imported Australasian Horses and Dogs.*

Australasian horses and dogs accompanied by declaration and certificate may be landed on permit of Customs officer.

28. All Australasian horses and dogs imported into this Colony, if they are found on arrival to be free from infection, and are accompanied by a declaration duly certified by the inspector for the port from which they were shipped, to the effect of Form L hereto, may be landed on the permit in writing of the officer of Customs put in charge of the vessels by which such horses or dogs are so imported.

Australasian horses and dogs not accompanied by declaration, &c., to be examined by an Inspector, and pay fee.

29. If Australasian horses or dogs imported from any Australasian Colony are not accompanied by a declaration and certificate, as prescribed by the next preceding Regulation, such horses and dogs, although found to be free from infection, shall not be landed until the owner of each lot of horses or dogs, as the case may be, shall have made a declaration as aforesaid and shall have paid to the Inspector examining them a fee of 5s. for inspecting such horses or dogs.

3. *Conditions on which imported Australasian sheep are introduced.*

They may in certain cases be admitted without dipping.

30. (i) Australasian sheep may be admitted into this Colony without quarantine or dipping on the following conditions, namely:—

- (1.) That they are landed at the port of
- (2.) That they are not infected, and that they are from a clean Australasian Colony, as prescribed by Nos. 17 and 22 of these Regulations.
- (3.) That the vessel by which they arrive is, in terms of No. 23 of these Regulations, a clean Australasian vessel, and with respect to which the master shall have made a declaration to the effect of Form K hereto.
- (4.) That the part of the vessel on which the sheep are penned has been specially cleansed, as the inspector at the port of shipment shall direct.
- (5.) That the sheep have during the voyage been in the charge of their owner or of his servant.
- (6.) That they are accompanied by a declaration and certificate to the effect of Form L hereto.

And if the inspector examining such sheep is satisfied that these conditions have been duly complied with, and that the sheep are not infected, he may, but not otherwise, grant permission, to the effect of Form E hereto, for their being landed without quarantine and dipping.

Australasian sheep in certain cases admitted, subject to quarantine and dipping.

(ii) Should any Australasian sheep be imported into this Colony otherwise than as prescribed by Nos. 3 and 4 of the preceding Regulation, or should they arrive from a clean colony by an Australasian vessel, which is not a clean vessel, or should any declaration, certificate, or other document required by these Regulations with respect to such sheep, be wanting on their arrival—then such sheep, if they are found on inspection to be apparently free from infection, may, with the sanction of the Minister, be removed in a conveyance to quarantine, and there kept and dressed, or otherwise disposed of, as the Minister shall direct.

Clean Australasian sheep imported into another colony may be introduced into this.

(iii) Sheep imported from any clean Australasian Colony by a clean vessel into any other clean colony, and intended to be introduced overland into this Colony, may be admitted, if their owner produce to the inspector for this Colony at the border a certificate under the hand of an Inspector for the colony from which they are intended to be introduced, to the effect that when such sheep were imported into that colony they were certified to be free from infection by an inspector of the colony from which they were imported, and that such sheep have been once dipped, as required by No. II of this Regulation, unless they shall have been brought under No. I hereof, and are thereby exempt from dipping; but all such sheep, unless they have been imported, and where prescribed quarantined and dressed as herein provided, shall, on crossing the border, be placed in quarantine, and kept and dipped in the same manner in every respect as prescribed with regard to Australasian imported sheep required to be dipped hereunder.

4. *Miscellaneous re Australasian Imported Stock.*

Australasian stock not to be transhipped without the written permission of an inspector.

31. No one shall, in any river, port, or harbour, or elsewhere in any of the waters of this Colony, transfer any Australasian stock from any vessel to any other vessel, without the written authority of an inspector, and in accordance with such authority neither shall the master of any vessel allow any stock to stray from his vessel, or to be removed therefrom, without the written authority of an inspector.

Australasian stock on a foreign vessel.

32. No Australasian stock shall be taken on board any foreign vessel except to be landed at a foreign port, and no person in charge of any foreign vessel shall allow any Australasian stock not intended to be taken to any foreign port to be taken or to go on board any foreign vessel, and all Australasian stock taken or being on board a foreign vessel shall be treated and dealt with as foreign stock.

Foreign Stock not to be put on board nor transhipped to an Australasian vessel.

33. No foreign stock, unless they shall have performed the quarantine hereby prescribed, and with respect to which all the other provisions of these Regulations shall have been duly carried out, shall be put on board or transhipped to any Australasian vessel; and if any foreign stock shall be brought by sea by an Australasian vessel which shall not have performed the prescribed quarantine and been duly certified to be free from infection, then such stock shall, for the purpose of these regulations, be deemed to have been shipped at the place whence the same were originally brought, and such vessel shall for three months thereafter be held and deemed to be a foreign vessel.

PART C.—INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN STOCK AND THINGS.

V. FOREIGN STOCK AND THINGS PROHIBITED.

What Foreign Stock and things are not admissible.

34. The introduction of the following foreign stock and things by sea or land are hereby prohibited:—

- (1.) Cattle and sheep from any foreign countries and colonies other than Great Britain and Ireland, unless they shall have been landed and remained for not less than fourteen days in Great Britain or Ireland.
- (2.) Swine from all foreign countries and colonies.
- (3.) Goats, deer, antelopes, llamas, buffaloes, and any other ruminants except cattle and sheep, from all foreign countries, unless for a Zoological Society.
- (4.) All fodder and litter from any foreign colony or country or from any foreign vessel or any fodder or litter with which foreign stock shall have been in contact.

VI.

VI. FOREIGN STOCK PERMITTED TO BE INTRODUCED.

What Foreign Stock are admissible.

35. The following foreign stock may be admitted subject to the Regulations hereby prescribed, namely:—

- (1.) Horses, from any colony or country.
- (2.) Camels, from any colony or country.
- (3.) Cattle or sheep from Great Britain or Ireland, or which have been fourteen days therein.
- (4.) Goats, deer, llamas, antelopes, buffaloes, and other ruminants, except cattle and sheep, intended for a Zoological Society, from any colony or country.
- (5.) Dogs, from any colony or country.

Port at which Foreign Stock can be landed.

36. Foreign stock shall only be landed at the Port of

VII. FOREIGN STOCK PRIOR TO STARTING AND AT PORT OF SHIPMENT.

Notice to Chief Inspector of intention to import Foreign Stock.

37. Any person intending to introduce foreign horses, cattle, sheep, or swine into this Colony shall give the Chief Inspector of Stock not less than twenty-eight days' notice in writing of his intention to the effect of Form M hereto.

Declaration by Owners, and certificate by District Inspector prior to starting Foreign Stock for port of shipment.

38. The exporter of any foreign horses, cattle, sheep, or swine intended to be introduced into this Colony shall take the following steps:—

- (1.) He shall make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace to the effect of Form N hereto.
- (2.) He shall upon the declaration so made obtain the endorsement of a certificate by the Inspector of Stock, or of a duly qualified veterinary surgeon in the district in which such stock are when sold for exportation or from which they start for the port of shipment, to the effect of the certificate in the said Form N.
- (3.) He shall deliver such declaration and certificate, as hereinafter provided, to the veterinary surgeon inspecting such stock at the port of shipment. If any foreign horses, cattle, sheep, or swine intended to be landed arrive, unaccompanied by a declaration and certificate, or either of them, as required by this Regulation, they shall not be admitted to quarantine except with the consent of the other colonies, and subject to quarantine for fourteen days on board some punt or other vessel to be approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock and notified as a quarantine; and if any declaration or certificate be wanting for horses their term of quarantine shall be extended to twenty-eight days.

Foreign Cattle and Sheep to be shipped for London or Glasgow.

39. All foreign cattle and sheep intended to be imported into this Colony, shall be shipped at the ports of London or Glasgow, and shall have been fourteen days at least in Great Britain or Ireland.

Stud Stock and Stock for ship's use to be examined at port of shipment by approved V.S.

40. All stock, prior to their being put on board any vessel to be shipped for this Colony, as well as all stock put or to be put on board the same vessel for the use of the passengers or crew, shall be carefully inspected at the owner's expense, by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, approved of by the Governor in that behalf, and the owner of such first mentioned stock shall deliver to the veterinary surgeon making such inspection the declaration and certificate to the effect of Form N hereto.

The Veterinary Surgeon inspecting Stock to obtain declaration, &c., and examine Stock, and certify to health, or otherwise, of Stock.

41. If the veterinary surgeon aforesaid shall have obtained the declaration and certificate hereinbefore mentioned, and shall be satisfied that the whole of the stock put on board, or to be put on board such vessel are free from infection, and that all the other requirements of the Regulations in force have up to that time been duly complied with; he shall, but not otherwise, make and deliver a declaration to the effect of Form O hereto, to the master of the vessel, together with the declaration and certificate hereinbefore mentioned.

VIII. FOREIGN STOCK AT SEA AND WHILE IN WATERS.

Skins of Stock slaughtered or dying on board not to be landed.

42. The skins of all foreign stock which have died or been slaughtered during the voyage on board any vessel having on board any foreign stock intended to be landed in this Colony, shall if not thrown overboard while at sea, be salted and kept on board in such a manner as the inspector shall consider safe, and shall not be landed in this Colony. Provided that other foreign skins may, with the authority, in writing, of an inspector, be landed for transhipment, but not otherwise.

Duty of Master of Vessel while in waters, re Foreign Stock and their treatment by Inspector.

43. It shall be the duty of the master of the vessel on board of which there are any foreign stock as well as the actual owner thereof:—

- (1.) To cause all such stock to be kept securely confined, penned, chained, or fastened up, as soon as such vessel is in the waters of this Colony, and so long as such vessel remains therein, and the stock are on such vessel.
- (2.) To prevent any person except the attendant on such stock touching or handling the same without the permission of an inspector.

(3.)

- (3.) To see, while his vessel remains therein, that all such stock are cleansed, disinfected, and treated as the inspector shall direct, and that the stock are kept so as that they shall not be able to stray or leave the vessel, nor to come in contact with any person other than their attendant; nor if the stock be dogs to come in contact with other dogs which may come on board such vessel.

Provided that the inspector may, if he deem necessary, place any of such stock, including dogs, whether intended to be landed or not, in quarantine at their owners' risk and expense.

The Master and attendant on arrival to make declarations to Customs Officer first boarding vessel.

44. The master of the vessel on which there are any foreign stock shall on arrival in this Colony together with the principal attendant of such stock, during the voyage, make statutory declarations, respectively, to the effect of Form P hereto, and the master shall forthwith deliver such declarations, together with the declaration and certificate to the effect of Form N hereto, and that to the effect of form O hereto, at the office of the Chief Inspector of Stock.

IX. HOW FOREIGN STOCK ON ARRIVAL ARE TO BE DEALT WITH.

Master to give bond to keep ship's stock, &c., securely.

45. If there be on board a vessel any foreign stock for ship's use, or any other stock which are not intended to be landed in this Colony, the master of such vessel shall execute and deliver to the inspector a bond by himself and two sureties to be approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock to the effect of Form Q hereto, that he will keep such stock while they are in the waters of this Colony securely confined, penned, or fastened up as prescribed by these Regulations, and as the inspector shall direct, and shall prevent any Australasian stock from being brought on board or straying on to his vessel; provided, however, that such ship's stock shall, if the inspector think necessary, be placed in quarantine.

Stock on board a foreign vessel to be examined by an Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon.

46. All stock on board any foreign vessel shall, on arrival in this Colony, be forthwith examined by an inspector, and if any of them are intended to be landed, then the whole of such stock shall be examined by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon and an inspector, in company, who shall ascertain whether or not such stock are infected with any disease whether mentioned in Form C or not, and shall make and forward their joint report to the Chief Inspector to the effect of Form R hereto.

How Foreign Stock found to be infected are to be dealt with.

47. If any foreign stock on board ship, whether they are intended to be landed or not are found to be infected, they shall be dealt with as follows:—

- (1.) If the stock be dogs, and they are infected with rabies, they shall be at once destroyed on the order of an inspector or veterinary surgeon examining them.
- (2.) If the stock be camels, deer, goats, or antelopes, and they are infected with scab, scabies, or lice, and not with any other infectious or contagious disease, then, instead of being destroyed, they shall be dressed as the Chief Inspector shall direct.
- (3.) All other foreign stock found to be infected shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister shall direct.

How Foreign Stock intended to be landed are to be provided for in quarantine.

48. If foreign stock are not prohibited from being landed, and are reported to be free from infection, and if the Chief Inspector is satisfied that they are not infected, and that all the requirements of these Regulations have been fully complied with, he shall take either of the following courses:—

- (1.) He will either take a bond and guarantee to the effect of Form S hereto, duly executed by the owner or consignee of such stock, and two approved sureties that he will, as regards such stock, faithfully carry out the conditions contained in these Regulations, and pay all the charges and expenses specified in Form T hereto, in so far as they may be incurred with respect to such stock as well as any other charges and expenses payable by him under these Regulations.
- (2.) Or if such a course be deemed necessary, the owner or consignee of such stock may be required by the inspector to deposit with him such sum of money as he shall deem sufficient to defray all such charges and expenses, besides granting such bond;

And upon such bond and guarantee being obtained, or as the case may be, such sum of money and bond being deposited, the Chief Inspector may grant an order to the owner for the removal of such stock to quarantine, and to the quarantine keeper to receive them, to the effect of Form U hereto, without which no such stock shall leave the vessel.

X. QUARANTINE OF FOREIGN STOCK.

Stock to be taken by water to quarantine, and kept at owner's risk and expense.

49. All such foreign stock, including dogs found on inspection, to be free from infection shall, when necessary, before leaving the vessel be washed and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct, and shall forthwith be conveyed by water at the owner's risk and expense to the quarantine set apart for that class of stock, and shall remain in quarantine for the terms respectively prescribed in the next succeeding Regulation for the different kinds of such stock, during which they shall be kept at their owner's risk and expense, and shall be washed, dipped and disinfected as prescribed by these Regulations and as the Chief Inspector of Stock shall direct; and if any foreign stock, other than ship's stock or stock brought for transshipment, are not conveyed to quarantine within one week after they have been examined as aforesaid, then such first-mentioned stock shall be removed to a distance of not less than 100 yards from the wharf or shore, and if not sent to quarantine by the owner within fourteen days of the examination aforesaid they shall be disposed of as the Minister shall decide.

Duration

Duration of Quarantine for Foreign Stock.

50. The several kinds of foreign stock herein mentioned admitted to quarantine shall remain there for the respective periods herein specified, dating from the day of removal from the vessel,—namely: Horses, 14 days; cattle, including buffaloes, 60 days; sheep, 90 days; camels, 90 days; goats, deer, antelopes, llamas, and other ruminants, 60 days; swine, at present prohibited, 90 days; dogs, 6 months.

Foreign Sheep to be Dressed in Quarantine.

51. All foreign sheep landed in the Colony shall forthwith receive two or more dressings with tobacco and sulphur, or with lime and sulphur as the Chief Inspector shall direct.

How Foreign Stock are to be Released from Quarantine.

52. After the expiration of the period of quarantine hereinbefore prescribed for the several kinds of foreign stock, they shall be examined by a qualified veterinary surgeon and an inspector who shall ascertain whether all the requirements of these Regulations in respect to such stock have been fully complied with, and whether they are free from infection; and if satisfied in these respects they shall sign and forward to the Chief Inspector of Stock a certificate to the effect of Form V hereto; and if he is satisfied that they are free from infection and the charges and expenses due on such stock are paid they may, but not otherwise, be released on the order in writing of the Chief Inspector of Stock to the effect of Form W.

If Owner refuse or fail to take delivery Stock may be sold.

53. In the event of any owner refusing or failing to release any stock from quarantine on the expiry thereof or refusing or neglecting to pay any charges or expenses incurred with respect to such stock they may be sold by order of the Minister, and the proceeds shall be paid into _____, or proceedings may be taken against the owner for a penalty, or for the recovery of the amount of such charges and expenses.

Restrictions on removal of Stock or Articles from Quarantine.

54. No stock while alive or dead nor any portion of the carcass thereof, nor any article of clothing used at any quarantine by any person in charge of, or attending on, any foreign stock, and no covering of any such stock, nor any fodder, fittings, or other articles or things which may have come in contact with or been in use about such stock, shall be removed from the quarantine ground without the written authority of an inspector, and until where necessary such articles or things shall have been properly disinfected; and no person shall have in his possession or charge any stock, fodder, fittings, articles, or things which have been illegally removed from quarantine.

No Person to enter Quarantine Ground without permission, and Persons entering to disinfect clothes, &c.

55. No person shall enter or leave the quarantine without the permission of an inspector; and every person who shall enter a quarantine ground shall cloth himself in such manner as shall be directed by an inspector, and shall, before leaving the quarantine, disinfect himself and his clothes in such manner as the inspector shall direct.

Post mortem of Stock dying in Quarantine.

56. When any stock die or are slaughtered while in quarantine, a *post mortem* examination thereof shall be made by a veterinary surgeon, as the Chief Inspector shall direct; and the remains shall be destroyed by fire at the expense of the owner of the stock.

Australasian Stock not to be taken nor allowed to stray on to a Foreign Quarantine.

57. No owner shall take any stock on to a quarantine for foreign stock without the order in writing of an inspector, nor shall any owner allow any Australasian stock to stray on to such quarantine; and all stock so taken or straying on to any such quarantine shall be kept, treated, and quarantined as if they were foreign stock, and their owner shall pay to the Chief Inspector of Stock the charges and expenses for such first-mentioned stock fixed by these regulations for the inspection, keeping, quarantining, and treating of foreign stock.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS *re* FOREIGN STOCK.

Foreign Stock landed without passing through Quarantine to be held to be Infected Stock.

58. All foreign stock which have been landed without having passed through quarantine and without having been released in accordance with these regulations shall be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as the Minister shall direct.

Australian Stock coming into contact with Foreign Stock to held to be Foreign.

59. Australian stock coming into direct or indirect contact with foreign stock shall be held and deemed to be foreign stock, and shall be treated and dealt with as such.

No one but the Attendant or Person authorised to touch Foreign Stock.

60. No person except the attendant shall, without the permission of an Inspector, touch, handle, or come in contact with any foreign stock, and if any person, touch, handle, or come in contact with any such stock contrary to these regulations, he shall disinfect himself and his clothes as an Inspector shall direct.

No Foreign Stock shall be transhipped without an Inspector's authority in writing.

61. No one shall, in any river, port, or harbour, or elsewhere, in the waters of this Colony, transfer any foreign stock, whether alive or dead, nor any portion of such stock, nor any foreign fodder or fittings from any one vessel to any other vessel, without the written authority of an Inspector and under the supervision of an Inspector, or someone acting for him; and no foreign stock shall be transferred to an Australian vessel unless such stock shall have been quarantined, disinfected, and dressed, and declared to be free from infection, as prescribed by these regulations.

No Carcass, nor any Fodder, Fittings, nor litter to be allowed to fall or be put Overboard.

62. No carcass, nor any portion of the carcass, of any stock, nor any fodder, fittings, nor litter shall be allowed to fall or be thrown overboard from any vessel in any river, port, or harbour, or in any of the other waters of this Colony.

Foreign Stock, Fittings, &c., to be disinfected while in the Waters of this Colony.

63. All foreign stock and all fittings used with or about any foreign stock, or on any foreign vessel, together with the clothes and other effects of their attendant, shall, when necessary while the same are within the waters of this Colony, be disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct; and no foreign fittings, shall, until they have been disinfected as he shall direct and the owner shall have obtained his permission in writing, be landed in this Colony.

No Foreign Fodder or other Food for Stock nor Litter to be landed.

64. No foreign fodder, nor any oilcake, bran, barley, oats, beans, peas, or other food for stock, nor any straw or litter with which foreign stock shall have been in contact, or likely to have been in contact, shall be landed, except for the purpose of being burned; and any fodder, or other food for stock with which foreign stock shall have been in contact, landed without the authority of an Inspector, may be seized and disposed of as the Minister shall direct, and all litter shall be burned or otherwise disposed of as the Chief Inspector shall direct.

PART D.—PENALTIES, CONFISCATIONS, &c.

XII. PENALTIES.

Who shall be deemed to have committed an Offence.

65. Every person shall be deemed to have committed and be guilty of a breach of these Regulations:—

- (1.)—Who actually commits or attempts to commit such breach.
- (2.)—Who aids or abets any person in the commission thereof.
- (3.)—Who directly or indirectly counsels, procures, or causes any person to commit such breach.
- (4.)—Who, having the power to prevent, knowingly permits or suffers such breach to be committed.
- (5.)—Who is in any way concerned in the commission thereof.

Miscellaneous Offences.

Penalties not exceeding £20 for breaches of Regulations.

66. If any person does any of the following things he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall, on conviction for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

For not giving Inspector notice of Arrival of Stock.

- (1.) If being the owner of the stock, or the master of the vessel on which any imported stock are, he fails or neglects to forward to the Inspector notice of the arrival of any imported stock, as required by these Regulations.

For refusing to carry out Inspector's directions.

- (2.) If he shall refuse or neglect forwith to carry out any requisition made or direction issued under these Regulations by any Inspector.

For touching or interfering with Stock.

- (3.) If not being the attendant, he touches, handles, or in any way interferes with foreign stock on board any vessel in the waters of this Colony without the permission of the Inspector.

For refusing to give information.

- (4.) If being in a position to give any information required by an Inspector as such, he refuses to give such information, or gives misleading information with respect to any stock or thing.

For not producing Declaration and Certificate.

- (5.) If he fails or neglects to produce on demand any declaration or certificate required by these Regulations.

For allowing Stock to stray on to Foreign Vessels.

- (6.) If he takes or allows any stock, of which he is the owner, to stray on to any vessel on which there is any foreign stock.

General Penalties.

- (7.) If he commits any other breach of these Regulations for which a penalty is not specially provided.

Penalty

Penalty not exceeding £100 for Offences.

67. If any person does any of the following things he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall, on conviction for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.

For introducing or transhipping Imported Stock without permission.

- (1.) If he lands, introduces, or tranships, or attempts to land, introduce, or tranship, or assists, or is concerned in landing, introducing, or transhipping any imported stock, except under the direction of an inspector.

For obstructing an Inspector.

- (2.) If he obstructs or hinders an inspector in the execution of his duty under these Regulations.

For forging or fraudulently obtaining Certificate.

- (3.) If he by fraud obtain any authority under these Regulations, or forge any such authority, or make use of any such authority, knowing it to be forged.

Offences relating to Quarantine.

Penalties not exceeding £20 for offences *re* Quarantine.

68. If any person does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall on conviction for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

For allowing stock to stray on to Quarantine.

- (1.) If he allows any stock of which he is the owner to stray on to any quarantine for foreign stock.

For trespass on Quarantine.

- (2.) If he shall enter upon, or leave any quarantine without the written permission of an inspector.

Penalties not exceeding £100 for offences *re* Quarantine.

69. If any person does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall on conviction for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.

For interfering with stock in Quarantine.

- (1.) If he shall touch, handle, loose, approach, or any way interfere with any stock in quarantine, without the permission of an inspector.

For taking stock or things in or out of Quarantine without authority.

- (2.) If he takes any stock, article, or thing in, or out of quarantine without permission as aforesaid.

For having stock or things which have been illegally removed from Quarantine.

- (3.) If he has in his possession or charge any stock, article, or thing which has been illegally removed from quarantine.

Offences by Masters of Vessels and Attendants.

Penalties for offences by Masters or Attendants.

70. Every Master of a vessel with any stock on board, or the attendant on such stock, who does any of the following things, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall on conviction for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.

For not giving Declaration, &c., to Inspector.

- (1.) If the Master of any vessel, or the attendant on any stock, fail or neglect to make the declarations called for by Nos. 24 and 44 of these Regulations to the effect of Schedules K or P hereto, or to deliver the same to the Customs' Officer.

For allowing Stock to stray off vessel, or to be transhipped without Inspector's order.

- (2.) If he shall without the written permission of an inspector, land, or permit, or suffer any foreign stock, fodder, fittings, or effects to be landed, or any such stock to stray or go ashore from his vessel, or to be transhipped or moved to or from any other vessel while such first-mentioned vessel is in the waters of this Colony.

For failing to secure Animal as Inspector directs.

- (3.) If he shall fail, or neglect to cause any foreign stock on board his vessel to be securely confined or otherwise secured as the inspector shall direct, or shall allow any person to touch or handle such stock.

For allowing Stock to stray on to Vessel.

- (4.) If the Master, Mate, or other member of the crew of any foreign vessel, shall permit or suffer any stock to be put, or to go on board such vessel while there are any foreign stock thereon.

For allowing Carcasses to be taken ashore without Inspector's permit.

- (5.) If he allows the carcasses of stock which have been slaughtered on board his vessel, or any portion of such stock to be removed from his vessel without the permit of an inspector.

XIII. DESTRUCTION OR CONFISCATION OF STOCK AND THINGS.—WHEN STOCK AND THINGS MAY BE DISPOSED OF BY MINISTER.

71. Stock may under all or any of the following circumstances be destroyed, sold, or otherwise disposed of, as the Minister shall direct:—

- (1.) If stock are infected with any infectious or contagious disease, whether they be on land, or on board any vessel within the territorial limits of this Colony.
- (2.) If the owners of any stock shall have committed, or attempted to commit, or be concerned in committing, any breach of the above-named Acts, or of any Regulations thereunder.
- (3.) If foreign stock be found unconfined or unsecured on, or be removed or stray from, the vessel by which they arrive, or from quarantine.

(4.)

- (4.) If stray stock from shore be found on board a vessel on which there are any foreign stock.
- (5.) If stock, other than those for which an inspector shall have issued an order for quarantine, are found within any quarantine for foreign stock.
- (6.) If the fees, charges, and expenses connected with any stock be not duly paid.
- (7.) If any stock shall not be removed on the expiry of the term of quarantine.
- (8.) If foreign stock, fodder, fittings or effects are landed in contravention of these Regulations.
- (9.) If stock, fodder, fittings, or effects are removed to or from quarantine without an order from an inspector.
- (10.) If any stock, articles, or things which are prohibited are landed.

FORMS.

FORM A.—(REGULATION 2.)
Regulations rescinded.

FORM B.—(REGULATION 3.)
Stock to which Regulations extend.

Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, deer, antelope, and other ruminants, and also swine and dogs, and also any other animals to which these Regulations may hereafter be extended.

FORM C.—(REGULATION 4.)
Diseases dealt with in the Regulations.

In Horses.—Anthrax, farcy, glanders, influenza, rabies, mange.
 In Cattle.—Actinomycoses, anthrax, cancer, foot and mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, rabies, rinderpest, tuberculosis.
 In Sheep.—Anthrax, catarrh, foot and mouth disease, rabies, rinderpest, scab, sheep-pox, ticks, and lice.
 In Goats, Deer, and Antelopes.—Anthrax, foot and mouth disease, rabies, rinderpest.
 In Pigs.—Anthrax, foot and mouth disease, swine fever, rinderpest, tuberculosis, trichinosis.
 In Dogs.—Distemper, rabies.
 And also any other diseases in stock to which these Regulations may hereafter be made to apply.

FORM B.—(REGULATION 9.)
Notice of Arrival of Stock in Port.

To Inspector of Stock,—
 Take notice that the belonging to more particularly described
 in the Schedule below, are expected to arrive by the vessel named at or about the time therein stated (or have arrived).
Owner, or his Agent.

Schedule.

No.	Description of Stock.	Where shipped from.	By what vessel, where lying.	When expected.		For what purpose.	Consignee..
				Date.	Time.		

N.B.—A separate notice must be given for each owner's stock.

FORM E.—(REGULATION 12.)
Permit to Land Imported Stock.

To the Landing Waiter at Wharf.
 Please allow , which has arrived by the from to be landed. 189 .
Inspector of Stock.

FORM F.—(REGULATION 14.)
Notice of Destruction and of Sickness of Stock.

To Mr.
 Take notice that the belonging to more particularly described in the schedule below [*here state subject of the notice.*]

Schedule referred to.

No.	Description.	Sex.	Brands, &c.	By what shi	Name and address owner or consignee.	Where stock are.

Date at this day of 189 .
Inspector of Stock.

FORM G.—(REGULATION 17.)

Periods of prohibition on outbreaks of Disease among Australian Stock.

In Horses.—Glanders, twelve months; rabies, twelve months.
 In Cattle.—Foot and mouth diseases, twelve months; rabies, twenty-four months; rinder pest, twelve months.
 In Sheep.—Catarrh, six months; foot and mouth disease, twelve months; rabies, twenty-four months; rinder-pest, twelve months; scab in sheep, twenty-four months; sheep pox, twenty-four months.
 In Pigs.—Foot and mouth disease, twelve months; swine fever, twenty-four months; rabies, twenty-four months; rinderpest, twelve months.
 In Dogs.—Rabies, twenty-four months.

FORM H.—(REGULATION 19.)

Notice of intention to introduce Foreign Stock.

To the Chief Inspector of Stock.
 TAKE notice that it is my intention to introduce in the Colony of _____ the Foreign Stock more particularly described in the Schedule below.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 189 . _____ Owner.

Schedule referred to above.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Breed, colour, brands, marks, &c.	Name and Address of owner.	Where from, and by what vessel.	When expected to arrive.	Consignee.

FORM I.—(REGULATION 20.)

Declaration Travelling Statement and Certificate for Stock.

I, _____ do solemnly declare that I am the _____ of the Travelling Stock more particularly described in the Schedule below; and I further declare that the said Stock, which are the produce of _____ and are not infected with any infectious or contagious disease, are this day to be taken by _____, drover, from _____ in the Sheep District of _____ and are intended to be driven by _____ to _____ being their destination by the following route, which is the direct practicable route, viz :—

Schedule referred to.

Number of Stock.	Description of Stock.	Sex.	Marks.	How and where branded.	Diseased or sound.

Made and signed before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ 189 . _____ Owner (or Superintendent).
 J.P.

I have this day examined the Stock described in the above Schedule, and have no reason to doubt the correctness of the owner's statement in any particular.
 189 . _____ Inspector of Stock

FORM J.—(REGULATION 20.)

Permit for Introduced Stock to travel.

A CLEAN certificate having, in pursuance of the provisions of the abovenamed Act, been granted on the _____ 189 to _____ for the Stock mentioned in the Schedule below, of which he is the owner, and which are intended to be introduced into this Colony at the crossing place at _____ this is to certify that such Stock are hereby permitted to travel to their destination by the route specified in the said Schedule.

Inspector.

Schedule above referred to.

No	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	From what Colony, district, and run.	Route permitted to travel.	Destination.

Inspector.

FORM K.—(REGULATION 24.)
Form of Declaration by Master of Australian Vessel.

Number of Stock shipped.	Description.	Sex.	Breed, colour, brands, and marks.	Where from.	Name and address of owner or agent, or consignee.	State of health of stock, i.e., infected, or not infected.

I, _____, Master, do hereby solemnly declare that the above statement is true with regard to the Stock shipped on board the _____ which is now lying at _____ and for which _____ are Agents, and further solemnly declare that none of the Stock on board such vessel had been shipped from any port or place not in a clean Australasian Colony, and that such vessel has not within the next preceding three months had—

- (1.) Any infected stock, fodder, fittings, or effects on board.
- (2.) Nor any Foreign stock, fodder, fittings, or effects on board.
- (3.) Nor any Stock from an Australasian Colony or part of an Australasian Colony in which disease has existed within the next preceding three months, nor any stock, article, or thing from any Foreign vessel;

and further, that such vessel has not, during the next preceding three months, been at or traded with any Foreign port or place, nor with any Foreign vessel, nor with that portion of any Australasian Colony in which disease exists or has existed within the next preceding three months.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189 . (Signed)

FORM L.—(REGULATION 25.)
Declaration by Owner, and Certificate of Health by Inspector.

I, _____ (name and address), do solemnly and sincerely declare that the undermentioned stock are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, free from all infectious and contagious diseases; that they have not, within the next preceding six months, been in direct or indirect contact with stock infected with any such diseases; and that they are the produce of _____, and have, during the whole of the next preceding _____ months been in a clean Australian Colony. And I further declare that the vessel by which the stock are to be shipped is a clean Australasian vessel.

Particulars of Stock.

No.	Description.	Sex.	Brands and marks.	Name and address of owner and person in charge.	Vessel, and where from or to.	Consignee.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the Reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of _____ and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Signed,

Made and signed before me, at _____ this _____ day of _____, 189 . J.P.

I have examined the Stock referred to, and have no reason to doubt the correctness of this declaration in any particular [and I do hereby certify* that the part of the vessel on which they are to be penned has been specially cleansed, as required by me].

V.S., or Inspector of Stock.

* This is only necessary where the stock are sheep.

FORM M.—(REGULATION 37.)
Notice of intention to introduce foreign stock.

To the Chief Inspector of Stock.
TAKE notice that it is my intention to introduce into the Colony of _____ the foreign stock more particularly described in the schedule below. _____ (Owner).

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 189 .
Schedule referred to above.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Breed, colour, brands, and marks.	Name and address of owners.	Where from, and by what vessel.	When expected to arrive.	Consignee.

FORM N.—(REGULATION 38.)

Declaration of health by breeder or owner of foreign stock and certificate by Inspector.

I, THE undersigned (breeder or owner's name and address in full), being the (breeder or owner) of the stock about to be shipped from the port of _____ in the _____ by the _____, of which _____ is the master, which stock are more particularly described in the schedule below, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that such stock have been _____ for a period of not less than _____ immediately preceding the date of their inspection by _____; and I further solemnly declare that such stock are now, and have for the last preceding six months, been free from any infectious or contagious diseases, and _____

and that such stock have not, nor have any of them during that time been in contact or feeding on the same farm or pasturage, or been in the same enclosure, yard, stable, or building, with any stock infected with infectious or contagious disease, and that none of such stock will be, or have been, conveyed to the aforesaid port of shipment in any cart, truck, or other vehicle (*if such stock, or any of them, were so conveyed in lieu hereof state*), and that the truck, cart, or other vehicle in which the said stock will be, or have been, conveyed to such port will be, or has, for the purpose of, and before conveying such stock, been washed and disinfected; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declared before me, at _____, the _____ day of _____, 189 _____, }
 _____, J.P.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Date of shipment.	Owner's or breeder's name and address.	Consignee and destination.

I have examined the stock referred to above, and have no reason to doubt the correctness of this declaration in any particular.

 V.S., or Inspector of Stock.

FORM O.—(REGULATION 41.)

Certificate and Declaration by Veterinary Surgeon at port of shipment.

I, _____ of _____, a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon appointed in that behalf for the Colony of _____, having made a thorough inquiry respecting, and a careful examination of, the stud stock about to be shipped from the port of _____ by the _____, of which _____ is the Master, for the port of _____, which are more particularly described in the Schedule below, and having made the like inquiry respecting, and examination of, all ship's stock on board, or about to be put on board, such vessel for the use of the passengers or crew (particulars of which are also given below), and having also obtained the declaration called for by No. 38 of the Regulations issued for the said Colony in that behalf by the owner or breeder of such stock, together with the relative certificates by the proper inspector in regard thereto, and being satisfied that such stock have been not less than fourteen days in Great Britain or Ireland, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that none of the said stock are infected with any infectious or contagious disease, and that all the requirements of these Regulations up to the present time with respect to such stock have been duly complied with.

Declared before me, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 189 _____, }
 _____, J.P.

V.S.

Schedule referred to above.

No. of stock.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Date of shipment.	Name and address of owner and of attendant.	Consignee.	Destination.
STUD STOCK.							
SHIP'S STOCK.							

FORM P. (REGULATION 44.)

Declaration of Health by Captain or Master of Foreign Vessel, and by the Attendant on Stock.

WE, _____, of the _____, from the port of _____, and attendant on the stock, more particularly described in the Schedule below, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the statements contained in the Schedule hereunder, written with regard to the stock therein mentioned, are true; and we further solemnly and sincerely declare that no disease of any kind has shown itself on any stock on board the said vessel during the voyage from _____ to _____, and that no stock on the said vessel are now infected, or likely to be infected, with infectious or contagious disease. (*If any disease shall have shown itself during the voyage, the declaration must state the nature of such disease, its effect on the animal or animals affected, and the time during which any such animal was affected*). And we make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declared before me, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 189 _____, }
 _____, J.P.

Captain or Master.
 Attendant.

Schedule above referred to.

No. of stock shipped.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Where from.	Deaths during voyage.	Cause of death.	Date of death of each animal.	If disease showed itself during voyage, date of outbreak, and nature of disease.	Description of animal affected, and whether for introduction or ship's stores.	How each animal affected.	Time during which each animal was affected.	Consignee.

 Captain or Master.
 Attendant.

FORM Q.—(REGULATION 45.)

Master of Vessels' bond, and guarantee to keep Stock securely.

To the Chief Inspector of Stock,—
 I, _____, the Master of the vessel herein mentioned, and we
 of _____, and _____, of _____, sureties,
 do hereby request that the imported stock which arrived on the _____ by the ship
 from _____, and of which _____ is the owner (*or consignee*), more particularly
 described in the Schedule below, and which are not intended to be landed in the Colony of
 may, if found free from infection, be allowed to remain on board such vessel during her stay in port, under the conditions
 set forth in the Regulations under the abovenamed Acts, which we agree to carry out; and by way of guarantee we hereby
 hold ourselves jointly and severally, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly bound to the Chief Inspector of Stock
 in the sum of _____, to be paid to him or his assigns on demand for any breach or non-compliance in regard to the
 carrying out of these Regulations with respect to the stock mentioned in the Schedule below.

Witness to Signatures,—

Name } Master of Vessel.
 Address }
 Name } Surety.
 Address }
 Name } Surety.
 Address }

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 189 .

The consideration of this obligation is such that if the said _____, during the stay in port of the ship
 commit, or allow to be committed, any breach of the Regulations in respect to the stock specified in the
 said Schedule, shall on demand forfeit for each and every such offence the amount £ _____, mentioned in this bond, and
 if no breach of the regulations has occurred with regard to the stock on board such ship at the date of her leaving this
 port, then this obligation is to be void, or else to remain in full force.

Schedule referred to.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Owner.	Consignee.

FORM R.—(REGULATION 46.)

Joint Certificate of Inspection of Imported Stock by Inspector and V.S.

WE, the undersigned, Inspector of Stock and _____, a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, having satisfied
 ourselves that all the requirements of the abovenamed Acts and of those Regulations with respect to the Declarations and
 certificates to be made, granted, and produced for the _____, more particularly described in the Schedule
 below, and with respect also to the vessel by which such _____ have arrived, and having carefully examined such
 do hereby certify that such _____ are infected with _____ [or are apparently free from infection.]

189 .

Inspector.
 V.S.

Schedule.

No.	Description of Stock.	Brands or marks.	Where from, by what ship, and when.	Name and address of owner [and of person in charge.]	Quarantined at.

FORMS S.—(REGULATION 48.)

Importer's bond and guarantee.

To the Chief Inspector of Stock,—
 I, _____, of _____, being the owner (*or consignee*) of the stock herein referred to, and
 we _____ of _____ and _____ of _____, sureties, do hereby request that the imported stock
 which arrived on the _____ by the ship _____, and of which _____ is the owner (*or consignee*), more
 particularly described in the Schedule below, may if found free from infection, be removed to quarantine under the con-
 ditions set forth in the Regulations under the abovenamed Acts, which we agree to carry out, and by way of guarantee,
 we hereby hold ourselves jointly and severally, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly bound to the Chief
 Inspector of Stock, in the sum of _____ to be paid to him or his assigns on demand for the cost and expense incurred
 in carrying out these Regulations with respect to the stock mentioned in the Schedule below.

Witness to signatures,—

Name. } Owner
 or
 Address. } Consignee.
 Name. } Of surety.
 Address. }
 Name. } Of surety.
 Address. }

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 189 .

The condition of this obligation is such that if the said _____ from time to time duly pay on demand the
 cost of inspection, disinfection, dressings for scab (if made use of), housing, disinfecting the vessel or conveyance in which
 the transhipment, or conveyance to or from the quarantine ground, takes place of certain stock mentioned in the said
 Schedule, and all other costs and charges of every kind and sort in connection with such stock incurred or to be incurred
 from the arrival of such stock in _____, until the same die, or be destroyed, or sold, or lawfully removed from the
 quarantine ground, including in case of death or destruction, the cost of destroying the carcasses, and in the case of sale
 the expenses of the sale, then this obligation is to be void, or else remain in full force.

Schedule referred to above.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Owner.	Consignee.

FORM T.—(REGULATION 41.)

Scale of transport and quarantine charges and expenses.—Veterinary Surgeon's fees for inspection.

SUCH charges to be at the rates fixed by the Minister from time to time in the *Gazette*.

FORM U.—(REGULATION 48.)

Order for removal of stock to Quarantine, and to keeper to receive them.

THE stock mentioned in the Schedule below shall be removed to the quarantine at _____, and the keeper of the quarantine there is hereby directed to receive them.

Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. of stock.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Name and address of owner.	Name and address of agent or consignee.	Remarks.

FORM V.—(REGULATION 52.)

Clean certificate and release from Quarantine.

WE, the undersigned, Chief Inspector (or Inspector) of Stock and a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, having carefully examined the _____ of which _____ the owner, and which are more particularly specified in the Schedule below, do hereby certify that such _____ have remained in quarantine for a period of _____, and have been duly dressed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of the above-named Acts, and of the Regulations issued there under, and that such _____ are not infected, and may be removed from quarantine to the destination specified.

Chief Inspector (or Inspector).
V.S.

, 189 .

Schedule.

No.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Where from, by what ship, and at what date.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Route and destination.

FORM W.—(REGULATION 52.)

Order to Quarantine-keeper to release stock.

PLEASE to deliver to _____ or bearer, the _____ ex _____ from _____ more particularly described in the schedule below.

Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. of stock.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Name and address of owner.	Name and address of agent or consignees.	Remarks.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

RECOMMENDATIONS not within the scope of the resolutions of the Australasian Stock Conference of 1889:—

Regulation No. 4.

That "influenza" and "mange" in horses, and "ticks" and "lice" in sheep, be added to the list of diseases to be dealt with under these Regulations.

Regulation No. 6.

That, as regards the interpretation of the term "clean Australasian vessel," the word "three" be substituted for "six." That, as regards the interpretation of the term "stock," it should include "or the carcass, skin, wool, hair, horns, hoofs, or any portion of such stock."

Regulation No. 30. (1).

(4.) That the part of a vessel on which the sheep are penned has been specially cleansed, as the Inspector at the port of shipment shall direct. (5.) That the sheep have, during the voyage, been in charge of the owner or his servants.

Regulation No. 50.

That the quarantine for sheep be reduced to sixty days, and that swine (at present prohibited) be admitted on a quarantine of ninety days.

APPENDIX B.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AUSTRALASIAN STOCK INSTITUTE.

At the Intercolonial Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1889, a resolution was unanimously passed to the following effect:—

41. That this Conference affirms—(a.) The desirability of establishing a laboratory or institution for the purpose of investigating and experimenting upon any diseases to which stock are or may become liable, particularly, in the first instances, pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax, and tuberculosis. (b.) That the institution be a permanent one, and to be supported by the respective Colonies becoming parties to the arrangement *pro rata*, according to the number of stock, sheep, cattle, and horses returned for the year preceding the assessment. (c.) That a permanent Board of Direction be formed, to be composed of members to be appointed by the Government of each contributing Colony. (d.) That a competent European scientist be engaged as Director, who shall deliver an annual course of lectures to students, and who shall be allowed to charge fees for so doing. (e.) That the laboratory or institution shall be called the Australasian Stock Institute, and that it be located in the Colony of New South Wales.

As this resolution was quite in accord with the views held by my Minister, the Honorable Sydney Smith, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, he was prepared, on the receipt of a copy of the Report and Proceedings of the Conference in June last, to take the necessary action to give effect to it, so far as this Colony was concerned; but he delayed doing so pending receipt of the usual letter from Victoria, the Colony in which the Conference was held, asking how far this and the other Colonies were prepared to carry out the resolutions of the Conference.

As, however, several of the other resolutions of the Conference are also very urgent, as well as very important, and as up to April last no communication of the nature indicated had been received from Victoria, my Minister then decided to invite the other Colonies to take action in regard to this and the other resolutions referred to, and hence the present meeting.

I will now proceed, as briefly as I can, to lay before you such particulars as I think will enable you to enter on the discussion of this most important matter, and will help in some degree at least to assist in arriving at a decision with respect to the recommendations which we will submit to our respective Governments in regard to it.

In carrying out this course, I will notice very briefly—

- I. The importance of the interest which this institution is proposed to serve.
- II. The work done in the Pasteur's Institute in Paris.
- III. The site on which the institute should be erected.
- IV. The kind of building which will be required.
- V. The work which should be done at the institute.
- VI. The subjects which should be taught.
- VII. The cost to each Colony.
- VIII. The Board of management, and—
 1. Its constitution.
 2. The meetings of the Board.
 3. The election of a chairman and appointment of a secretary.
 4. The site of the institute, and plan of the building.
 5. The appointment of a scientist.
 6. The regular work to be done at the institute.
 7. Urgent work called for.
 8. Visits of scientist to the country when necessary.
 9. The number of pupils, course of training, and fees
 10. Apparatus and appliances for the institute.

I. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ANIMAL INDUSTRY OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

The accompanying statement, marked "A," copied from Mr. Coghlan's statistical account of the seven Colonies of Australasia, shows that in the beginning of 1890—

The capital invested in pastoral properties in Australasia amounted to.....	£417,000,000
Of this sum the value of the live stock alone amounted to	£75,000,000
And that the annual return for the pastoral industry amounted to	£34,745,300

The figures speak for themselves, and since then there has been a considerable increase in stock in all the Colonies. In New South Wales alone there has been an increase of 13,386 horses, 167,417 cattle, and 5,000,000 sheep.

II. THE WORK DONE IN PASTEUR'S INSTITUTE, PARIS.

I understand that the work in the Pasteur's Institute, of which M. Pasteur is the Director-General, is divided into five parts.

1. The rabies treatment, at the head of which is Doctor Grancher.
2. Technic microbiology, which is taught by M. Roux. The majority of the students belong to or are studying for the medical or veterinary professions, with a fair number who are following up some branch of science. The course of study includes, among other subjects, the following :—
 - (I) The description and nature of microbes. (II) The preparation of the broth and other media in which they are grown. (III) Typhoid Fever. (IV) Cholera. (V) Intermittent fever. (VI) Septicæmia. (VII) Anthrax. (VIII) Chicken cholera. (IX) Tuberculosis. (X) Swine fever. (XI) Actinomycosis. (XII) Glanders. (XIII) Hydrophobia. (XIV) Yeast; and some twelve or fourteen other subjects.
3. A set of laboratories, where students, after becoming acquainted with microbiology, may stay and make personal researches under the direction of M. Mitchnicof in regard to subjects which have not been fully investigated. These laboratories are also open, at a charge of £4 or £5 a month to scientists from any part of the world who may wish to work in the Institute under the directors.
4. A laboratory, at the head of which is M. Duclaux, for the study of beer and cider and of fermentation generally, including that of wine, and also the making of cheese and the preservation of milk.
5. A laboratory, in which M. Chamberland has to prepare the vaccine of anthrax and swine fever, and in which he has to make analyses of pathologic products of diseases, the nature of which veterinary surgeons cannot exactly determine clinically or by *post mortem*, and which they wish to have settled by microscopical examination.

III. THE SITE OF THE INSTITUTE.

As the Institute is to be an Intercolonial Institution, it should, I think be in or near Syd the metropolis of the Colony. Indeed, the best site in my opinion is the University Reserve, as there is no doubt the Institute would be largely availed of by the medical students, while in other respects both as regards this and the other colonies no more convenient or accessible site could be found.

IV. BUILDING TO BE ERECTED.

I submit the accompanying rough sketch marked "B" (on the model of a portion of the Pasteur Institute, Paris), showing the accommodation which I think would be required, and the mode in which it should be arranged.

The proposed Board would decide as to this, as well as to the description of building which should be erected.

V. THE WORK TO BE DONE AT THE INSTITUTE.

The work to be done by the scientist would principally be like that done by M. Chamberland, and he would among other things make analyses of pathological products of diseases, the nature of which medical men and veterinary surgeons could not exactly determine clinically nor by *post mortem* examination. He would prepare the vaccine of diseases; such as Cumberland disease, black-leg, pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, &c., and prosecute researches in regard to diseases and subjects which require investigation.

VI. THE SUBJECTS WHICH SHOULD BE TAUGHT AT THE INSTITUTE.

The principal subjects taught would be technic microbiology, and the course of study would include among other subjects the following :—

- (1.) The description and nature of microbes.
- (2.) The preparation of the broth and other media in which they are grown.
- (3.) Septicæmia.
- (4.) Anthrax.
- (5.) Chicken cholera.
- (6.) Tuberculosis.
- (7.) Swine fever.
- (8.) Actinomycosis.
- (9.) Glanders.
- (10.) Hydrophobia.
- (11.) Yeast.

VII.

VII. ESTIMATED COST OF THE BUILDING, FURNITURE, AND APPLIANCES, AND OF THE ANNUAL EXPENSE OF THE INSTITUTE.

It will be seen on reference to statement "C" herewith that the cost of the building, which need not at first be a very large one, nor very ornamental, is put at £4,000, and the furniture and appliances at £1,300, while the annual outlay for salaries and other expenses is estimated at £1,700.

This would make the outlay for the first year £7,000, and for the second and subsequent years say £1,700.

Statement "C" also gives the proportions of this outlay payable by each of the Colonies, as proposed by the Conference, *pro rata* according to the number of stock severally owned by them.

VIII. THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

1. *Its Constitution.*

I would suggest that the Board of Management should consist of two members from each Colony, say a stock-owner chosen by his fellow owners and the Chief Inspector of Stock for the Colony.

2. *Meetings of Board and Quorum.*

The meetings of the Board, which should at first at least be held quarterly, would be conducted under the usual rules for the guidance of such bodies. Three members to form a quorum.

3. *The Election of Chairman, and appointment of Secretary.*

The Board would, at its first meeting, elect its own Chairman, and appoint a consulting veterinary surgeon; and there would, of course, be a Secretary appointed for the Board.

4. *Site of Institute, and ground plan of building.*

The Board would, at its first meeting, take into consideration and report upon the best site for the Institute, and decide upon and submit a plan of the building, and showing how the Board think the accommodation should be arranged.

5. *Appointment of Scientist.*

The Board would also at an early meeting make arrangements for the appointment of a Scientist, in terms of the resolution of the Conference. The Scientist to be the Director of the Institute.

6. *The regular work to be done.*

At the first business meeting after the opening of the Institute, the Chairman would submit a statement of the regular work to be undertaken at the Institute for settlement by the Board; and at the following meeting he would bring up a report by the Scientist of the work done by him in the interval, and a statement of new work which he proposed should be taken up by the Scientist; but nothing to be given to the public until the inquiry with respect to it is fully completed.

7. *Urgent Work.*

The Scientist would, as a rule, be occupied at the work laid out by the Board, but it should be understood that he would, with the concurrence of a majority of its members, take up any urgent work asked for by any of the contributing Colonies.

8. *Scientist at times to visit Country.*

The Scientist, with the like consent, should also be allowed to visit any place in any of the Colonies for the purpose of making necessary investigations on the spot.

9. *Pupils at the Institute.*

The Board would decide as to the number of pupils to be received at the Institute, the course of study, and the fees to be paid by the pupils to the Director.

10. *Apparatus and Appliances.*

Apparatus, appliances, chemicals, and animals for experiment would be obtained on the requisition of the Scientist, and approval of the Board.

ALEX. BRUCE.

OBTAINING the use of Rodd Island and temporary engagement of Mons. Loir, pending erection of Institute and appointment of a full staff:—

WHILE I have endeavoured to pave the way to a full discussion on Resolution No. 41 of the last Inter-colonial Stock Conference, with regard to the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute in Sydney, which, I trust, will result in the preparation of such a report as will lead to the resolution being acted on by all the Colonies, it should be borne in mind that considerable time must elapse before the necessary buildings can be erected and are ready for occupation; and as there is a great deal of work of a character which can only be undertaken by such an Institute, urgently requiring to be done, I would submit, for the consideration of the meeting, whether, in the event of the use of the laboratory on Rodd Island being obtained, a temporary arrangement might not be made with Mons. Loir, under which a commencement might be at once made with the work of the nature contemplated by the resolution.

Mons.

Mons. Loir is now engaged on Rodd Island experimenting for the Queensland Government, as to the best means of procuring and preserving the virus of pleuro-pneumonia, and searching for the microbe of that disease.

There is no question as to Mons. Loir's qualifications as a scientist; and this proposal, if acted on, would have the double advantage of at once meeting the urgent necessity for the appointment of a scientist, and of entering on the undertaking in respect to the Institute in a gradual way, while Mons. Loir would be prepared at once to receive pupils from the contributing Colonies on reasonable terms.

ALEX. BRUCE.

A.

It is estimated that the capital invested in pastoral properties throughout Australasia amounts to £417,000,000, and of this sum the value of stock alone represents £75,000,000. The annual return from pastoral pursuits, including dairy-farming, is £34,745,300, the share of each Colony in the production being:—

New South Wales	£14,725,300
Victoria	4,920,500
Queensland	5,678,900
South Australia	2,054,600
Western Australia.....	535,800
Tasmania	561,400
New Zealand	6,218,800
Australasia	£34,745,300

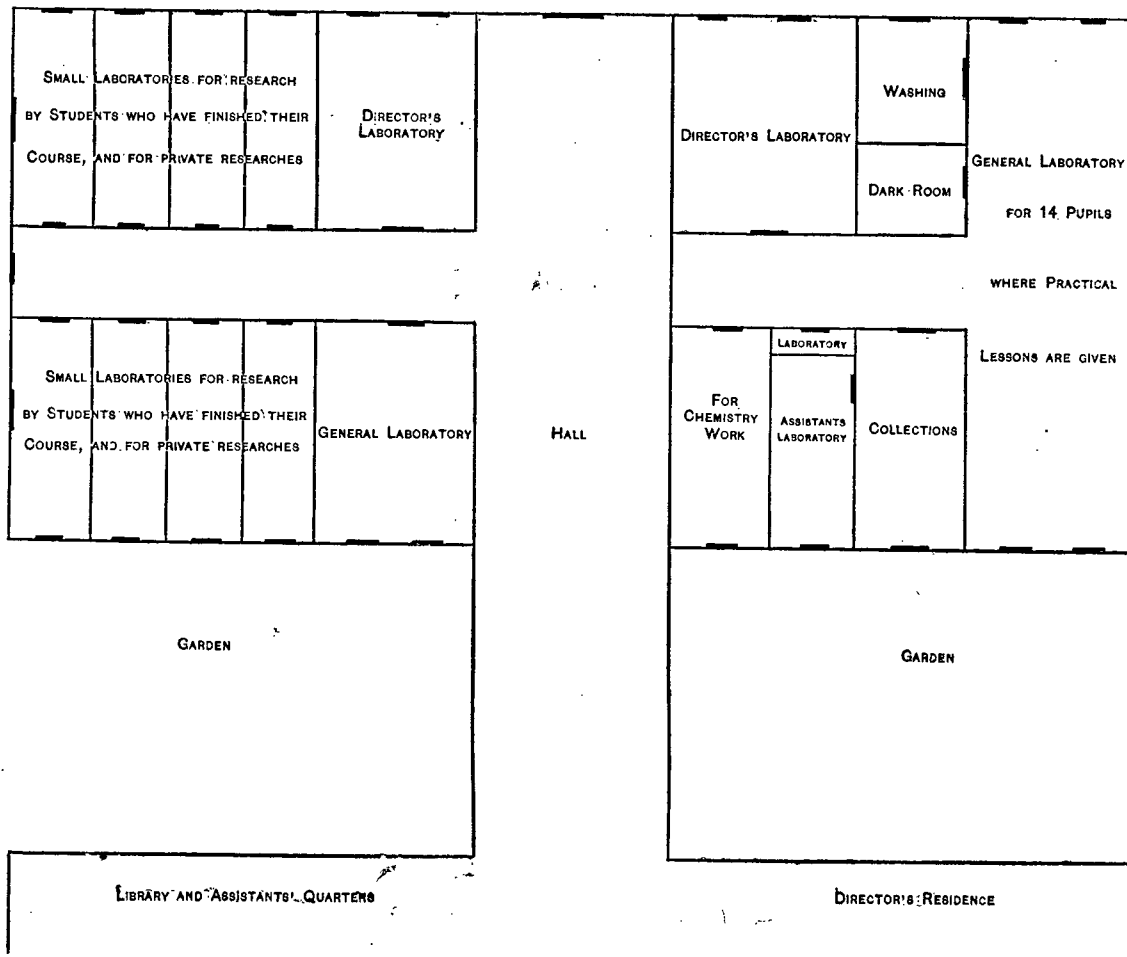
It is to be understood that the products of dairy cattle and swine are not included in the above statement, and that the value of agricultural produce consumed on dairy-farms, and for fattening stock, has also been deducted from the totals.

B.

AUSTRALASIAN STOCK INSTITUTE.

Laboratory referred to as No. 3.

Laboratory referred to as No. 2.



NOTE.—Building about 170 feet x 80 feet.

ESTIMATE

C.

ESTIMATE of cost of building for Intercolonial Stock Institute, and of probable annual working expenses.

First Year.		
Cost of building as per plan with only ground-floor, say.....		£4,000
Cost of furniture and apparatus		1,300
		£5,300
Professor of Microbiology.....	£800	
(Besides this the Professor would receive fees from students, say £100, and for outside work, say £50=£150, making his salary, say £950.)		
Subjects and travelling expenses, chemicals, &c.	400	
Wages and incidental expenses	500	1,700
		£7,000

Taking the above sum, £7,000, as approximately correct, the amount to be contributed by the several colonies *pro rata* according to the number of stock, would be as follows, namely:—

Cost of building and first year's expenses.

Colony.	Sheep— Millions.	Percentage.	Contribution.	
			First Year.	Second and subsequent Year.
			£	£
New South Wales	68	34	2,404	584.
Victoria.....	25	12½	884	215
Queensland	63	32	2,227	541
South Australia	10	5	354	85
Tasmania	3	1½	106	26
Western Australia	4	2	141	34
New Zealand	25	12½	884	215
	*198	100	7,000	1,700

* This includes cattle calculated at 1 head of cattle equal to 10 sheep.

This is equal to 8½d. per 1,000 sheep for the first year.

Second and subsequent years.

Directors salary	£800
Travelling expenses, chemicals, &c.	400
Wages and incidental expenses	500
	£1,700

This is equal to say 2⅓d. per 1,000 sheep for the second year.

C 1.

Copy of telegram from The Prime Minister of Western Australia to The Prime Minister, New South Wales, 12th June, 1891.

RESPECTING Inspectors of Stock meeting, our Inspector cannot attend, but I shall be glad as far as I can, to make our regulations agree with those of your colonies.

JNO. FORREST.

C 2.

Copy of telegram from the Minister for Lands, Wellington, New Zealand, to the Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

9 June, 1891.

REGRET cannot send Chief Inspector of Stock to Conference. Parliament just about to open. Moreover, total reorganisation of Stock Department, just now taking place. Will return draft copy and our Regulations as you request. Letter by post.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

C 3.

The Premier of Victoria to The Honorable The Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne 12 June, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, asking that the Chief Inspector of Stock might be allowed to attend a meeting of inspectors from the various colonies, to be held in Sydney on the 15th instant, for the purpose of framing a uniform code of Stock Regulations for all the colonies, and for the preparation of a report on the proposed Intercolonial Stock Institute.

2. The copies of the various papers which accompanied your letter, together with the draft code of Regulations prepared by Mr. Bruce, the Chief Inspector of Stock for New South Wales, having been very carefully considered by the Honorable the Minister for Agriculture.

3. I regret to inform you that this Government does not see any necessity at the present time for the holding of another Conference of Stock Inspectors.

4. At the Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1889, it was agreed that a uniform code of regulations embodying the resolutions passed by that Conference, should be adopted by all the colonies, and that the framing of such Regulations should be left in the hands of this Government. Regulations were framed accordingly, a copy being forwarded to you on the 5th of March, 1890, and it was left optional with each colony to adopt or reject the whole or any part of such Regulations.

5. It is not clear that there is anything to be gained by such a uniformity in procedure and phraseology as it is one of the objects of the proposed Conference to establish, and it is questionable if such uniformity could be adopted by the various colonies, seeing that each has to be guided by its own laws. Mr. Bruce states indeed, that, as the law stands in New South Wales, some of the Regulations which he proposes could not be carried out; it seems, therefore, premature to adopt such Regulations.

6. If, however, the same provisions as to importation, prohibition, period of quarantine, and intercolonial exchange be established, all that is necessary will, it is thought be accomplished.

7. Mr. Bruce admits that there is very little difference between the requirements of the Regulations in force in the several colonies, and under the circumstances, the Minister for Agriculture of this Colony is of opinion that each colony may well be allowed to settle such small differences.

8. One of the objects of the proposed Conference appears to me to discuss the question of the number and qualifications of the staff of inspectors to be maintained in each colony. This, however, is a matter with regard to which each colony is probably the best judge as to its requirements.

9. As regards the establishment of an institution for the investigation of animal diseases, it is thought by this Government that the first preliminary should be to ascertain what expenses in connection therewith are likely to be incurred, and then whether the several colonies would be willing to share those expenses. Until a preliminary understanding on these points is come to, the discussion of details seems to be premature.

10. I trust it will be apparent that there are substantial reasons for the conclusion of this Government not to be represented at the proposed Conference.

11. As requested in your telegram of the 9th instant, I beg to return herewith the draft code of Regulations forwarded with your letter of the 13th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
JAMES MUNRO.

C 4.

Copy of telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Prime Minister, New South Wales.

12 June, 1891.

WE have decided not to send representative to Stock Conference suggested in your letter, 13th May, and consider establishment Australasian Stock Institute could be better dealt with by a Federal Parliament.

T. PLAYFORD.

C 5.

Messrs. Brunker and Wolfe to The Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Sir,

9, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 16 June, 1891.

For some weeks past sheepskins have been prevented from being landed from foreign vessels trading from this port to New Caledonia, Fiji, and to the northward.

Hitherto it has been the custom to supply the steamers or vessels with sheep for the round voyage, and the skins of the sheep are saved and sold generally to fellmongers on the return of vessel to port.

We beg to bring this matter under your notice with a view of its being dealt with in such manner as will enable the skins to be landed in future, and prevent loss to parties concerned.

Yours, &c.,
BRUNKER AND WOLFE.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STOCK.

(PROGRESS RETURN OF, FOR 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 February, 1892.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Stock Branch, 3 February, 1892.

THESE Returns are compiled principally from Returns received and partly from the Inspector's Estimates of the Returns of Stock, Lambing and Clip for 1891, and shows the Increase of Stock as compared with the previous year.

		No. OF STOCK.		
1892.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Total of Stock returned	... ..	440,744	1,960,619	59,345,072
Estimated total of Stock not yet returned	... ..	18,472	55,944	1,443,832
<hr/>				
Grand total returned and estimated at 1st January, 1892	... ..	459,216	2,016,563	60,788,904
Grand total as per Annual Report at 1st January, 1891	... ..	444,163	1,909,009	55,986,431
<hr/>				
Increase	... ..	15,053	107,554	4,802,473
<hr/>				

These returns are very satisfactory, showing, as they do, a general increase, although perhaps not so large in the case of sheep as might have been expected. This, however, is accounted for by the loss of lambs through cold and continuous rain during the lambing season, prevalence of worms, fluke, and foot-rot, and, especially in the western portion of the Colony, through the devastations caused by rabbits.

ESTIMATE OF LAMBING.

Average 68½ per cent.

ESTIMATE OF THE CLIP.

Lambs shorn in grease... .. average 1 lb. 14½ oz.
 Sheep " " " 5 lb. 10¾ oz.

ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS OF 1866, 1878, AND 1882.
(ADDITIONAL REGULATION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 16, sec. 77.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Stock Branch,
Sydney, 22 January, 1892.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS of 1866, 1878, AND 1882.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following additional Regulation for carrying into effect the provisions of the abovenamed Acts, which is hereby published for general information:—

“Way Bills” for Sheep and “Delivery Notes” for Cattle issued in Queensland to be accepted in New South Wales.

Whenever any sheep or cattle are introduced into this Colony from the Colony of Queensland, and they are accompanied with a “Way Bill” in the case of sheep, or a “Delivery Note” in the case of cattle, as prescribed by the law for the time being in force with regard to the travelling of sheep and cattle in Queensland, such Way Bill or Delivery Note shall be accepted for such sheep or cattle in lieu of, and shall for the purposes of the said Acts be deemed to be, the “Travelling Statement” required by the abovenamed Acts.

T. M. SLATTERY.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE, No. 27.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 December, 1891.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 27.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend and extend the provisions of certain Acts relating to diseases in sheep; to create a Central Board with certain powers and authorities, and for purposes incidental thereto.

Government House,

Sydney, 22nd December, 1891.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT AMENDMENT BILL—
PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN SHEEP FARMERS AND STOCK OWNERS IN THE TENTERFIELD DISTRICT,
AGAINST THE BILL, AND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT).

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1. March, 1892.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Sheep Farmers and Stock Owners in the District of Tenterfield,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the passing of the Bill now before Parliament, granting powers to a central Board of Directors elected under the provisions of the amended "Diseases in Sheep" and "Pastures and Stock Protection" Acts in permitting them to impose a further tax on sheep to subsidise private companies formed for the exportation of meat.

That such a tax will prove burdensome to many small sheep farmers who cannot possibly benefit from the proposed imposition.

That your Petitioners already are called upon to pay annually a tax under the Pastures and Stock Protection Act for which they derive no adequate benefit.

That owing to the high prices ruling in the market for marsupial skins, there is ample remuneration provided to shooters for the destruction of marsupials, without the additional payment for scalps.

That many pastoralists at present protect marsupials by not allowing shooters to go upon their runs to destroy them without paying them a percentage on the skins obtained.

Your Petitioners would therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not allow the Bill "to amend and extend the provisions of certain Acts relating to Diseases in Sheep, to create a Central Board with certain powers and authorities, and for purposes incidental thereto," to become law; and that the present Pastures and Stock Protection Act be repealed.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 248 signatures.]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASED ANIMALS AND MEAT BILL.
(MESSAGE No. 10.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 October, 1891.

JERSEY,
Governor.

Message No. 10.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill for prohibiting the sale, or exposure for sale, of diseased animals, and for amending the law relating to the sale, or exposure for sale, of meat which is diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit, for the food of man.

*Government House,
Sydney, 6th October, 1891.*

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASED ANIMALS AND MEAT BILL (NO. 3.)

(MESSAGE No. 26.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 December, 1891.

JERSEY,

*Governor.**Message No. 26.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill "For prohibiting the sale, consignment, or exposure for sale of diseased animals, and for amending the law relating to the sale, or exposure for sale, of meat which is diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for the food of man; and for empowering the Governor to make regulations, enforceable by penalties, for the inspection of animals in saleyards, in transit, or upon slaughtering premises, and for the seizure, condemnation, and destruction of diseased animals, and of the meat of diseased animals."

*Government House,**Sydney, 22nd December, 1891.*

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS IN THE COLONY.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 December, 1891.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 3 of 2 December, 1891.]

Question.

(3.) NOXIOUS ANIMALS IN THE COLONY:—Dr. ROSS *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—

(1.) What method do the Stock Department adopt in order to ascertain the exact number of noxious animals alleged to be infesting the Colony, viz., kangaroo, wallaby, native dogs, rabbits, hares, &c.; or are the statistics furnished in the Annual Report simply the result of an estimation?

(2.) Will he have any objection to furnish a tabulated Return, showing the number of such noxious animals in each stock district respectively, and how such animals exist and become more troublesome in some districts than in others?

(3.) The amount of money that is collected and expended annually in the destruction of these noxious animals in each district respectively; and out of what fund is the money paid?

(4.) Can he state definitely or approximately the number of hares infesting the Molong District, and the amount contributed and annually expended in the district for their destruction?

Answer.

(1.) The numbers of the noxious animals given in the reports are estimates made by the inspectors for the several sheep districts, and it is not, of course, to be assumed that the numbers are put forward as more than approximations. Instead of vague expressions, such as "a few," "numerous," "very numerous," &c., which may mean anything, and which tend to uncertainty and doubt, inspectors are instructed to give their estimates in numbers.

(2.) A tabulated Return is herewith, giving inspectors' estimates of animals in each district in 1890. The reason why these animals are more numerous in some districts than in others is that the country is better adapted for them, and perhaps also through neglect on the part of owners to destroy them, and the fact that the Boards seldom prosecute owners for such neglect.

(3.) The amount of money collected and expended in each district is also shown in the Return. The funds for carrying out the Act are raised in the district, but are subsidised to a small extent from the Consolidated Revenue.

(4.) I cannot state definitely, but the estimate of the inspector for the Molong District for 1890, is 120,000 hares. (See Return.) Prior to the year 1891 there was no bonus paid by the Molong Board. From January to June this year 10,789 hare scalps were paid for at 2d. each, amounting to £89 19s. 8d.

These answers do not apply to rabbits which are now dealt with under a separate Act.

A RETURN showing the estimated number of Noxious Animals in each District for year 1890, and amounts collected and expended :—

	Inspectors' Estimates of the different kinds of Noxious Animals in each District.					Amounts Collected and Expended in each District.	
	Kangaroo.	Wallaby.	Native Dogs.	Hares.	Rabbits.	Assessment Collected.	Amount Expended.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Albury	2,500			19,500		974 16 0	588 12 0
2. Armidale	7,000	12,000	400	90		228 1 6	1,597 14 10
3. Balranald	40,000		100			943 18 4	1,415 0 0
4. Bathurst	20,500	27,750	100	350,000		193 16 10	218 0 2
5. Berrima	250	9,000	185	1,000		499 15 11	520 7 2
6. Bombala	300	2,000	300	3,000			145 7 6
7. Bourke	10,000	100	15			291 17 8	325 3 6
8. Braidwood	3,000	370,000	200	4,000			147 0 0
9. Brewarrina	3,000					334 2 9	466 12 0
10. Broulee	2,000	90,000	800	8,000		374 0 6	268 14 4
11. Canonbar	25,000		400			1,044 15 5	648 14 6
12. Carcoar	15,000	30,000	30	220,000			183 6 8
13. Casino	1,000	2,000	1,000			410 2 9	234 12 6
14. Cobarr	12,000	2,000	100			981 2 5	1,519 4 5
15. Condobolin	45,000	12,000	200	100		232 9 0	305 16 1
16. Cooma	3,000	30,000	200	5,000		1,072 14 10	1,272 17 7
17. Coonabarabran	33,000	50,000	1,000	5,000		111 3 0	531 6 7
18. Coonamble	2,000	2,000	50	25		1,501 7 7	474 10 3
19. Corowa	600			5,000		410 10 0	376 15 0
20. Deniliquin		No particulars.				572 16 0	541 0 0
21. Denman	1,400	4,000	60	12,000		458 5 6	316 15 1
22. Dubbo	50,000	20,000	500	50,000		193 17 8	157 19 3
23. Eden	7,000	3,000	300	20,000		1,009 4 3	595 4 5
24. Forbes	30,000	35,000	150	40,000			530 9 8
25. Glen Innes	15,000	10,000	300			1,493 14 0	2,643 16 8
26. Goulburn	500	400,000	300	1,000,000			132 7 6
27. Grafton	2,000	2,000	1,000			1,988 2 9	2,055 17 3
28. Gundagai	250	1,500	100	4,000		185 15 0	55 8 3
29. Hay	300			79,000		292 17 0	315 14 9
30. Hillston			500			655 3 9	877 4 10
31. Hume	150	800	700	100,000		518 15 6	433 17 6
32. Ivanhoe	10,000	4,500	500			214 9 10	185 4 1
33. Kiama	900	90,000	700	200		365 16 4	231 19 1
34. Maitland	2,500	40,000	1,500	20,000		2,039 8 3	1,271 1 11
35. Menindie	10,000	10,000	4,000			113 1 0	37 0 2
36. Merriwa	15,000	30,000	500	1,000			* 57 4 6
37. Molong	40,000	55,000	80	120,000		935 5 10	329 9 1
38. Moree	40,915	95,833	200			56 7 0	352 5 7
39. Moulamein	60,000					844 5 11	1,455 10 11
40. Mudgee		10,000	50	50,000			583 12 5
41. Murrurundi	10,000	80,000	100	20,000		431 0 9	558 7 3
42. Narrandera	5,000	1,000	100	1,000		159 12 0	250 19 5
43. Narrabri	35,000	75,000	250			99 5 6	105 11 8
44. Picton	50	1,400	70	1,600		72 2 10	157 0 0
45. Pilliga	4,000	10,000	100			188 14 3	84 11 2
46. Port Macquarie	1,000	5,000	3,000			197 0 7	64 0 9
47. Port Stephens	10,000	40,000	4,000	5,000		261 12 7	350 15 2
48. Queanbeyan	2,000	600,000	300	600,000			744 18 4
49. Singleton	230	9,000	70	25,000		240 14 0	196 1 4
50. Sydney			30	6,000		630 7 9	1,406 10 9
51. Tamworth	90,000	70,000	100	50		1,079 16 8	1,481 2 1
52. Tenterfield	15,000	25,000	500				
53. Tweed—Lismore†						632 0 0	379 10 3
54. Urana	8,000	200		100		782 11 9	409 9 9
55. Wagga Wagga	16,000	10,000	150	100,000			297 16 7
56. Walgett	2,000	1,500				1,036 0 7	571 3 8
57. Wanaaring	25,000		120			2,818 8 2	3,506 8 4
58. Wyallda	165,734	89,719	300			1,025 16 7	2,025 15 11
59. Wentworth	10,000		500			578 4 9	423 16 6
60. Wilcannia	150,000	8,000	400			221 17 2	342 2 10
61. Windsor	25	1,300	90	19,000		261 12 7	156 12 5
62. Yass	2,000	116,400	100	200,000		1,390 2 4	1,472 0 11
63. Young	5,000	8,000	50	40,000			
Total	1,067,104	2,602,002	26,850	3,134,665		35,649 0 11	39,663 11 6

Rabbits do not come under the provisions of Pastures Act.

* Prior to January, 1891, hares were not destroyed by the Board. From January to June, 1891, the number killed and paid for was 10,798, which at 2d. per scalp amounted to £89 19s. 8d.

† Up to the end of 1890 this district formed part of the Casino and Grafton Districts, consequently the particulars given above for Grafton and Casino will include that for the Tweed-Lismore District.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PASTEUR'S VACCINE LYMPH.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 December, 1891.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 4, of 2 December, 1891.]*

Question.

(4.) PASTEUR'S VACCINE LYMPH.—DR. ROSS *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—

(1.) In attempting to stamp out anthrax among sheep, by treating or vaccinating them with Pasteur's vaccine lymph, will he ascertain if there is any risk in producing or establishing cancer or tuberculosis in such flocks after having undergone the operation, as has resulted in cattle after having been inoculated with virus for pleuro-pneumonia?

(2.) Has the use of Pasteur's vaccine in anthrax proved a success or failure; the number that have been vaccinated; and the percentage of deaths that have occurred after the operation, compared with those that have not been vaccinated?

(3.) In what districts or runs has the operation been chiefly confined?

(4.) Has the alleged prevalence of cancer among stock of late years been brought under the notice of the Department, and can it be accounted for?

(5.) Can he state definitely or approximately the number of sheep that die annually in the Colony from anthrax; and how is the information obtained.

(6.) Has he any information as to whether the disease called anthrax is contagious or non-contagious, and how long has it existed in the Colony, and what steps (if any) have been taken for its eradication, and is it now on the increase or decrease?

(7.) Does he not consider the repeated prevalence and outbreak of virulent diseases among our herds and flocks as anthrax, pleuro, worms, mange, glanders, and farcy, &c., a sufficient indication and warning of the urgent necessity for the establishment of a Veterinary School of medicine in the Colony; and will he see that some steps are taken on this important question, affecting public health, and that a sufficient sum of money is placed on the Estimates for this purpose?

Answer.

(1.) The vaccine of anthrax is a pure cultivation of the microbes of the disease. Therefore it is impossible to communicate either cancer or tuberculosis by such vaccination.

(2.) The sheep-owners who used the vaccine last year appear satisfied with the remedy, as they used it on their lambs this season. The number of sheep vaccinated in 1890 was 193,098, and it is reported that some 80,000 have been treated during this year. It is impossible to give the percentage of deaths of sheep which have been vaccinated compared with those which have not; but I may say that the reported loss of vaccinated sheep in 1890 was a little over 5 per cent.

(3.) To the runs in the known infected districts, and those only.

(4.) Cancer has for many years been known to be prevalent among cattle, though little or no notice was taken of it. Now, however, the effect of these and other diseases in stock on the human subject is receiving more consideration, and this disease is brought more under notice.

(5.) No. Owners are very reticent on the subject, and it is only occasionally that reliable information is obtained in regard to losses from anthrax.

6. Anthrax is a contagious disease. It has existed in the Colony for over 50 years. Until the recent vaccination with Pasteur's Vaccine of Anthrax, no steps have been taken to eradicate the disease beyond burning the carcasses and pastures when practicable. It is not known whether the disease is increasing or decreasing, as owners are not obliged to give notice of out-breaks.

7. Yes. The establishment of such a school is under consideration.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.
(SPECIAL GRANTS, &c., IN AID OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 August, 1891.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 14, of Wednesday, 14 August, 1891.]

Questions.

- (14.) GRANTS IN AID OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:—MR. STEVENSON *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
(1.) Would he have any objection to lay upon the Table of this House a Return showing the special grants in aid of Agricultural Societies from the year 1882 to 1890 inclusive, showing the amounts and dates of grants to each Society respectively?
(2.) Will applications from those Societies which have not participated in such grants be favourably dealt with?

Answer.

SPECIAL GRANTS, &c., in aid of Agricultural Societies.

	ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF.											TOTAL.
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
			£	£	£	£					£	£
Albury and Border Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Society	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
Armidale and New England Agricultural and Pastoral Association	150	150	...	...	...	100	...	400
Berrima District Agricultural, Horticultural, and Industrial Society	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Blayney Agricultural Society	200	...	...	...	500	...	700
Bombala Exhibition Society	250	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	750
Brewarrina Pastoral and Agricultural Association	200	...	200
Burrangong Pastoral and Agricultural Association (Young)	150	150	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	900
Burrawang and West Camden Farmers' Club and Agricultural Society	{	*125	}	...	...	...	...	...	375
Bungendore Agricultural Association	100	...	100
Central New England Pastoral, Agricultural, and Mining Association	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Clarence Pastoral and Agricultural Society (Grafton)	500	300	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
Cooma Pastoral, Agricultural, and Ploughing Association	600	...	...	...	...	...	600
Coonabarabran Pastoral and Agricultural Association	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

* For purchase of Show Ground.

	ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF.											TOTAL.
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
			£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	
Cootamundra Agricultural Society			300	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Cowra Agricultural Society	300	...	300
Crookwell Agricultural and Pastoral Association	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Forbes Pastoral and Agricultural Society	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Germanton Pastoral and Agricultural Society	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Goulburn Agricultural Society			250	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Grenfell Pastoral, Horticultural, and Agricultural Society	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Gulgong Agricultural Society	50	...	50
Hawkesbury District Agricultural Association (Richmond)	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Hay Pastoral Association	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association (West Maitland)	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Inverell Pastoral and Agricultural Association			400	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	700
Kiama Agricultural and Horticultural Association	300	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	500
Macleay Agricultural Society	250	...	250
Manning River Agricultural and Horticultural Association (Taree)	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Molong Pastoral and Agricultural Association	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
Moruya Agricultural and Pastoral Society			200	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Mudgee Agricultural Society	150	150	...	...	...	...	300	...	600
New South Wales Agricultural Society (Sydney)			*10,000	...	...	...	...	1,500	†7,000	550	500	19,550
North-western Pastoral and Agricultural Association (Dubbo)	300	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	800
Orange Agricultural and Pastoral Association	750	...	...	...	...	...	750
Parkes Agricultural and Horticultural Association	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Picton, Camden, and Campbelltown Agricultural Society	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Richmond River Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Society (Casino)	{ †125 }	...	...	...	...	250	...	525
Taralga Agricultural and Pastoral Association	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Temora Agricultural Association	100	...	100
Tumut Agricultural and Pastoral Association	100	150	...	...	...	...	200	...	450
Uralla Agricultural Society	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Western Agricultural and Pastoral Association (Bathurst)	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Wollongong Agricultural and Horticultural Association	150	200	...	...	...	...	...	350
Yass Pastoral and Agricultural Association	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
												35,250

* Special grant on the usual conditions.

† Special grant to hold Show, Centennial Year.

‡ For improvements and additional buildings.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
19 August, 1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RUST IN WHEAT.

(REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 December, 1891.

REPORT of the Proceedings of the Conference convened by invitation of the Minister for Agriculture (the Hon. SYDNEY SMITH), and held in Sydney on June 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 8th, 1891.

President :

THE HON. SYDNEY SMITH, Minister for Agriculture.

Deputy Chairman :

H. C. L. ANDERSON, M.A., Director of Agriculture.

Delegates :

D. McALPINE	}	Victoria.
A. N. PEARSON		
GEO. INGLIS	}	South Australia.
HENRY KELLY		
P. McLEAN	}	Queensland.
E. M. SHELTON		
N. A. COBB	}	New South Wales.
WM. FARRER		

TUESDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1891.

THE delegates from Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales met at the Colonial Secretary's Office at 2:30 p.m., and were received by the Minister for Mines and Agriculture (the Hon. Sydney Smith), and the Director of Agriculture (Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.)

The MINISTER took his seat as President of the Conference, and delivered the following address:—I have much pleasure in welcoming the delegates from Victoria and Queensland, who have come over to meet with our own representatives to discuss the important subject of rust in wheat. I must first express my regret that the date of the meeting has been fixed so late, and that in consequence the representatives of South Australia have not arrived. I may mention that it was intended to have this Conference early in March, so that any advice which might emanate from it could be issued to the farmers at a seasonable time. Many things, however, have conspired to make it very difficult to fix on a time which would be equally convenient for all the colonies, and it is, therefore, a matter of regret that we have not been able to meet until this rather late date. No one can deny the immense amount of damage caused by rust in special years, and the considerable mischief caused even in what may otherwise be called favourable years. When we learn that the loss in our greatest wheat-growing Colony has been estimated at £1,500,000 for one year, and that the total loss to Australia is not far short of £2,000,000 sterling, it can easily be seen that the subject we have to discuss is one of national importance. If scientific research and practical experience can indicate a way of saving but 1 per cent. of this large amount, it would be well worth the time and labour spent; but if we can by any means save 1 or 2 bushels per acre which is now destroyed by this fungus, we shall add to the wealth of Australia £100,000 a year. I am fully aware of the difficulties which surround the whole question. I find that at the Conference which met last year in Melbourne the most diverse opinions were expressed as to the very nature of the rust and its primary causes. I am aware also that farmers themselves hold the most opposite views as to the remedial measures to be adopted. While some, and perhaps the majority, believe in early sowing, a few are found who advocate late sowing, while many believe in thorough drainage, others are in favour of a wet seed-bed. With these difficulties surrounding the question, it seems to me to have been a wise course for the conference last year to determine, as they did, to invite several intelligent and observant farmers to give their experience and opinions, and at the same time to invite the co-operation and friendly assistance of the scientific experts of the different Agricultural Departments. I understand that this has been done in each of the four Australian colonies, and that the evidence thus collected will be laid before the present Conference. I see no other way of corroborating the deductions of science but by the actual experience of practice. For our own part, we have received full answers to the series of questions issued from ninety-seven farmers, which, though strongly diverse on some of the points, agree very strongly on others. Almost without exception they are of opinion that certain sorts of wheat are much better able to resist rust than others, and that by judicious cultivation and hybridisation still better varieties may be grown. They seem to be almost unanimous that early-maturing sorts can be made to escape the dangerous season, and they seem equally certain that rust is due to climatic conditions, which can only be combated, but never entirely overcome. Our scientific investigations have been very interesting, inasmuch as they have determined the peculiar species of rust that have infested our wheat-fields. They have shown that there are distinct kinds of rust, but one much more common than the others. Although it matters very little to farmers what is the scientific name or classification of the rust that does them mischief, it seems that it is a matter of vital importance when remedial measures have to be considered; for, as I understand it, one rust may pass a certain part of its existence, when there is no wheat in the ground, on one kind of plant, while another rust may find its host in a totally different class of plants. I have been particularly interested in seeing under Dr. Cobb's microscope a small larva eating wheat rust. Whether this is of any economic value remains to be seen; but it is certainly very interesting to note that the larva of a fly closely resembling the Hessian fly (the greatest enemy that wheat has in America) should be here found getting its sustenance from the rust, which seems to be the greatest scourge of wheat in this country. We have experimented by analysing soils which were particularly famous, or rather infamous, for their rusty character. I cannot say that any light has been thrown on the question by chemistry; but it has certainly shown our farmers that many of the soils which had produced splendid crops of wheat in the past have now had their supplies of phosphoric acid so seriously reduced as to be particularly unfit for producing healthy crops of wheat. It cannot be doubted that rust, like any other parasite, will have the most injurious effects on plants which are otherwise deficient in vigour. We have had a rather favourable year in New South Wales as far as rust is concerned, and I have myself seen good wheat grown in the county of Cumberland and other places in the coast district which were almost free from rust, where thirty years ago this crop had to be abandoned through its ravages. It is worthy of note that most of these crops were the produce of varieties of seed, principally Steinwedel, that are matured in a remarkably short time—as little as 190 days. It seems to be a happy omen that this Conference is equally made up of scientific investigators and practical wheat-growers, for I am of opinion that the observations of the one will corroborate, and perhaps elucidate the investigations of the other. It is becoming that we should exhibit a truly federal spirit by meeting together to consider a common danger,
and,

and, if possible, advise a common remedy. It is to me a pitiable thing to see our farmers submitting to rust and other scourges, as if they were under the dominion of some blind fate. I have heard farmers advocate the abandonment of their fields owing to the ravages of this pest; but we cannot surely allow that in these days of enlightenment and knowledge our farmers should have to migrate from district to district in search of new pastures and clean fields. I presume you have all had the same experience as myself with the numerous applicants for the proud distinction of being able to eradicate rust. It is to be noted that each of these claimants is fully impressed with the value of his specific, which varies from £5,000 to £100,000. Though always so simple, cheap, and effective, the secret cannot be parted with under £10,000. It is a rather striking fact that of all the gentlemen who have come forward to give me a perfect cure for rust there has not been one wheat farmer amongst them. Some of them have never seen wheat growing; others have seen it grown by their uncles or their brothers-in-law. One can cure it by dressing the seed; another by sprinkling a few pounds of some manure over the paddock; and yet another by some intricate composition for pickling the seed. I believe that those who have studied the subject most are most convinced of the difficulties surrounding it. Any intelligent farmer may now be fully convinced of the exact nature of the pest. He may see the spores of this parasite; he may examine its plant growth and satisfy himself, with the aid of the microscope, of its mode of robbing the host plant. But it is no less certain that the disease is so widespread, so insidious in its attack, and so dependent on climatic conditions, that the most that can be hoped is to keep it in subjection, without daring to expect its extermination. I take it, the objects of this Conference are to compare notes as to the experience of farmers in your different colonies, to make general deductions borne out by this experience, and to give them to farmers for their benefit. I presume that you will formulate some further questions for submission to practical farmers to arrive at some further common truths. I hope you will determine upon some experiments that may be carried out on our experimental farms and in our laboratories to settle points that are now vexed. For example, it seems to me of the utmost importance that we should settle once and for ever the questions of the hereditary tendency of the seed of plants that have been affected by rust. It has been openly asserted by eminent scientific men in England that the rust is conveyed in the seed. I am well aware that the seed from rusty wheat does not always produce rusty crops; neither does the offspring of consumptive parents always develop consumption; but that may be owing entirely to favourable conditions which have kept the disease in subjection. It seems to me that our scientific men could, by a series of very careful experiments, determine once and for all whether rust can be conveyed in the seed. At all events, I can express my confidence that such a happy blending of practice with science as I see in the gentlemen before me, can devise some scheme by which the best possible advice can be afforded to our farmers, and by which (though we may never hope to banish rust) its ravages may be mitigated, and the whole of our Continent thus benefited. I have every confidence in inviting your reports of investigations and inquiries undertaken during the past year, and a full discussion as to the steps to be taken during that which is to come.

The Conference then adjourned until 2.30 on Thursday the 4th instant, by which time it was expected the South Australian delegates would be present, after having decided that the delegates present would assemble on the following day as a committee to decide upon the best mode of conducting the work of the Conference.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JUNE.—SECOND DAY.

MESSRS. M'Alpine and Pearson (Victoria); Messrs M'Lean and Shelton (Queensland); and Dr. Cobb and Mr. Farrer (New South Wales), met at 10 o'clock, when a committee meeting was held, presided over by the Director of Agriculture (Mr. H. C. L. Anderson), who was unanimously voted to the chair, when the order of business of the Conference was arranged.

THURSDAY, 4TH JUNE.—THIRD DAY.

THE Conference met at 2.30 p.m., when Messrs. Inglis and Kelly (South Australia) were present.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, said:—I am very glad indeed to welcome the delegates from South Australia to this Colony. I have already delivered a formal address to the Conference, which I daresay the South Australian delegates have read. I can assure you, gentlemen, it affords me very great pleasure to preside at this gathering, from which I have no doubt very great benefit will result to agriculture in all the Colonies. I am aware that you are anxious to proceed with the business which has called you together, as some of you, I understand, are desirous of returning home without delay. I hope, however, that all the delegates will remain over Saturday, so as to pay a visit to our new Agricultural College at Richmond. Although, from the short time which has elapsed since it was opened, there is not very much to show you, still I am sure you will be pleased at what has been done; and I shall therefore be glad to hear that you will accept my invitation, so that the necessary arrangements may be made for your convenience. I will now call on the Director to read the correspondence.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) said that before proceeding with the formal portion of the business, he thought they had a duty to perform. The delegates who had arrived on Tuesday had the pleasure of a trip down the harbour on the previous day, and he thought

thought they would be neglecting a duty if they did not return thanks for the courtesy of their reception, and the entertainment which had been afforded them. For his part, he should heartily accept the invitation to visit the new College at Richmond. He desired that their appreciation of the Minister's kindness should be recorded, and therefore moved,—“That the best thanks of the representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, be conveyed to the President for the courteous entertainment given to them since their arrival in the Colony.”

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT: I am very pleased if my efforts to entertain the delegates have been successful, as I consider it our duty, as representing the oldest Colony, to do all we can for the pleasure and comfort of our visitors.

Mr. M'ALPINE (Victoria) entirely concurred with Mr. M'Lean in his estimate of their reception. He also expressed the pleasure and astonishment he had felt in visiting the scientific branch of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture. He thought it reflected great credit on the Minister, and on Mr. Anderson the Director of Agriculture, that the Department was in such a satisfactory condition, and that such ample provision had been made for the conduct of scientific research. Being himself a vegetable pathologist, he desired to say that the work which Dr. Cobb was doing opened up an entirely new field, the results of which would be a lesson not only to the Colonies, but to England also. He had received a letter recently from Dr. Plowright, an acknowledged authority on rust in England, which showed they were much behind these Colonies in their knowledge of rusts.

The PRESIDENT: I have listened with great gratification to the remarks of the representative of Victoria (Mr. M'Alpine). It is very satisfactory to me to hear such an opinion from a gentleman so well able to judge. It is my desire that whatever success attends our experiments may benefit not only New South Wales but the whole of the Colonies equally.

The DIRECTOR then read the correspondence, which consisted of letters from a Mr. John White, Mr. L. Tanzer, and Mr. J. M'Lean, all of whom proposed schemes for the eradication of rust.

The President then called upon the representatives of Victoria to read their reports.

Report on Rust in Wheat Experiments in Victoria, 1890-1.

Mr. A. N. PEARSON, (Victoria) said:—Field experiments, as recommended by last year's Conference, were carried out in four localities in Victoria during the year 1890-1. These localities were—Port Fairy, situated on the coast in the western district; Childers, in Gippsland; Longerenong, in the Wimmera district; and Dookie in the north.

Experiments at Port Fairy.

The most extensive experiments were conducted at Port Fairy, on the farm of Mr. John Goldie, a very successful farmer, who has an excellent reputation in his district, and who had previously shown considerable aptitude for the conduct of field experiments.

The investigations here consisted of experiments for testing the effect on the development of rust of—

- (a) Different kinds of manuring.
- (b) Application to the soil of lime, salt, and sulphate of iron.
- (c) Spraying the crops with salt and with sulphate of iron.
- (d) Deep and shallow ploughing.
- (e) Drainage.
- (f) Using rusty straw as manure.
- (g) Disinfecting the soil by burning the surface, and by use of gas lime.
- (h) Using rust-shrivelled, as compared with healthy seed.
- (i) Variety of wheat grown.
- (j) Different times of sowing.
- (k) Different times of reaping.

The site of the experiments was 3 miles to the east of Port Fairy, and about 2 miles from the sea coast. The great majority of the plots were placed in an alluvial flat, sheltered from the prevailing wind, which blew from the southern sea, by a low bank about 15 to 20 feet high. The flat is mostly dry, but during heavy rain a little water lodges a few paces away from the lower, (*i.e.*, the western) end of the plots. The soil is a black peaty loam, rich in nitrogen and lime, but rather poor in phosphoric acid, and perhaps also in potash. It is somewhat more fertile at the western end of the flat than at the eastern end. The previous year's crop had been wheat, and the ground was by no means in good condition for another wheat crop; but it was selected for the purpose on account of the situation being very favourable to the development of rust. The plots were 77 in number, and were arranged as shown in the following plan.

Particulars.

Particulars of each Plot, showing date of sowing and reaping, development of rust, and yield obtained under the various conditions, are given in the following table:—

	Number of plot.	Description of Treatment.	Variety of Wheat.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Reaping.	Degree of Rustiness.	Yield per Acre.	Remarks.
Effect of manuring.	1	20 tons per acre farm yard manure, made from clean straw.	Purple Straw	1890. 14 June	1891. 15 Jan.	Rusty	bushels. 11.9	This crop was very sickly in appearance.
	2	Complete chemical manure, light dressing. { 1 cwt. per acre sulphate of ammonia. 1 cwt. per acre superphosphate	"	14 "	15 "	"	16.1	
	3								1/3 cwt. potash salt. medium dressing; twice as much as on plot 2.	14 "	15 "	20.3
	4	heavy dressing; three times as much as on plot 2.	"	14 "	15 "	"	20.65	
	5	No manure	"	14 "	15 "	Not quite so rusty	17.5	
	6	Same as No. 3, but no nitrogen	"	14 "	15 "	Rusty	17.85	
	7	phosphoric acid	"	14 "	15 "	Not quite so rusty	23.1	
	8	potash	"	14 "	15 "	Very rusty	23.8	
	9	twice as much nitrogen	"	14 "	15 "	Rusty	26.6	
	10	Nitrogen only; 2 cwt. sulphate of ammonia	"	14 "	15 "	"	21	
Effect of treating the soil with lime, salt, and sulphate of iron.	11	1/2 ton of slaked lime per acre	"	14 "	15 "	"	18.9	
	12	1 "	"	14 "	15 "	"	23.45	
	13	1 1/2 "	"	14 "	15 "	Rusty—not so bad as plot 9	23.1	
	14	No treatment	"	14 "	15 "	Rusty	23.45	
	15	2 cwt. salt per acre	"	14 "	15 "	Less rusty	17.85	
	16	4 "	"	14 "	15 "	"	17.15	
	17	6 "	"	14 "	15 "	Still less rusty	14	
	18	1/2 cwt. sulphate of iron per acre	"	14 "	9 "	Rusty	19.25	
	19	1/4 "	"	14 "	15 "	Less rusty	16.45	
	20	1 "	"	14 "	15 "	A little rusty	20.3	
Effect of early and late sowing.	21		White Tuscan	28 May	3 "	Clean	14	
	22		"	9 June	15 "	Specks of rust	15.4	
	23		"	14 "	15 "	More rusty	21	
	24		"	1 July	15 "	Rusty	16.8	
	25		"	15 "	15 "	"	12.25	
	26		"	1 Aug.	15 "	"	8.4	
	27		"	1 Sept.	15 "	"	2.8	Very poor crop; more weeds than wheat.
Difference between rusty and clean seed.	28	Sown with rust-shrivelled seed	Port Fairy District Wheat	14 June	14 Jan.	Rusty	21.7	
	29	" plump healthy seed	"	14 "	14 "	"	23.45	A better sample of grain than from plot 28.
Varieties of wheat	30		Rattling Tom	14 "	9 "	A little rusty	28.7	
	31		"	15 July	14 "	A good deal rusty	21	
	32		De Toits	14 June	10 "	Moderately rusty	31.5	
	33		"	15 July	14 "	Much rusty	26.6	
	34		Farmer's Friend	14 June	10 "	Clean	32.4	
	35		"	15 July	14 "	Very rusty	18.2	
	36		Fill bag	14 June	14 "	Rust appeared, but afterwards disappeared.	31.15	
	37		"	15 July	14 "	Rusty	29	
	38		Steinwedel	14 June	14 "	Rotten with rust	8.75	Lodged.
39		"	15 July	14 "	Very rusty	14		
Shallow and deep ploughing.	40	Ploughed 5 inches deep	Purple Straw	11 June	14 "	Rusty	16.5	
	41	" 12 inches "	"	11 "	14 "	"	19.5	

Particulars of each Plot, &c —continued.

	No of Plot	Description of Treatment	Variety of Wheat	Date of Sowing	Date of Reaping	Degree of Rustness	Yield per Acre	Remarks
Spraying	42	Six sprayings with 1 cwt salt per acre each time	White Tuscan	1890 20 June	1891 14 Jan	Rusty	bushels 15	
	43	" " 6 lb sulph iron "	"	20 "	14 "	A little less rusty	22 5	
	44	" " 12 lb " "	"	20 "	14 "	Less rusty	27	
Early and late reaping	45	Reaped in dough stage	White Tuscan	11 "	6 "	A little rusty	21 1/2	Plots 45 and 46 were not used in this experiment, but plots of wheat were cut out near the drained plots Not so good a sample as that cut in dough stage
	46	" when ripe	"	11 "	15 "	"	22	
	47		Triampton	14 "	14 "	Less rusty than plot 48	13	
	48		"	15 July	14 "	Rusty	9 5	
	49		Purple Straw	14 June	14 "	Moderately rusty	14	
	50		"	15 July	14 "	"	18 2	
	51		Ward's Prolific	15 "	9 "	A very small speck of rust	14 5	
	52		"	14 June	9 "	Clean	13 5	
	53		Defiance	14 "	9 "	"	9 5	
	54		Excelsior	14 "	9 "	"	12 3	
Varieties of wheat	55		Champion Hybrid	14 "	9 "	"	14 67	
	56		Little Club	14 "	14 "	"	14 67	
	57		Little Wonder	14 "	14 "	Specks of rust	11 8	
	58		Roseworthy	14 "	1890 29 Dec	No rust	3 5	Unsuited to the district
	59		White Essex	14 "	1891 9 Jan	A little rusty	18	
	60		White Mexican	14 "	1890 29 Dec	Clean	11 8	
	61		Mexican	14 "	1891 29 "	Very little rust	13	
	62		Red Californian	14 "	29 "	Clean	24 5	
	63		Mould's Red	14 "	14 Jan	Moderately rusty	18	
	64		Red Egyptian	14 "	14 "	Much rusty	32 5	
65		Egyptian	14 "	14 "	Clean	18		
66		Pringle's No 5	14 "	11 "	Rusty	18 75		
67		Tasmanian	14 "	14 "	"	16 8		
68		North Carolina (called Rust Proof)	14 "	14 "	"	18 75		
Manuring with rusty straw	69	Dressed with a supposed rust preventive (apparently sulphate of copper and lime)		14 "	14 "	Very rusty	18	Rust first broke out on this plot
	70	20 tons per acre farmyard manure, made with rusty straw	Purple Straw	14 "	15 "	Rusty to leeward, nearly clean on windward side	14	Crop looked well
	71	No manure	"	14 "	15 "	Rusty to leeward, but not so much as plot 70	10 85	Crop appeared poor
Disinfecting the soil.	72	Straw and stubble burnt on the ground	"	14 "	15 "	Moderately rusty	23 8	Splendid appearance; free from weeds
	73	No treatment	"	14 "	15 "	Rusty	15 05	This crop had a very good appearance Plots 70-75 were separated from the other plots, and from each other, so as to prevent direct contagion
	74	1 ton gas lime per acre	"	14 "	15 "	Moderately rusty	26 6	
	75	No treatment	"	14 "	15 "	Rusty	19 6	
Drainage	76	Drained	Stemwedel	11 "	1890 30 Dec	Slightly rusty	40 3/4	
	77	Undrained	"	11 "	30 "	"	38	

6

Before proceeding to consider these results in detail, it must be borne in mind that they are far from giving perfectly precise evidence on the questions under consideration. The experiments must be repeated several times, so as to get average results, free from those chance variations which, known as experimental errors, diminish the value of a single series of experiments.

First of all, it is to be noticed that in this alluvial flat, which, from its moisture and its low-lying sheltered position, was eminently favourable to the propagation of rust, there were very striking differences in the degree of rust development on the different plots. There were ten plots on which no rust could be found at all. Then, on the other hand, there were a great many plots which might be described as rusty—a term used to signify such an amount of rust as would readily attract the attention of an average farmer. Then there were some that were so badly rusted that the straw was, for the most part, nearly rotten with the disease.

Now, let us, at the outset, ask what circumstances were associated with these striking contrasts? Do we find them in connection with differences of manuring, or differences in the treatment of the soil, deep ploughing, shallow ploughing, early reaping, or late reaping, and so on? No. These very striking contrasts are observable only in association with differences in the times of sowing, and with differences in the varieties of wheat. This fact is, to my mind, sufficient in itself to indicate that the choice of variety of wheat, and the time for sowing, are the main factors to be attended to in dealing with the question of rust prevention. Not that these are the only things to be attended to, for differences of rustiness are observable, for instance, on the leeward and windward sides of plots, and with differences of manuring, or with the use of salt, &c.; But the differences in these cases are much less pronounced and striking, clearly indicating that these are but secondary measures, and not primary ones.

(a) *Effect of Manuring.*

Considering now the cases in detail, we find that amongst the manured plots (plots 1 to 10), No. 5, without manure, and No. 7, without phosphoric acid, were not quite so rusty as the other plots, a fact which need not be set down to some specific action of manure generally, or of phosphoric acid particularly, in causing rust, but may be explained by the fact that the chief manure requirement of this soil was phosphoric acid, and without this substance the crop did not grow so thick as with it, and hence, being better ventilated, was less favourably circumstanced for the germination of rust spores. It is possible also that in our climates thin growing crops are cooler, owing to greater evaporation due to better ventilation, than are thick growing crops. And this suggestion may possibly explain the anomaly that in colder climates, such as those of Great Britain and of Canada, thick growing crops are less liable to rust than thin growing ones, for we may surmise that there the greater coolness, due to ventilation, is more than counterbalanced by the greater warmth due to the better penetration of the sun's rays.

The plot without potash was quite noticeably more rusty than the plot with potash, a fact which may, perhaps, be due to the circumstance that the potash salt used was the chloride, and this, like common salt, has some antiseptic quality.

The plots that were manured with nitrogen, namely plots 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10, were not appreciably more rusty than was plot 6, which received no nitrogen; in fact, plot 7, which had nitrogen given to it, was less rusty than plot 6, which had no nitrogen. These experiments, so far as they go, confirm my previously-expressed opinion that those are mistaken who attribute to nitrogen manuring a special tendency to cause rust. It seems to me that the only way in which chemical manuring in this country tends to favour rust is by causing a more abundant and closer growth, so that the crop is less ventilated than where there is a feebler growth. If the soil specially requires nitrogen to cause an abundant growth, then nitrogen manuring will increase the chances of rust. If, on the other hand, the soil should be specially deficient in phosphoric acid, as was the case with the soil now under consideration, then phosphoric acid manuring will, by causing a closer and denser growth, increase the chances in favour of rust.

The worst plot amongst Nos. 1-10, was that dressed with farmyard manure, at the rate of 20 ton per acre. It had from the first a somewhat sickly and unhealthy appearance.

In regard to the yields of grain from these ten plots, it is to be noted that they do not at all correspond with the amounts and kinds of manuring applied, the proper effect of the manuring on the yield being in many cases prevented by the laying of the crops during stormy weather.

(b) *Effect of Treating the Soil with Lime, Salt, and Sulphate of Iron.*

The effect of liming the soil was tested on plots 11-14; and from the results tabulated it will be seen that, in the case of this particular soil, the liming neither diminished the rust nor increased the yield of grain.

Salt, as will be seen on referring to the records of plots 14-17, diminished both the rust and the yield of grain.

Sulphate of iron applied to the soil (see Plots 14 and 18-20) diminished the rust a little, and seems also to have had some effect in diminishing the yield of grain; but this is uncertain owing to the irregularities introduced into the plots through lodging in some parts, and through sour patches in others.

(c) *Effect of Spraying with Salt, and with Sulphate of Iron.*

The results of plots 42, 43, and 44, and also of the neighbouring plot 23, which was sown with the same variety of wheat, and nearly on the same date, were as follows:—

	Yield.
Plot 42, sprayed six times, with $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. salt per acre each time—rusty	15 bushels.
„ 43, „ „ „ „ „ 6 lb. sulph. iron—a little less rusty	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ 44, „ „ „ „ „ 12-lb. „ „ „ less rusty, and better sample of wheat.	27 „
„ 23, no treatment—rusty	21 „ These

These results tend to the conclusion that the salt spray was of no use as regards diminution of rust, and that it considerably decreases the yield of wheat; whilst, on the other hand, the sulphate of iron caused both a diminution of the rust, and an increase in the yield of grain.

If we compare plot 23 with plot 44, we shall see that there is an apparent increase of 6 bushels, due to spraying with 72 lb. of sulphate of iron. The cost of this amount of material would be 3s. 10½d. in Melbourne, and each spraying should, with a suitable spraying implement, be done at 1d. per acre. Hence, it would appear that 6 additional bushels of wheat were obtained through the expenditure of about 4s. 6d., in spraying with sulphate of iron. It will be interesting to see if this result is confirmed by another year's experience. We shall find in the report of the Childers' experiments, that spraying with sulphate of iron during an outbreak of rust had a very marked effect in destroying rust; indeed, from results there obtained, it would appear that two, or at most three sprayings, given at intervals of a fortnight during an outbreak of rust—the three sprayings costing only about 4s. to 5s. 6d.—would insure the crop against rust.

(d) *Deep and Shallow Ploughing.*

Plots 40 and 41 were set apart for this test, plot 40 having been ploughed 5 inches deep, and plot 41 12 inches. Both were sown with Purple Straw on the 11th June, and were reaped on the 14th January. Both crops were rusty; but the deep-ploughed yielded 19½ bushels, while the shallow-ploughed yielded only 16½ bushels.

(e) *Effect of Drainage.*

It was not possible to test the effect of drainage by a plot placed in the same paddock as the other plots, for the reason that it would have been impracticable to have constructed a suitable drain in the flat. In another paddock, on the other side of the farm, and at a slightly higher level, a 3 ft. drain was already cut. A plot was taken on the bank of this drain, to represent the drained land, and another plot about 100 yards from the drain, to represent the undrained land. This paddock had been manured the previous year, and had grown a crop of mangolds. It was, therefore, in very good condition for wheat growing. The plots were sown with Steinwedel on the 14th June, 1890, and were reaped on the 30th December. The yield of the drained plot was 40¾ bushels per acre, and of the undrained, 38 bushels.

(f) *Effect of using Rusted Straw as Manure.*

Plot 70 was dressed with 20 tons per acre of manure, in which the straw used was the rusty straw of the season just passed. It was intended that this plot, together with plot 71, should be compared with plots 1 and 5, in which the manure used was made with straw free from rust; but owing to the peculiarly unhealthy appearance of plot 1, and the accompanying low yield obtained from it, no such comparison could be instituted, and the results of this experiment must be regarded as at present unsuitable for discussion.

(g) *Disinfecting the Ground by burning and by Gas Lime.*

On plot 72 the stubble, together with a quantity of straw corresponding to the amount which would be grown by an ordinary crop of wheat was burnt on the ground. This was in order to see if any advantage was gained through destroying the rust spores in the ground by means of heat. Of course, by putting on to the land a quantity of straw and burning it, the ash of the straw remained in the ground and acted as a manure. It was intended to burn the same quantity of straw elsewhere, and distribute the ashes on plot 73, so that plot 73 might receive exactly the same treatment as plot 72, except that the surface soil should not be subjected to the action of heat. Through an oversight, however, this precaution was omitted. In comparing plot 72 with plot 73, therefore, the difference must be regarded as due not to the heating only, but to the heating together with the manurial action of the small amount of additional straw. This manurial action would be very slight. The difference between the yield from the two plots was considerable. The burnt plot bore a crop heavier in yield and less affected by rust than that borne by the untreated plot. The difference was nearly 8 bushels. The two plots were separated from each other by a panel fence, so as to prevent direct contagion, and plot 72 was on the sheltered side of the fence; but, notwithstanding this, it was less rusty than the other plot.

On plot 74 fresh gas lime, at the rate of 1 ton per acre, was used for disinfecting the soil. The result in this case was as noticeable as where the soil was disinfecting by burning, and the difference in the yield was about the same, namely 7 bushels.

(h) *Using Rust-shrivelled as compared with Healthy Seed.*

In fields of wheat growing in a rusty season, it is frequently observable that some parts are less rusty than others, and that occasionally some patches may be found in which the wheat is almost clean and free from rust. It was desired to gather some seed out of such a field, taking on the one hand seed from the rusty part, and on the other hand seed from the almost clean part. Thus would have been obtained some rust-shrivelled seed and some plump healthy seed, both drawn from the same crop, of the same variety of wheat, and having as nearly as possible the same history, excepting that the one had suffered during its last season from rust and the other had not. Unfortunately I was unable to get seed of this kind last season, but I got what was very nearly as good. In January, 1889, Mr. Goldie harvested a crop of the wheat generally grown in the Port Fairy District, and supposed originally to have been White Tuscan. The crop was healthy, and the seed sound and plump. Some of this seed Mr. Goldie sowed in June, 1889, and some he stored away. The year 1889-90 was a rusty one, and the crop resulting from the sown portion of the seed was very rusty, the grain being pinched and shrivelled. This being harvested, Mr. Goldie had now two lots of seed, one lot reaped in 1889, being plump and healthy, and the other of the same stock, but a generation later,

later, having been reaped in 1890, after subjection to the action of rust. These two kinds were sown on adjoining plots (Nos. 28 and 29) on the 14th June, and were both reaped on the 14th January, 1891; with the result that the plump healthy seed yielded 23·45 bushels per acre, and the rust-shrivelled only 21·7 bushels. So far, therefore, as the yield per acre was concerned, the result appears in favour of the healthy seed; but the difference was not so great that it might not be due to experimental error. In regard to the quality of the grain produced, however, there could be no mistake. I showed samples from the two plots to an experienced farmer and wheat grower, and without stating anything about them, asked if there were any difference between the two samples. He at once replied that he could see a difference, almost without looking at them, and then picked out the sample grown from the healthy seed as the superior one. I also showed the samples to an experienced wheat buyer and miller. He also at once picked out that obtained from the healthy seed as being the superior, and while stating that neither of them was a good sample (as was to be expected, since they were grown under unfavourable conditions), yet said that the one was easily recognisable as superior to the other.

(i) *Varieties of Wheat.*

As has already been stated, some of the most striking differences in regard to rustiness were presented by the plots devoted to varieties of wheat. The varieties tested were:—

Rattling Tom	} Obtained from Prof. Brown, Longerenong.	Mould's Red	} Obtained from Prof. Brown, Longerenong
De Toits		Red Egyptian	
Farmers' Friend		Egyptian	
Fill-bag		Pringle's No. 5	
Steinwedel		North Carolina (called "RustProof")	
Excelsior		} Obtained at Port Fairy.	White Tuscan, from Mr. J. L. Thompson, Dookie.
Champion Hybrid			Frampton
Little Club			Purple Straw
Little Wonder			Port Fairy District Wheat
Roseworthy			Ward's Prolific
White Essex			Defiance, from Mr. J. B. Lampriere, Avoca.
White Mexican			Tasmanian, from Mr. H. Laird, St. Leonards, Tasmania.
Mexican			
Red Californian			

Placed in the order of their yield per acre, they stand as follows:—

	Sown.	Yield per acre.	
Red Egyptian	14 June	32·5	Very rusty.
Farmer's Friend	"	32·4	Clean.
De Toits	"	31·5	Moderately rusty.
Fill-bag	"	31·15	Rust appeared, but afterwards disappeared.
Fill-bag	15 July	29	Rusty.
Rattling Tom	14 June	28·7	A little rusty.
De Toits	15 July	26·6	Much rusted.
Red Californian	14 June	24·5	Clean.
Port Fairy District	"	23·45	Rusty.
Rattling Tom	15 July	21	A good deal rusty.
Pringle's No. 5	14 June	18·75	Rusty.
North Carolina	"	18·75	Rusty.
Farmer's Friend	15 July	18·2	Very rusty.
Purple Straw	1	18·2	Moderately rusty.
White Essex	14 June	18	A little rusty.
Mould's Red	"	18	Moderately rusty.
Egyptian	"	18	Clean.
Tasmanian	"	16·83	Rusty.
Champion Hybrid	"	14·67	Clean.
Little Club	"	14·67	Clean.
Ward's Prolific	15 July	14·5	Clean.
Purple Straw	14 June	14	Moderately rusty.
Steinwedel	15 July	14	Very rusty.
Ward's Prolific	14 June	13·5	A few small specks of rust.
Mexican	"	13	Very little rust.
Frampton	"	13	Rusty, but less so than the late sown.
Excelsior	"	12·33	Clean.
White Mexican	"	11·83	Clean.
Little Wonder	"	11·83	Specks of rust.
Frampton	15 July	9·5	Rusty.
Defiance	14 June	9·5	Clean.
Steinwedel	"	8·75	Rotten with rust, and lodged.
Roseworthy	"	3·5	Clean.

It should be noted in passing that some of the varieties were sown on plots only $\frac{1}{16}$ th and $\frac{1}{8}$ th acre in extent. The yields per acre cannot therefore be regarded as so accurate as in the case of those varieties grown on plots $\frac{1}{4}$ th acre in area; but the yields per acre may be taken as sufficiently near the truth for present purposes. The small plots will be seen by reference to the plan.

A mere glance at the above list will show that freedom from rust and prolific yielding by no means go together; indeed, some of the highest yields were obtained from the most rusted crops; and, on the other hand, the majority of those which escaped the rust gave comparatively low yields. This fact is not unknown to many practical farmers, some of whom on this account prefer to grow prolific wheats very liable to rust, rather than wheat less liable to rust which give lower average yields, and it can easily be seen that it may pay better to risk an occasional loss of crop owing to rust, if the intermediate crops are heavy, than to ensure constant freedom from rust at the expense of comparatively small average crops; but it by no means follows that a variety of wheat which is a poor yielder in one district will be a poor yielder in every district. The "Defiance" wheat is a case in point. This wheat has a better record than

any other of those tested in regard to its rust resisting nature, although there are localities where it has been found to succumb to rust, yet, as we shall see from the information received in answer to the *Questions on Rust*, there are many localities in which it has been found to escape any serious damage. If, however, the results of one trial at Port Fairy were to be taken as showing its yielding capacity, it would be set down as a poor yielder; yet we have information that in the neighbourhood of Avoca, it has frequently given six bags to the acre; and it may be that at Port Fairy, during the coming season, after it has had time to become acclimatised, it will yield better than it did last season.

The important question, however, is as to whether heavy yielding capacity and rust resisting qualities are incompatible. If they are, then it must remain the better policy to grow prolific wheats, and risk the chances of an occasional loss of crop through rust. If they are not incompatible, if it be possible to have a wheat which is both prolific and at the same time in a high degree rust-resisting, then it remains to improve by systematic selection the light-yielding, rust-resisting wheats in the direction of making them more prolific; or, on the other hand, to improve the heavy-yielding, non-resistant wheats in the direction of making them more resistant. Even if there were no facts to nullify such a conclusion, we ought to be very cautious indeed before adopting so hopeless an opinion as that these two qualities cannot exist together in the same wheat. For my own part, I have the utmost faith in the improbability of anything, if time, perseverance, and the proper methods be brought to bear. The improbability of wheats ought to be regarded as without practical limit. But we have facts which seem to render untenable the abovementioned opinion as to incompatibility. The "Defiance" wheat, grown at Avoca, is one such fact. Our present varieties should therefore be considered not as final, but only as the raw material out of which we are to produce varieties suitable to our purposes. What is wanted at present is an Australian Hallett, who will produce pedigree wheats;—wheats, however, which shall be selected not for one quality only, but for all-round excellence, being prolific, of quick growth, resistant of the attacks of fungus parasites, strong in the straw, and of good milling character. Were we to trace back the sorghums, the sugar-canes, and the maize to their original wild stock, we might perhaps be startled by the possibilities in the way of improving wheats. For anyone possessing the skill and the time for this kind of work, there is a very promising opening in these Colonies.

It would be premature for me to recommend any wheats at present, but it may be pointed out that "Fill-bag," both early and late sown, did very well at Port Fairy last season, and might have done better had the soil been in better condition for wheat-growing. "De Toits," "Farmer's Friend," "Rattling Tom," and "Red Californian," also did well.

(j) *Different times of Sowing.*

Some of the most instructive plots were those relating to early and late sowing. The earliest sown (28th May) was, so far as can be ascertained, quite free from rust; that sown on 11th June was a little rusty; that sown on the 14th more rusty; and all the subsequent ones fully rusty. This result is in accordance with the general experience in our Colony, that early-sown wheats suffer less from rust than late-sown ones. The rule will then naturally suggest itself to always sow early; but on referring to the yields from the different plots it will be seen at what a cost this freedom from rust was obtained. Plot 23, sown on the 14th June, was considerably rusty, and the yield was 21 bushels; plot 21, sown on the 28th May, was, on the other hand, free from rust, but it yielded only 14 bushels. One must not, however, generalise on only one year's results. Another year's experience might point in the opposite direction. For instance, the coming season may be a very rusty one, and while plot 21 may still yield its 14 bushels per acre, plot 23 may perhaps yield nothing.

It is very interesting to see the effect of still later sowing. None of the late sown escaped rust; so that if one were to err at all, it would appear better to err on the side of early sowing, and not of late sowing. The gradually diminishing crop with lateness of sowing, reckoning from the middle of June, is very striking; with the September sowing many more weeds came up than wheat.

(k) *Effect of Early and Late Reaping.*

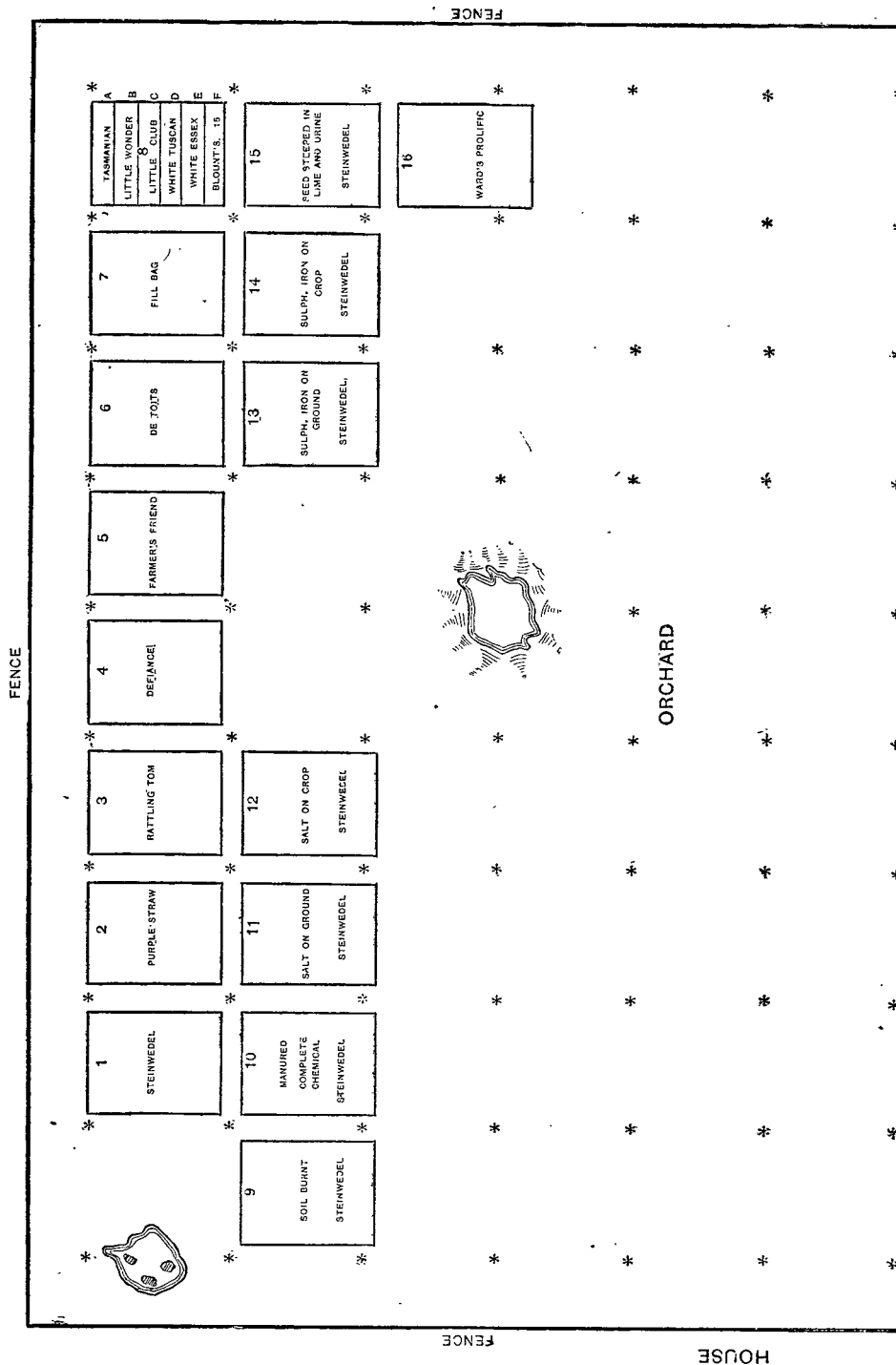
Plots 45 and 46 were set apart for testing the effect of cutting in the dough stage and allowing to ripen in the stook, as compared with cutting when dead ripe; but owing to irregularities which appeared in these plots, it was decided not to use them for the purpose, and two plots were cut out of a standing crop of Steinwedel wheat, near the drained and undrained plots. Owing to the absence of much rust in this crop, the experiment afforded no indication of the usefulness or otherwise of cutting in the dough stage as a means of diminishing the injury to the grain through the action of rust; but it was interesting to the extent that it showed that the sample of grain obtained by cutting in the dough stage was, to all outward appearance, superior to that obtained by cutting when ripe. The yield per acre was, however, a little less in the former case, but the difference was not more than would have resulted from experimental error.

Experiments at Childers.

CHILDERS is in Gippsland, situated in the midst of dense forest growing on an area of older volcanic country to the south of Moe and Trafalgar. Experiments somewhere in Gippsland were specially desirable owing to the fact that wheat can seldom be grown in this district because of the severity of the rust. At the time when I was considering how to arrange for carrying out experiments in this province, Mr. Thos. Whelan, of Childers, called on me in reference to some manure experiments he was desirous of making, and the outcome of our conversation was that Mr. Whelan undertook

undertook to carry out the rust experiments ; and I have pleasure in stating that he has shown himself to be a very careful, painstaking, and observant experimenter. His reports were full and concise, and I am able to give his observations mostly in his own words.

The experiments were conducted on the crest of a hill in a cultivation paddock of about 1 acre in extent, enclosed on all sides by a paling fence. There were sixteen plots of $\frac{1}{10}$ th acre area, each, one of the plots being subdivided into six smaller ones. The plots were placed in the spaces between a number of two-year old fruit-trees. The following plan shows the arrangement :—



Owing to continued wet weather, it was not possible to get the seed into the ground before the 12th July. The experiments progressed satisfactorily until the 21th October, during the night of which a violent storm raged over the south of Victoria, doing considerable damage in many places. At the Childers' experiment station the wind blew down several heavy branches of trees, some of which falling on to the enclosure fence broke it down, so that the cattle got access to the plots during the night, and in the early morning the wheat on all the plots had been eaten down to the ground. Owing to this accident the wheat came to maturity under very adverse circumstances, and the yields in all cases were very very small. Nevertheless, the results were in some cases very interesting and instructive. The full statement of results is given in the following table :—

No. of Plot.	Description of Experiment.	Variety Wheat.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Reaping.	Date of appearance of Rust.	Degree of Rustiness.	Yield per Acre.	General Observations.	
			1890.	1891.	1899.		bushels.		
1	Testing varieties of wheat.	Steinwedel	10 July...	29 Jan.	3 Dec.	Rusty	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	Straw short and much laid; crop thin; reaped when passed the dough stage, but not quite ripe; grain a little shrivelled.	
2		Purple Straw	10 ,,	29 ,,	1 ,,	,,	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	Straw short and weak; crop patchy; reaped when ripe; grain a little shrivelled.	
3		Rattling Tom	10 ,,	29 ,,	3 ,,	Not so rusty as plots 1 and 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Straw weak; crop patchy; reaped when ripe; grain a little better than on plots 1 and 2.	
4		Defiance	10 ,,	30 ,,	21 ,,	Rust on one plant on 3rd Dec.; after 21st Dec. specks of rust were seen on a few plants here and there.	15	Straw clean, strong, and bright; crop regular; grain good. A bunch of self-sown oats was growing within 1 ft. of this plot. These oats were affected with rust in May, and in December were one mass of rust from root to ear, so that every puff of wind sent the spores all over plot 4. In addition to this, the plot had been a bed of ashes, where a log had been burnt, and on which the preceding crop was wheat (cut for hay) which had been rotten with rust. Mr. Whelan was of opinion that the grain would have been a better sample had the crop been allowed to stand a week longer.	
5		Farmer's Friend	10 ,,	29 ,,	3 ,,	A little rust; not so rusty as plot 3.	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	Straw strong; in the centre of the plot was a circular patch, on which the plants came up alright at first, but afterwards turned yellow and died off when about 1 ft. high; reaped when nearly ripe; grain a little shrivelled.	
6		De Toits	10 ,,	29 ,,	About 29 Nov.	Very rusty from root to beard; rust first appeared on this plot and was general all over it by the 1st Dec.	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	Straw thin; crop patchy and much blighted; dead ripe when reaped, this wheat being ready for reaping a week before any of the others; grain more shrivelled than on plots 1 and 2.	
7		Fill-bag	10 ,,	29 ,,	1 Dec.	Rusty	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Straw strong; half this plot was blighted, and the wheat had no grain in the ear; the other half was good; nearly ripe when reaped; grain a little shrivelled.	
8a		Tasmanian	10 ,,	29 ,,	1 ,,	Much rust on flag; stalk not much affected.	...	Good clean straw; grain small and pinched.	
8b		Little Wonder	10 ,,	29 ,,	1 ,,	Rusty .....	...	Reaped in dough stage; grain very small and shrivelled.
8c		Little Club	10 ,,	29 ,,	1 ,,	Not much rusty .....	...	Straw very short and thin; poor crop; ears about 1 in. long; nearly ripe when reaped; grain shrivelled.
8d		White Tuscan	10 ,,	29 ,,	1 ,,	A little rusty .....	...	Strong straw; reaped in dough stage; grain a little shrivelled.
8e		White Essex	10 ,,	29 ,,	1 ,,	Rusty .....	...	Good clean straw and long heads, most of which were blighted and contained no grain; reaped when passed the dough stage; grain a little shrivelled.
8f		Blount's No. 15	10 ,,	29 ,,	1 ,,	Badly rusted .....	...	Reaped when past the dough stage; grain a little shrivelled.
9		Burning the soil, dry ferns being heaped on the surface and fired the day before ploughing.	Steinwedel	12 ,,	29 ,,	3 ,,	Not so rusty as plot 1	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	Grew better than other plots, and was much superior until the cattle got in, pulling up the plants by the roots. Subsequently plants stood out well; reaped in dough stage; grain a little shrivelled.
10		Manured with { 2 cwt. sulph. ammonia } per } { 1 $\frac{1}{2}$,, superphosphate } acre } { 1/2 ,, potash salt }	,,	12 ,,	This plot was a failure owing to its being on a little hillock where a stump had been pulled up by the root bringing up with it the "sour" subsoil.
11		Salt, 3 cwt. per acre, ploughed in	,,	11 ,,	30 ,,	1 ,,	More rusty than plot 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	More than half this plot died after heavy frost.
12	Sprayed with salt; six sprayings; 1/2 cwt. salt per acre at each spraying.	,,	11 ,,	30 ,,	3 ,,	As rusty as plot 1	5	Straw as stiff as wire and not laid as in other plots; reaped in early dough stage; grain a little shrivelled. The salt spray has no apparent effect on rust; but stiffened the straw and retarded the maturing of the crop. The spray injured the leaves.	
13	Sulphate of iron, 2/3 cwt. per acre, ploughed in	,,	11 ,,	30 ,,	1 ,,	Rotten with rust	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Much laid; reaped in dough stage; grain a little shrivelled.	
14	Sprayed with sulphate of iron, six times; 16 lb. per acre each time.	,,	11 ,,	30 ,,	15 ,,	Less rusty than plot 1. Rust spread throughout the crop on 21st Dec.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reaped in dough stage; grain a little shrivelled. Solution was too strong and injured the blade. This accounts for small yield. Rust did not appear until 14 days after last spraying.	
15	Seed pickled six hours before sowing in quicklime and cow's urine.	,,	11 ,,	30 ,, .....	.....	Rusty, same as plot 1. Was one of first plots attacked	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 to 60 per cent. of seed failed to germinate. Reaped in dough stage; grain a little shrivelled. The pickle prevented neither rust nor smut.
16	Variety of wheat	Ward's Prolific	11 ,,	29 ,, .....	.....	Clean	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good clean strong straw, not much flag; stood out well. A circular patch extending over 1/4th plot was quite bare, owing apparently to "Take-all." Reaped in rough stage; grain small and not very plump.

The season all through was exceptionally wet, and frequent storms knocked the wheat about very much. It rained steadily from the 23rd to the 30th November, and the first three days of December were very hot. It was during these three days that rust first appeared on the plots. Previous to the 25th October, on which date the wheat was eaten down by the cattle, no rust could be found on any of the plots, although it was prevalent on the self-sown wheat and oats, growing on the spaces between and around the plots.

These Childers experiments have proved interesting for Victorians, inasmuch as they tend to show the practicability of growing wheat in the Gippsland Province. At one time very fine wheat was grown on the western border of Gippsland; indeed, I have been informed that wheat grown in the neighbourhood of Berwick obtained a gold medal in competition with all the world at the London Exhibition of 1862 (?); but shortly after this period rust appeared in the Colony, and since then, wheat growing in Gippsland has been almost entirely abandoned, since it is generally held to be impossible, owing to the ravages of rust. Mr. Whelan, however, has found that "Defiance," "Ward's Prolific," and "Farmer's Friend," have done well with him. The yields, indeed, were poor, as was to be expected after the accident which occurred to the plots; for while wheat may be eaten down almost with impunity in early stages of growth, it must suffer considerably if eaten after three months' growth, and late in the season. Doubtless the coming season will give better results; and, indeed, I am informed that during the last season, there was exhibited at the Warragal Agricultural Show, a very fine sample of wheat grown in the neighbourhood. Wheat-growing should not be despised in Gippsland, and the time may be looked forward to when the farmers of this province will be glad to fall back upon this staple crop for introduction into their rotations.

These Childers experiments have also proved interesting, as showing with some precision the proper use of spraying as a preventive and cure for rust. Plot 14 was sprayed six times during the course of growth, the last time being 2nd December. This date, it will be observed, was about the date on which the rust appeared on the other affected plots; but on this plot it did not appear until a fortnight after the final spraying and did not spread generally all through the plot until 21st December, namely, three weeks afterwards. From this it would appear that the effect of one spraying is to protect the wheat from the action of the rust for about a fortnight. A further experiment which Mr. Whelan performed confirms this. In his report, he states:—"In addition to preventing rust, a weak solution of ferrous sulphate will cure the rust. I marked a rust infected wheat plant, and syringed it with a solution of ferrous sulphate (1 oz. to the gallon of water), with the result that all the rust had disappeared in twenty-four hours, nor was the plant again attacked with rust for fourteen days." Now, the period during which rust may be considered to jeopardise the yield of grain, is probably not more than one month to six weeks; so that if, during this period, the crop were to be sprayed three times with a dilute solution of sulphate of iron, say 6 lb. to the acre, at intervals of a fortnight, it is to be anticipated that it would effectually save the crop. At this rate the cost of material would be trifling—from 8d. to a 1s. per acre—and the cost of application from 2d. to 3d. per acre, making a total of 10d. to 1s. 3d., or (say) 1s. 6d. at the outside. It would not need to be applied every year, but only during rusty years. This season we intend to experiment more definitely in this direction. Other antiseptic solutions also will be tried, such as the Bordeaux solution (which Mr. M'Alpine informs me is used by Dr. Plowright, when, for experimental purposes, he wishes to grow wheat free from rust), soluble phenyl mixtures, and a thymol mixture suggested by a correspondent of the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

Experiments at Dookie.

EXPERIMENTS were conducted at Dookie in regard to the liability of different varieties of wheat to the attacks of rust, and in regard to the effects of manures, and of treating the soil with lime, salt, and sulphate of iron; also, in regard to the relative value of rust-shrivelled and healthy seed. I visited these plots at the end of November, shortly after the rust broke out. The rust was not bad at the time, nor did it increase in severity afterwards; in fact, it was what many practical farmers would describe as a condition of "no rust," there being not more than perhaps twenty to thirty specks on each plant. There were in the plots a great many so-called "take-all" patches, which rendered unreliable any calculations as to yield per acre. It was noticeable that the plots treated with sulphate of iron were freer from "take all" than the other plots were—indeed, that which received the sulphate of iron at the rate of 1 cwt. to the acre, was quite free from it; but whether this was due to the action of the sulphate of iron, or to a better condition of the soil on this plot, it is impossible to say without confirmatory experiments. The treatment of the soil with lime and salt showed no effect in the development of rust, nor did I discern any difference due to manuring. There was a difference perceptible between the plots which had been sown with rust-shrivelled and plump seed. The rust-shrivelled was perceptibly more rusty than the other, but not to any considerable extent. Mr. Thompson has published a statement that the yield per acre from the rust-shrivelled was greater than from the plump seed, namely:—

Yield from rust-shrivelled seed...	...	26 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels per acre.
Yield from plump seed ...	...	20 $\frac{2}{3}$ "

He also stated that the former was a better sample than the latter. These results are precisely the opposite of what I have got; and I am inclined to suppose that experimental error, which the experienced experimenter, accustomed to constantly check his work, knows well may sometimes be very formidable, may have been at work in this case.

Experiments at Longerenong.

EXPERIMENTS similar to those at Dookie were carried out at Longerenong, under the care of Professor Brown, and of Mr. Guerin, the Science Master of the College. I visited these experiments in November, just before the rust broke out; and was therefore unable to make any personal observations; but Mr. Guerin subsequently wrote a concise report on the experiments, from which I take the following statements:—

The ground was uneven owing to crab-holes. This unevenness rendered untrustworthy any comparison between the yields per acre of the different plots; therefore, no weighing was attempted. "Golden-drop," a wheat very liable to rust, was the variety sown. The seed, which was plump, was pickled in sulphate of copper. Rust first appeared on the 18th or 19th November, and was pretty general by the 23rd. It was a mild attack, affecting principally the blade. The western side, namely, that exposed to the prevailing wind, was the most rusty. The three plots treated with salt were the cleanest of the lot; and where the crop was thinned by the wind or by mice, rust was almost entirely absent. As regards the action of manures, the plot treated with farm-yard manure (20 tons per acre) was much rusted, as also was the plot treated with sulphate of ammonia only; but the complete chemical manure seemed to have no special effect as regards inducing rust.

In regard to varieties of wheat, "Carter's Cross-bred," imported last season from England, produced thick crops, late of maturing, and more rusty than any other on the farm. The "Centennial," sown in drills running east and west, grew 6 feet high, and was free from rust. "Steinwedel" and "Farmer's Friend" showed but little rust, though "Farmer's Friend" being later in maturing, was more attacked than "Steinwedel."

Coming Season's Experiments.

The experiments that are being carried out this year are the same as those of last year, with improvements suggested by experience, special attention being paid to the effect and most economical method of spraying for rust prevention. Last year I went carefully through the plots at Port Fairy, and picked out any wheat plants which exhibited striking peculiarities. One kind, which appeared to be a sport from "Red Egyptian," and was growing on the same plot with, and right in the midst of rusty plants, was absolutely clean, and had remarkably full heads. The average number of grains in thirteen heads gathered was seventy-five, and there were two heads containing 92 grains each. This wheat was unfortunately a red wheat; but I have been told by grain merchants that red wheats may come into fashion before long. I am also conducting extensive experiments in regard to the relative value of plump or healthy seeds and blighted seeds, also in regard to the relative value of seed from large and small heads, of seed taken from different parts of the same head, of large seed and small seed, and of seed taken from plants that have escaped free or almost free from rust, when growing in close juxtaposition to plants of the same variety which have been badly attacked by the rust. I shall have more than 10,000 seeds selected in this way to test various questions, the seeds being sown in rows 1 foot apart.

In regard to spraying, I intend trying experiments with a field sprayer which I am having made, and which will cover a width of 50 to 100 feet, and yet admit of being drawn by one horse.

There are two or three suggestions which in conclusion, may perhaps be made. The first is in regard to ascertaining the characteristics of rust-resisting, or, as this term seems to imply some specific rust-resisting quality possessed by the wheat, shall we say rust-avoiding wheats. What are the special features which characterise those wheats which habitually suffer less from the ravages of rust than do others. Does their habitual escape depend upon some large feature or general conformation of the plant, such as the size and position of the leaves, affording less resting place for the rust spores? Or is it due to microscopic characters, such as the absence of hairs, or the size or disposition of the stomata, or the smoothness of the epidermis of the plant? Or is it due to some chemical substances contained by the wheat plants and which are injurious to the rust plant? Or, finally, is it some specific quality of the living part—the protoplasm—of the wheat plant, by virtue of which it can repel or even destroy the rust mycelium? It is of importance that this matter should be settled; for if we know what are the characteristics of rust avoiding wheats, we shall be able to produce wheats having these characteristics. Then, secondly, I think it would be well if we could draw up some definite terms to be used in comparing the degrees of rustiness of a wheat plant or a wheat crop, in place of such vague terms as slightly rusty, rusty, very rusty, and so on. Then, thirdly, it would be well for us during the coming year to effect, for experimental purposes, an intercolonial exchange of all the varieties of wheat growing in the different Colonies. This would have the double effect of enabling us to try a large number of varieties in each representative district, thus enabling us to select in each case the most likely varieties to be used as a basis for the production of more improved varieties; and, in the second place, it would enable us to correct any irregularities in the local naming of the different varieties. The importance of this latter point will be seen when I state that I have just learnt by conversation with Mr. Farrer, that the wheat known as "Defiance" in New South Wales, is not the same as that going by the same name in Victoria; and hence anything said in regard to the rust-resisting character of "Defiance" in Victoria cannot be held to have reference to the "Defiance" wheat in New South Wales. Then, lastly, I think it would be well to adopt again the method of last year of sending out questions to the farmers, such questions, however, being this time confined almost entirely to the present season's crop.

Mr.

Mr. D. M'ALPINE (Victoria) reported as follows:—At the last Conference of delegates on rust in wheat held in Melbourne in March, 1890, it was agreed to send out a series of questions to the farmers of each Colony represented, viz., New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria, "with a view to elicit as much individual experience as possible, and then deduce some general laws for future guidance." The individual experience of 129 farmers has been obtained in Victoria, representing twenty-four counties, and including the principal grain-growing districts. These replies have all been tabulated and arranged under their proper headings, and a preliminary report containing the leading points has already been issued. A full report, based upon the replies, will be submitted to the Victorian Minister of Agriculture, and it seems to me that the best and most useful course to take on the present occasion will be to answer a number of the questions which were raised at the last rust conference, and to consider certain suggestions which were then made, in the light of the practice and the experience of the Victorian farmer. While each Colony thus collects useful data within its own borders, the collective experience of the principal Colonies must form a valuable addition to our present knowledges; and I take it that one of the chief objects of the present conference will be to bring together these different, and often conflicting, colonial experiences, as represented by their leading grain-growers, combine them so as to arrive at well-established facts, and then see what general laws are revealed by these varied experiences—necessarily varied because obtained under such different conditions of soil and climate. The greater the number of accurate observers, the more reliable are the results, and more valuable the information gained.

Besides, this branch of plant pathology has been too much neglected hitherto, in which the observations and experience of practical growers are taken into account. No doubt there are good and bad farmers, just as there are in other callings; but when care is taken to select the most trustworthy, and when numbers of them have had an experience extending over thirty years, I consider that the information thus obtained is of great practical value.

We will now take up the different subjects referred to in the questions sent out in the order there given, only bringing together all subjects naturally related as a matter of convenience. It has to be borne in mind that the full report will often give details which would be out of place here, such as the division of the Colony into different regions (Wimmera and Mallee, Gippsland and Murray districts, &c.), and numerous quotations from the replies received to certain questions from the different districts. All that is aimed at here is to give the general results without all the qualifications and limitations necessary for a complete view of the subject, even without the evidence on which these results are based, and the only geographical division referred to will be that of districts north or south of the Dividing Range.

1. *Rusty years.*

From the rusty years mentioned at the last Conference, it is evident that the bad rusty years are not always common to the several Colonies. Thus, 1868 was mentioned as a very bad year for rust in South Australia, while in Victoria it is not noted at all among the worst rusty years, and only twice—once in the Northern and once in the Southern Divisions—among the rusty years.

In the principal wheat-growing districts of New South Wales, wheat is described as a total failure in 1860, whereas that year is not mentioned at all in Victoria; but then the subject did not receive much attention.

The worst rusty years, judging from the frequency with which they are mentioned, were 1889 and 1878, while Hayter gives, in addition, 1863 and 1864; but rust is never absent from the Colony—at least, from the year 1862 to 1890 its presence has been recorded. In 1890, which was not reckoned a rusty year, out of 123 returns, sixty-four record rust, although in most cases without any perceptible effect upon the grain.

Mr. Pearson also referred to the general idea that rust occurs every two years; but there is no evidence of that in the replies received. As a matter of fact, rust has occurred every year at least since 1862; but taking the evident meaning to be a rusty year sufficient to perceptibly injure the crops, then there is no such regularity. One farmer maintained, with as little reason, that rusty years recurred in cycles of eleven years, and 1878 and 1889 were in his favour, but he failed to notice the evidence against it.

It is the general experience of farmers, however, that rust does not occur to seriously damage the crop two years in succession; but there are exceptions, which only prove the rule that rusty years, in the farmer's sense, do not succeed each other.

2. *Time of appearance of Rust.*

The period of the year at which rust shows itself varies in different districts, and even in different years, because its appearance may be considerably hastened or retarded by the state of the weather, which has also its effect upon the crop. The time of appearance is generally given as early in October and early in November, and this may be regarded as its dangerous season, for the farmer usually notices it only when, as one of themselves expressed it, "they can shake it off the plant in a red cloud." In the Melbourne domain I found it pretty bad on self-sown wheat and oats towards the latter end of May, 1869.

It is worthy of note that the Romans held their festival to protect their fields from mildew, annually on April 25th, showing a wonderful regularity in the time of appearance of this parasitic fungus, presuming that the sacrifices were offered when the rust-fiend did the most damage. In connection with the spread of rust, the question of its infectiousness crops up. Many farmers do not believe in the infectiousness of rust, but

but the case in favour of it has been very fairly stated by Mr. Pearson in Appendix A to Minutes of Proceedings, 1890. Thus, one farmer writes, and it may be taken as a sample of several others, "I have never found rust to spread from one field to another, as two years ago I had 60 acres of oats rusty, while 50 acres of wheat adjoining were free, the oats receiving heavy rain while in blossom, while the wheat received the moisture when required—just before it burst in the ear." Here we have an illustration of rust not spreading, for the simple reason that the conditions were favourable to its spread in the one case (oats) and unfavourable in the other (wheat). This unfortunate property of contagion in rust must always be taken into account in any proposed remedial measures.

3. Time of Sowing.

The general experience is, that early-sown crops escape rust best. In 1889, the worst affected crops in some districts were sown from 20th May up to 10th June; but early sowing is not an infallible remedy, for the muggy weather favouring the rust may set in about the flowering season of the early-sown crop, and thus it might be damaged, while the later-sown would escape. To quote one out of several instances:—"In 1889, early sown crop only suffered to the extent of 4 bushels per acre, and late, 8 bushels: but in 1887 the early sown crops were most affected." Still, early sowing is the safest as a rule.

(a.) Early maturing wheats.—Early sowing is mainly of value when associated with the property of early maturing, and this is undoubtedly one of the characters in the front rank of preventive means. Professor Lowrie noticed that the "Steinwedel," for instance, suffered little, compared with latter wheats, such as "Purple Straw." Of the seven farmers who have referred to "Steinwedel," four are favourable towards it, and three unfavourable; but the worst result was from sowing late (June and July) in the Coleraine district.

(b.) Nature of seed-bed.—A dry seed-bed is strongly recommended by all who have referred to the subject, and instances are given where sowing on a dry and a moist seed-bed meant a crop comparatively free from rust in the one case, and very rusty in the other.

4. Estimated loss per acre in 1889 due to Rust.

This is variously given, ranging from £5 and 20 bushels per acre to 10s. and 2 bushels per acre. In some few cases there was no loss to speak of, and a comparison of the various conditions with those where the loss was heavy, fails to account for the difference; but this estimate of loss is mainly of value in connection with other data, so nothing further need be said here.

5. Other Plants attacked by Rust.

A number of plants are mentioned as being attacked by rust; but in the absence of information as to the nature of the rust, no conclusions of value can be drawn from this. Of those known to be attacked by the rust of wheat in Britain, mention is made of oats, barley, rye-grass, wild oats, barley-grass, cocksfoot, and Yorkshire fog; kangaroo-grass, prairie-grass, and canary-grass are likewise mentioned, but my own personal observation has as yet failed to discover any rust on these. Johnson grass is likewise noted, but the rust here is probably that of sorghum. Various other rusts were mentioned, and in some instances specimens sent were determined to be distinct from rust of wheat. Mallow and flax rust were among the number, and of the latter one wrote—"I forward you a plant of native flax badly rusted. It does not seem to be of much use to manipulate seed wheat if rust grows anywhere like this." Certainly not, if the rusts were the same, which they are not. The common goose-grass (*poa annua*) is to be met with rusty all the year round; but then it is not the rust of wheat which is commonly found on it, although it may occur. Drake (*Lolium temulentum*) is never once mentioned, although it harbours the spring rust of wheat in Britain. I have paid special attention to it myself, but failed to find any rust; and on writing to an Agricultural Society in a district where I knew Drake to be plentiful in wet seasons, the reply was, "Only one present at the meeting could state positively that he had seen rust on Drake, and it was as bad as on wheat." There is another very common rust on groundsel, which is interesting as being one stage in the life history of a fungus which passes the other portion of its life (where it requires to do so) on pines, such as the Scotch fir in Scotland; but in Australia it does not seem to require a change of host, for it passes its entire existence on the groundsel here, as well as in some other countries. The two phases of its existence seemed so distinct from one another that they received two separate names, the one stage on the groundsel being called *Coleosporium senecionis* and the other on the pine *Peridermium pini*.

This question of the kind of rust on the various grasses or weeds growing alongside or in our wheat fields is a scientific one, but of great practical importance, since it involves no less a question than the where and the how of the rust wintering while the new wheat crop of next season is coming forward. The various references to this subject at the last conference were delightfully vague, and show the necessity for investigation. I have asked, through the various Agricultural Societies, that specimens of rusted grasses be sent for examination; and bound up with this question is that of the species of rust most prevalent on our cereals. Is it the spring rust of Britain (*Puccinia rubigo-vera*) or the summer rust (*Puccinia graminis*)? In Britain the prevailing and damaging rust is *Puccinia graminis*, although *Puccinia rubigo-vera* is also common, and Dr. Plowright just recently wrote to me of it—"It is very abundant with us, but does no harm, particularly to our wheat." Mr. Galloway, Chief of the Section of Vegetable Pathology of the United States, writes me to say—"Our prevailing rust here is *P. graminis*, although *P. rubigo-vera* is quite common."

Dr.

Dr. Cobb has decided that *P. rubigo-vera* is the commonest in New South Wales, and this in turn suggests the question as to the intermediary host of the fungus. The Barberry in Europe can act as host to the summer rust, and it is too rare with us to be taken into account; but the ironweed (*Lithospermum arvense*), which is very common indeed in some parts of the Colony, may act as host to the spring rust. I have not yet met with the cluster-cups of the rust on the numerous specimens of ironweed examined, and the probabilities are that the spring rust can propagate itself without the intervention of an intermediary host, just like the summer rust and others. In this case, then, the so-called black spores, or teleutospores, may germinate upon and produce the rust fungus in the wheat-plant, as has been shown by Plowright to be very likely the case with the germinating teleutospores of *P. graminis*.*

6. Climate in its relation to Rust.

From the returns it is seen that rust prevails usually in seasons of excessive rainfall, especially during October and November, and it appears when close, muggy weather sets in. It spreads most rapidly in calm, hot days, and dewy, foggy nights; and windy weather is, as a rule, unfavourable to rust.

Mr. Inglis referred to the theory of a good, heavy downpour of rain washing the rust off the plants, and noted that it was not the case with him. However, instances do occur; and a case is mentioned in the returns where a rusted wheat crop was cleaned by heavy rain and wind, and the yield turned out 40 bushels per acre, with nice, clean, bright straw. Dr. Sorauer mentions a somewhat parallel case from the experimental plots at Proskau, in Germany, where a velvet wheat, so badly attacked in its early stages as to be given up as a failure, recovered after a severe thunder-shower, and yielded a perfectly good crop, with ears sound and well-filled. Such experiences are not rare, and the practical farmer says that the rain has washed away the rust; but the sudden arrest of the growth of the fungus is not to be so easily accounted for. Probably, as Dr. Sorauer remarks, the sudden increase in the growing energy of the host-plant has altered the previous conditions favourable to the growth of the fungus, and it may be that the sudden lowering of the temperature had something to do with it.

7. Soil.—Nature and depth in relation to Rust.

At the last Conference the nature of the soil in its relation to rust was often referred to. Thus, the Hon. J. L. Dow spoke of the absence of silica in the soil as a cause of rust. Mr. Inglis found that high lands with a limestone bottom were less liable to rust than others, and Mr. M'Lean spoke similarly of a granite formation. Mr. Anderson gave the unanimous opinion of farmers as being that rust is worst on rich, fertile soil, and Mr. Pearson noticed the statement that rust does less damage on dry limestone and chalky soils.

The majority of the Victorian farmers consider that the soil has no influence on rust, further than that rich land—good strong land—is the most affected; and some even go the length of saying that by reducing the strength of the land, by cultivating wheat crops four or five years in succession, there is little or no rust.

Considering that the farmers of New South Wales also agree that rich fertile land is the worst for rust, it seems to me that this is the most important practical fact to remember in connection with the relation of the soil to rust. It may influence our views as to the application of remedies. It is also noticed that granite soils, especially where hilly, do not favour the rust, as observed by Mr. M'Lean, and stiff, clayey land, with a retentive subsoil, is most affected.

TABLE I.—Soils, and their relation to Rust.

	Farmers.
No difference in soil, or, if anything, worst in rich soil	89
Soils most affected—	
Sandy soil, usuall with clay subsoil	9
Loose soil, and sometimes "crab-hole"	6
Black soil, often "crab-hole"	6
Loamy soil	4
Reddish soil and light chocolate	2
Stiff clayey land and retentive subsoil	9
Sandy soil not so much affected by rust	3

128

But Table I, giving a rough classification of the soils and their relation to rust, will show that not much light is thrown on the subject, and that rust will pretty well appear on any soil, the conditions otherwise being favourable. The one clear fact, as already mentioned, is that, if anything, rust is worst in rich soils.

The deficiency of silica in the soil, as mentioned by Mr. Dow, is sometimes brought forward as being the main cause of rust, and in this connection it may be advisable to quote the distinguished vegetable physiologist, Professor Sachs†:—"It is established that this substance (silica) is superfluous for the processes of nutrition and growth, and quite certain that the exceedingly fine masses of silica in the epidermis of these plants scarcely at all effects the elasticity and rigidity of the haulms and leaves. The somewhat thoughtless assumption that the rigidity of the haulms of cereals is essentially promoted by the silica which they contain, impelled agriculturists, thirty years ago, to manure their wheat-fields with costly preparations of silica, hoping thereby to prevent the laying of the wheat. By laying, is understood the giving way of the lower joints of the haulms, especially in continuous rainy weather, so that whole wheat-fields have

* The connection of wheat mildew with Barberry æcidium.
 † Lectures on the Physiology of Plants, Oxford, 1887, p. 288.

have their haulms laid flat on the earth before the ripening of the grain. In my *Experimental Physiologie* (1865), and still earlier in my lectures, I demonstrated the incorrectness of this view, and showed that the laying of the wheat has nothing whatever to do with the silica, but is due to deficient lignification of the supporting tissues in the haulms, which stand too closely together, shade one another, and so assume the diseased condition of etiolation; and just those wheat-fields best supplied with food, and the plants of which shade one another to the greatest extent, are most exposed to laying. It would not now occur to any agriculturist to dig his gold into his wheat-fields in the form of silica."

The stiffening of the stem and leaf is thus due to the lignification of the tissues, and not to the deposit of silica, so that the weakening of the plant is not due to the absence of silica from the soil.

8. Treatment of Soil in its relation to Rust.

a. Manuring.—At the last Conference, Professor Lowrie gave the generally received opinion that nitrogenous or farmyard manure favours rust, while Mr. Pearson demurred as to the influence of nitrogen in favouring rust. Mr. Anderson suggested that stable manure might act as a host to the rust, just as we find the spores of mould harboured by horse-droppings.

As will be seen from Table II, the great majority use no manure, and where used it is most favourable to rust. Farm-yard or stable manure is noticed as being decidedly favourable to the development of rust; and this is very probably owing to the teleuto spores upon the straw composing the manures.

TABLE II.—Manuring in relation to rust.

	Farmers.
No manure used	79
No difference in use of manures	7
Manures unfavourable to rust (superphosphate of lime and lake salt).....	2
Manures favourable to rust—	
Farmyard or stable manure	24
Phosphatic, chiefly bonedust.....	7
Sheep manure ..	3
Ashes	2
	124

b. Cultivation.—The question of cultivation is an important one, and, it may be added, a contradictory one, as judged by the returns. Mr. M'Lean mentioned a case where the well-wrought land produced a slightly rusty crop, while the headlands, comparatively little wrought, was entirely free, although alongside of rusty wheat. Then Mr Anderson instanced one farmer, who said that deep ploughing meant ruination, while another said that shallow ploughing did; and Mr. Coker expressed himself a firm believer in deep or shallow ploughing, according to the season—deep when dry, shallow when wet. All this shows that the question depends on soil and climate and nature of season, and from different districts the replies necessarily vary.

Table III gives the various views, without reference to locality, and it will be observed that the vast majority offer no opinion, possibly because they consider it has no bearing on the question. As between deep and shallow cultivation, eighteen consider shallow cultivation favourable, while twelve think so of deep cultivation, and thus shallow cultivation is reckoned most favourable to rust.

TABLE III.—Cultivation in relation to rust.

	Farmers.
No opinion given	78
No difference due to cultivation	13
Deep cultivation favourable to rust.....	12
Shallow " "	18
Rank and heaviest and richest crops most affected	7
	128

c. Drainage.—This is perhaps one of the most important measures at the farmer's command for the mitigation of rust, and the returns decidedly show that undrained land is most affected, and, in some instances, the only kind affected.

TABLE IV.—Drainage in relation to Rust.

	Farmers.
No drainage or no opinion	79
No difference between drained and undrained	6
Undrained land most affected	42
Drained " "	1
	128

Many express the belief that the want of drainage is the cause of rust to a certain extent, and the Rust Committee of 1864 are emphatic on this point:—"We are inclined to attribute the blight mainly to want of sufficient drainage, whereby a decay of the plant in the earlier stages of its development is caused through excessive moisture, accelerated by fungus growth, and perhaps by insufficiency of lime and phosphates in the soil."

d. Irrigation.—Very little can be said on the effects of irrigation, since so few have had experience of it. The following are the reports:—

1. "My crops were all irrigated, but the unirrigated crops of the district suffered just as much."
2. "Rust worst on land that was irrigated during very hot weather."

3. "A little rust on irrigated part, but none on unirrigated."

The question was raised in the first Conference of Irrigationists held in Melbourne during March 1890, whether irrigation encouraged or discouraged rust in wheat, &c., and the decision came to was thus expressed by the Hon. Alfred Deakin, who presided:—"I take it that the general verdict of those present at all events is not stronger than this, is that they have not been more troubled by rust or parasitic fungi in the irrigated crops than in the non-irrigated."

(e.) *Fallowing*.—The subject of fallowing was specially noticed at last Conference. Mr. Inglis had quite as much rust on fallowed as on unfallowed land, and, while a believer in fallowing, did not consider it a rust preventive.

According to the returns, the general opinion is that fallowed land is most affected by rust; but it must be remembered that it usually bears a better crop than the other.

TABLE V.—Fallowing in relation to Rust.

	Farmers.
No opinion given	81
No difference noted.....	9
Fallowed land most affected	26
" least "	6
Cropped land least affected	6
	128

9. *Situations and Conditions favourable to Rust.*

The following are the situations and conditions favourable to rust most frequently mentioned and arranged in the order of frequency:—

1. In hollows, including low-lying ground where water lodges.
 2. On rich soil or virgin land where there is a rank growth.
 3. Around trees or in sheltered spots where the wind cannot readily get at the crop.
- A large number, however, consider that there are no particular spots favourable to rust, all places being more or less alike.

Mr. Inglis found rust worst on lands with a westerly aspect, and two farmers express the same opinion in the return.

10. *Seed-wheat and sowing in its relation to Rust.*

(a.) *Seed suitable for the various districts*.—The general result is in favour of seed from a colder and drier district in both the northern and southern divisions, but of course there are local conditions which modify this.

(b.) *Thick and thin sowing*.—The vast majority find thickly sown crops the most liable to rust, and the following are the figures according to the returns.

TABLE VI.—Thick and thin sowing in relation to Rust.

	Farmers.
Thickly-sown worst.....	66
No difference.....	29
Thinly-sown worst	11
No report	22
	128

At the last Conference, Professor Shelton, referring to the fact that there has been a steady diminution of the ravages of rust in the United States during the last twenty-five years, says: "I am confident that the amount of seed used has been diminished almost annually: It is possible that this may have something to do with the recent diminution of rust." Very probably it has.

Then Mr. Pearson referred to experimental plots of his own; on which he observed that "thinly-sown and thickly-sown were equally affected by rust." But the general experience is decidedly in favour of thin sowing with reference to rust in Victoria. Dr. Plowright remarks in a recent letter: "It is an interesting fact that with you a thin crop suffers less than a thickly sown one. The reverse is the case with us."

(c.) *Mode of sowing—Broadcast or by Drill*.—Sowing broadcast is the almost universal practice among the farmers who have sent in reports; only a few sow by drill; so that but a very few have practically tested both methods. Of ten who have observed both methods, five could see no difference, four are in favour of drill sowing, and one of broadcast sowing as regards rust.

11. *Relative value of Rust-shrivelled and Plump Seed.*

This is a most important point to settle, whether the farmer may be safely recommended to sow rusted seed or not. At the last Conference this matter was prominently brought forward by most of the speakers, but nothing of a very definite character was made out about it—in fact, it was submitted that the evidence then at command did not allow of a satisfactory solution.

The chairman, the Hon. J. L. Dow, referred to the quandary in which farmers were, over this very point, and he asked, "When they get rust into their crops there is a great deal of it shrivelled, and what is to be done with the shrivelled wheat? Millers will not buy it; is it good for sowing or feeding? They are afraid to sow it. If they could do that, they could utilise a certain portion of the wheat, and sow the other portion."

He was followed by Prof. Lowrie, who observed that the late Dr. Schomburgh found that the shrivelled rusty wheat germinated and grew, and it was thought better that farmers should sow this rusty wheat rather than leave their land idle. Then we have his own opinion and belief in the following words:—"I do not think, however, it

it would be in the least advisable for this Conference to countenance the sowing of rusted wheat. All other things being equal, I believe wheat that has been rusted will be more apt to have it, if it be sown in the succeeding year, than a clean wheat. If it be possible for us to obtain comparatively clean seed, let us have it, because the risk must be considerably less."

Then Mr. Inglis, who has been farming in South Australia for over thirty years, observed that those who sowed shrivelled seed from the very rusty year 1868, had the best crops next year, superior to the crops produced from good clean seed.

Mr. Anderson, likewise, called attention to the extraordinary fact that shrivelled seed did as well as plump seed, since the farmers had admitted it; while Mr. Pearson was sceptical as to its value. He considered that "there is a very considerable possibility of the disease being conveyed through the rust-affected seed," and even if that were not so, "yet the wheat that grows from that may be liable in an increased degree to the attacks of rust should the season be favourable."

And, finally, Mr. Coker gave it as his practical experience—"I got a better crop from the wheat that was shrivelled than from the other."

From the above it will be seen that the matter requires further investigation. Fortunately, during the past season (1880) many farmers tried the sowing of rust-shrivelled seed with success who had never attempted it before, and I am now able to present a body of evidence, drawn from the practical experience of the farmer, which is very satisfactory and conclusive as far as it goes. This question I consider so important that I have made a special detailed abstract of the opinions of the farmers who have sent in replies, for they are very capable judges of the value of a crop, whether obtained from rust-shrivelled or plump seed.

The following summary gives the general experience of Victorian farmers with rust-shrivelled seed:—

TABLE VII.—Relative Value of Rust-shrivelled and Plump Seed.

	Farmers.
Never tried it.....	16
Equal to plump seed.....	97
Superior ,, 	12
Inferior ,, 	3
	128
Crop rust free.....	77
Crop rusted.....	35
	112
Second generation from rust-shrivelled seed	22

Out of 112 who tried it, 97 found it at least equal to plump seed, while 12 reckoned it superior, and 3 inferior. Of the latter, one says—"I have proved that it will not overtake plump seed throughout the season if the land is on the poor side, which is too often the case." And the other—"Rusty seed does not appear to produce rust more than plumper varieties during what we may term dry seasons; but I decidedly prefer sowing sound plump seed."

And the third—"Rust-shrivelled when growing appeared equal with healthy seed, but when threshed and cleaned the wheat from healthy seed was by far the best sample (1890). I have sown it years ago as an experiment, and found it quite as good as the best."

Thus, the vast majority of farmers have found rust-shrivelled seed to be at least equal to plump seed in quality and yield, and if the rustiness of the resulting crop is taken into account, it is found to be just like that from plump seed, while many state that they have never seen a rusty crop from rusty seed.

The second generation of the rust-shrivelled seed sown yielded good crops, just like others, and the rust when present was similar to that on other crops.

It would be out of place here to mention individual instances, but an experiment at Dookie Agricultural College may be given. The same variety of wheat was taken and sown under similar condition—the one being "rusty small seed," and the other "plump unrusted seed." The rusty seed yielded 26½ bushels per acre of grain, and 2,920 lb. of straw, and described as "splendid heavy grain," while the plump seed yielded 20½ bushels per acre, and 4,240 lb. of straw, the grain being "not quite so good."

Mr. Thompson remarks: "The surprise of this experiment is the extraordinary yield from shrivelled rusty grain." No doubt, in a given weight there were far more rusty grains than plump grains, but that does not affect the result, that from a given area rust-shrivelled seed yielded a better and larger crop than plump seed.

It may also be noticed that at the recent grain show held in Melbourne, the first prize wheat (red straw), weighing 67 lb. 11 oz. to the bushel, was grown on old land from rust-shrivelled seed.

It has been a surprise to many that rust-shrivelled seed should be fit and used for sowing purposes, and even its capacity for germination and growth had to be tested in South Australia; but it has long been known that rust-shrivelled seed might be safely used for seed. Thus Jethro Tull, in his "Horse-hoeing Husbandry," (1751) says: "Some have thought that a large grain of wheat would produce a larger plant than a small grain, but I have full experience to the contrary. Farmers in general know this, and choose the thinnest, smallest-grained wheat for seed, and therefore prefer that which is blighted and lodged." Also, Sir Joseph Banks, in his paper on "Wheat Mildew" (1806), notices that rust-shrivelled wheat may be employed for seed.

Dr.

Dr. Plowright, referring to the minutes of last Conference, writes: "I notice that Mr. Inglis confirms the well-known fact that seed-wheat taken from mildewed plants produces healthy plants." This was noticed by Sir Joseph Banks at the beginning of the present century. It may be added that the successful sowing of rust-shrivelled seed was also strongly brought out in the committee's report on Rust in Wheat (Melbourne, 1864). Thus the hereditary nature of the disease is negatived; and this is a point of great practical importance, for Dr. Griffith's in his work on "Plant Diseases," gives the advice—"Seed from mildewed corn crops should not be drilled, as Mr. Smith has shown that the disease is hereditary."

The facts on which this view is based are mainly :—

- 1st. The successful sowing of rust-shrivelled seed in so many instances not only bearing an excellent crop, but without a speck of rust, and this not only in a single season, but noticed at various intervals since the commencement of the century.
- 2nd. Rust-shrivelled seed in a rusty year faring no worse than the so-called healthy seed.

There are only a few instances of bad rusty years following each other, and to mention but one instance in which rusty seed from 1888 was sown in 1889, the reply was, from one of our most observant farmers—"I did not observe any difference in rustiness between crops from it and from plump healthy seeds."

On the other hand, neither the first nor the second generation from rust-shrivelled seed are proof against rust in a rusty season.

12. Varieties of Wheat most and least affected by Rust and Rust-free for several years.

The experience of farmers in the matter of varieties of wheat most and least liable to rust, over a wide area, is naturally very conflicting; but among the numerous varieties mentioned there are a few which may be discarded as being very susceptible to rust in almost any district; while there are others which have been proved by experience to be rust-resisting to a considerable extent. The varieties least affected, with the number of times mentioned, are as follows :—

Red Tuscan, 27.
Purple Straw, 26.
Port M'Donnell, 18.
Frampton, 10.
Mexican, 7.
Steinwedel, 6.

The varieties most affected are :—

Purple Straw, 26.
Golden Drop, 23.
Steinwedel, 6.

Purple Straw is in the peculiar position of being evenly balanced, 26 placing it among the least affected and 26 among the most affected.

Golden Drop is always mentioned as being most affected, and ought, therefore, to be avoided on the score of rust.

Steinwedel is likewise evenly balanced, and, like Purple Straw, it will have to be considered what districts suit it best.

As regards varieties rust-free for several years, there are practically none which escape in a rusty season; but among those free from rust several years in succession, mention is made of Port M'Donnell, Mexican, Defiance, Steinwedel, Farmer's Glory, Pollock Wheat, Blount's Hybrid No. 10, and Galand's Hybrid. All are mentioned but once, with the exception of Port M'Donnell twice. Seventy-five consider that there are none rust-free for several years, and 16 give no report.

13. Preventive measures tried—Nature and result.

The preventive measures actually tried have not been numerous, as many farmers believe that rust is entirely due to climatic conditions over which they have no control.

The following gives a general idea of the returns :—

1. No preventive measures tried	103
2. Early sowing, &c.	14
3. Chemicals used to destroy fungus	4
4. Harrowing, sheep-grazing, cutting for hay, &c.	7

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The chemicals used have been salt and nitre, lime and carbolic acid.

Salt and Nitre.—"Tried experiments on a small scale with salt as top-dressing, also with nitre. Salt appeared to stunt the growth of the wheat-plants and nitre forced it. Both toughened the straw, but as rust only appears disastrously in our district (Benalla Shire) about every eleven years, these experiments are not reliable."

Lime and Salt-water.—"Have tried lime, also salt-water on affected patches, but with no result."

Salt.—"When I was cultivating a paddock for wheat and knew any parts in it thought too strong, I have sown 2 cwt. salt per acre with good results. I may say that plan was adopted in the old country where corn was likely to be flaggy, and it always had the effect of stiffening the straw."

Carbolic Acid.—"I have steeped my wheat in carbolic acid, supposed to be a cure for rust, but it was a complete failure, and through that I lost more by smut than ever I did by rust."

Of the other measures tried, harrowing may be mentioned, done by Professor Brown at Longerenong Agricultural College. "Harrowing when crop was about 2 feet in height, improved yield of grain, and the crop was but very slightly affected by rust."

14. *Results of burning stubble, and surface of land.*

The object of burning the straw, stubble, &c., is to destroy the spores of rust which in a rusty season are left behind on the wheat-field in countless millions, and ready, if conditions are favourable, to germinate and reproduce the rust next season. Burning the straw is a wise precaution, even if the season be a non-rusty one as in 1890, for the absence of rust-spores will tend to prevent the weakening of the plant, as happens from the rust settling on the lower leaves; but the full benefit is not received from burning the stubble, if the weeds which harbour the parasite are left alone on the headlands or in adjoining paddocks, hence the necessity for attending to these as well.

The answers to this question may be classified as follows:—

Not tried	67
No result noted	23
No difference, or no use	26
Burning favourable to rust	3
Burning unfavourable to rust	7
Burning good for resulting crop, rust or not	2
	128

15. *Miscellaneous information.*

In reply to the query, "Is there any other information you would like to give?" many have availed themselves of the opportunity to make various suggestions, recommendations and remarks, and of these the following may be noticed:—

Rust on self-sown crops.—Out of ten farmers who have paid attention to self-sown crops seven found them rusty and three free from rust. One of the rust free patches was in 1890 growing among rusty oats. The presence of rust on self-sown crops is a well-established fact, and during the past season (1890) I watched specimens of self-sown wheat and oats growing in the Melbourne Domain which were literally rotten with rust; but on the other hand, a self-sown crop is not necessarily a rusty crop, as some would seem to imply, and in evidence of this the following are the statements:—One says, "Any grains that drop from the harvesting (these we term self-sown) lie exposed, grow with the early rains, and do not get killed in the cultivating, are much more forward than those which are sown, and are never affected with rust. Another says, "The fact stands out so clear to me that I have never seen rust on self-sown crops." While a third says, "The self-sown patches, where the stripping had been done, were free of rust and ripened well, and this must have been from very shrivelled seed. The self-sown rusty wheat, growing among Calcutta oats, which were badly affected in places, was entirely free."

Rotation of crops.—One farmer remarks, "I believe wheat should not follow wheat, and the sooner the farmer realises this fact and introduces into his system of farming rotation of crops, the better it will be for every one concerned."

Recommendations and suggestions.—When rust appears on wheat before the milk is out of the grain, cut it down at once for hay."

"Where a portion of a crop is laid, if rust is prevalent, the laid portion will be far the worst, thus showing to my mind that a free current of air tends to check the spread of rust."

Green Brothers of Shepparton write:—"As far as we can judge, the only preventive for rust is to drain off the surface water, burn rubbish off the ground before ploughing, and have all self-sown eaten down bare with sheep."

Mr. Thompson, late of Dookie Agricultural College, writes:—"I almost despair of ever being able to procure a specific for the prevention of rust, but I believe the Rust Commission are taking the wisest steps to further this end. The utmost the practical farmer can do is to cultivate early stout-strawed varieties of wheat, sow early in a dry seed bed, drain his land where necessary, and trust to Providence."

Conclusion.

If we endeavour to gather up some of the valuable material contained in the farmers' reports, and present it in a compact form, we may first of all glance at what is found by experience to be unfavourable and favourable to rust in Victoria. This may be given in the form of a double list:—

<i>Unfavourable to rust.</i>	<i>Favourable to rust.</i>
Early sowing.	Excessive rainfall, especially during October and November.
Early-maturing varieties.	Close, muggy weather.
Hardy varieties.	Calm days, dewy foggy nights.
Drainage.	Farm-yard manure.
Thin sowing.	Fallowed land (but it yields a better crop at least in non-rusty seasons).
Dry seed-bed.	Low-lying damp districts.
Deep cultivation generally,	Sheltered spots.
Burning stubble, rubbish, &c.	
Removing, as far as possible, all hosts of rust-parasite.	

Next, a few simple statements may be made as to the best measures to adopt for lessening or preventing the damage due to rust:—

1. Maintaining a high standard of health. This is simply to surround the plant with as many suitable conditions as are included in good farming.
2. Use all possible measures unfavourable to rust and avoid those favourable.
3. Remove the exciting cause as far as possible—that is, the spores—by burning stubble, removing weeds on which they thrive, &c.
4. Remove the predisposing cause by obtaining rust-resisting varieties.
5. Spray the crop at the critical stage, when rust appears, with some suitable solution to destroy it.

It may be said that there is nothing new in all this—nothing further added to our equipment for the next serious rust visitation; but without granting this, we may now mention a few of the matters in which definite knowledge is still wanting. 1.

1. A complete list of the grasses and other plants on which the rust of wheat may live, is still a desideratum. Besides the wheat itself, *Puccinia graminis* has been found in Europe upon thirty-four grasses, and *Puccinia rubigo-vera* upon sixteen grasses. This list is being steadily completed for the Colonies, and will form at least one useful addition to our present knowledge.

2. The production of rust-resisting varieties in the different Colonies, whether by hybridization or selection, is another highly useful and important work to be done.

3. Experiments with different sprays upon the wheat-crop at the appropriate time, either before a likely attack of rust, or when rust has attacked it. This has to a certain extent been done and found successful. Thus, it is found that a 3 per cent. Bordeaux mixture, *i.e.*, three parts sulphate of copper, dissolved in 100 parts water, with three parts quicklime, made into an emulsion with water, sprayed a few times over an experimental plot of wheat, prevents the development of rust; and a solution of iron-sulphate is a cheap and efficient dressing recommended for destroying the rust. So important do I consider this application of a solution at the early stages of the appearance of rust, that I would ask this Conference to recommend that a bonus be given for the most suitable spraying apparatus—for the best mechanical means of overcoming the difficulty of distributing a solution over a growing crop, several feet high, without unduly injuring it. Some farmers have expressed their willingness, in the event of rust breaking out in wheat-crops, to use some modified form of the Strawsonizer, drawn by four horses, and in bad cases, even to mow down for hay a passage through the crop for the machine.

And this mention of the application of solutions to the wheat when attacked by rust, leads me to remark in conclusion that it is a mistake to confine attention to one particular instance of a disease, such as rust in wheat, when similar diseases attack other plants which may have been successfully treated for it. Thus, there is one kind of rust especially interesting to the farmer, say *Puccinia rubigo-vera*, another kind of special interest to the fruit-growers, *Puccinia pruni* of the peach and plum, and a third kind specially interesting to the market-gardener, *Puccinia apii* on the celery. Inasmuch as they are all *Puccinias*, what has been found successful in one case, might at least be tried in another, and since the peach-leaf rust can be kept in abeyance, so might that of celery and wheat. A striking illustration of this is afforded in the recent discovery of a remedy for potato disease by using successfully the same remedy as was found effectual in the downy mildew of the vine, seeing that both diseases belong to the same, or closely allied genera, *viz.*, *peronospora*. Cases like these show the desirability of diseases like rust in wheat, being treated from the higher standpoint of a knowledge of kindred diseases at least.

Questions regarding Rust in Wheat, sent out by the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

1. How long is it since rust first appeared in your neighbourhood?
2. In what years have your crops been affected by rust?
3. In what years were they most damaged?
4. What are the usual dates for sowing and reaping in your district?
5. On what dates in each rusty year were your rusted crops sown and reaped?
6. Were the rusted crops cut for hay or reaped for grain? If reaped for grain, were they allowed to ripen before cutting, or while standing in the sheaf?
7. How many acres were attacked, and what was the amount of damage per acre?
8. At what time of the year was the rust first seen?
9. At what time of the year was it observed to spread throughout the crop?
10. What other crops and plants, especially grasses, have been attacked by rust?
11. What is the nature of your climate?
12. What was the nature of the seasons in the year when rust prevailed?
13. What kind of weather occurred when the rust was first seen?
14. What kind of weather occurred when rust spread throughout the crop?
15. What is the direction of your prevailing wind? Have you observed that any special wind prevails during rusty seasons?
16. Where is your wheat-growing farm situated? What is its height above the sea? Is it exposed or sheltered, level, sloping, or undulating? If it is on a slope, please state the direction of slope?
17. What is the nature of your soil and subsoil?
18. What is the nature of the soil and subsoil of those portions of your land affected or most affected by rust?
19. Have you found rust to first appear, or to be most virulent, on any particular slopes of your land, or in hollows, or near trees, hedges, or other shelter, near to streams; in the middle of the paddocks, or near the headlands and sides?
20. Which of the following crops have been most affected by rust:—The manured or the unmanured; those grown on deeply cultivated land, or on shallow cultivated land; those on drained or on undrained land; on irrigated or on irrigated land; on fallowed or on cropped land?
21. What was the kind of manure applied to crops that were attacked, or most attacked, by rust?
22. What kind of wheat do you use for seed? Is it imported into your district or home grown?
23. Does wheat from colder or warmer, wetter or drier, districts suit your district the best?
24. What quantity of seed do you sow per acre? Have you found any difference, as regards rust, between thinly-sown and thickly-sown crops?
25. Do you sow broadcast or by drill? Have you observed any difference as regards rust between broadcast and drill-sown crops?

26. What varieties of wheat have you found most affected and least affected by rust?
27. Have you found any variety of wheat which in your district has for several years escaped free from rust?
28. What is your experience with rust-shrivelled seed as compared with healthy seed?
29. Have you tried the effect of burning all the straw, tailings, stubble, and refuse of rusted crops, and of burning the surface of the land? If so, with what result?
30. Have you tried any other measures for prevention? If so, with what result?
31. Is there any other information which you would like to give?
32. Give your name and address, stating the parish and shire in which your wheat-growing land is situated.

Additional questions sent out February, 1891.

1. Had you any rust during the past season (1890-91) on any varieties of wheat, either on straw or flag, and to what extent did it affect the crop as compared with the preceding season?
 2. If rusty, give date of sowing and harvesting crop?
 - 3a. What is your experience with rust-shrivelled seed, comparing the quality and yield with that of plump seed?
 - b. Did it ever produce a rusty crop?
 - c. Have you ever sown the second generation of rust-shrivelled seed, and how did the yield compare with that from the first sowing?
 4. Have you ever cut rusted wheat in the early dough state; if so, with what result as to yield and character of grain?
- Specimens of any weeds or grasses attacked by rust to be forwarded.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) thought the Victorian Delegates ought to be highly complimented on the information they had brought before the Conference. The experiments had been ingeniously carried out, and the deductions were most complete. It seemed to him that there could not be any stronger proof of the wisdom of placing experimental plots under the charge of an intelligent thinking man, than the facts disclosed in the paper read by Mr. Pearson. He would be glad to hear what the disease was which was referred to as "take all."

Mr. PEARSON (Victoria) explained that it was a disease which appeared in a crop, and destroyed everything growing around certain spots, leaving nothing but bare patches of earth. He was of opinion that it might be due to a variety of causes; one cause seemed undoubtedly to be a fungus which attacked the roots. Such a fungus was first described by Dr. Carl Mücke in his prize essay on "Take all," published by the South Australian Government. In that essay Dr. Mücke gave drawings of the fungus, which, however, were not satisfactory, and also stated that Baron von Mueller had named the fungus *Xenodochium cerealium*.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) could remember "take all" in his Colony for the last twenty-five years. It attacked any kind of land, and happened as often in crops grown on virgin soil as in cultivated land.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) said he had asked, not out of any doubt of its existence, but to obtain information. Numbers of specimens had been sent to the Department described as being affected with "take all," and he could never make out any cause for it; but he had satisfied himself that many of the specimens sent described as suffering from "take all" were affected by a number of diseases.

Mr. PEARSON (Victoria) had always considered it as a convenient term, and used much in the same sense as the word "feverish," as applied to man.

Mr. M'ALPINE (Victoria) agreed with Mr. Pearson that "take all" was a convenient term, and he was sorry to say that from what he could hear it was very much on the increase.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) said that in several places in South Australia, it was in well worked land that "take all" did the most damage.

The DIRECTOR inquired if any farmers in South Australia had discovered any reasons for its appearance or examined the roots of any plants affected.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) mentioned that in some instances he had found the roots of affected plants covered with a sort of mildew.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) said that during the great rust years of South Australia, 1867 and 1868, a Royal Commission had been appointed by the Government, which sat for six months, and the question of "take all" was also considered, and the following is extracted from the Report of that Commission:—"This disease, so destructive in many districts of South Australia, is not so well understood as rust. Farmers and chemists are alike at sea; ploughmen and microscopical observers differ *in toto* as to its nature and causes. It is said to result from an exhausted soil, from the presence of too much salt in the soil, from the deficiency of some constituent element essential to the maturing of cereal crops; it is declared to be want of drainage, and it is said to be want of manure; it is affirmed to be caused by a vegetable fungus, and to be analogous to the potato disease; it is also said to be the result of insect ravages. Scarcely any two witnesses agree on this point, whether farmers or chemists. In some respects 'take all' is more to be dreaded than rust. It appears altogether independently of the weather, and as it ravages are irrespective of climatic influences, so are its movements inexplicable by reference to locality or soil. It attacks newly broken or fallowed land, as well as land frequently cropped. All cereals fall before it; even native grasses disappear. It works in patches, selecting certain spots or centres—thence radiating, often succeeded

succeeded by cocksbur or Grant's thistle, the 'take all' in following seasons reappearing in other spots. Dr. Muecke has magnified and photographed the fibres of the roots of wheat plants suffering from 'take all,' exhibiting a number of minute white threads of a woolly appearance, which he considers to be the *mycelia* of a fungus causing the disease. Mr. Ey, who has also examined it microscopically, says it is not a fungus, and that the supposed fungoid may be found attached to all roots, healthy or unhealthy. He considers that the disease is caused either by animalculæ attacking the plant in the first instance, or by the growth of a sort of lichen at the bottom of the stalk, which serves as a nest for animalculæ. He says:—"What I recognise under the name of 'take all,' is the *vibrio tritice*, or eel of wheat. A plant taken from a diseased spot will be found black on the stem, from the roots to the first internode; and, on pressing, a thin film of lichen or moss will come off. In this will be found a number of animalculæ coiled up, apparently dead; but on being moistened with a drop of water, on a glass slide under the microscope, will come to life in an hour, moving about with great rapidity. They are like eels of wheat, which, as yet have only been found in the grain. I have not yet satisfied myself whether the eel or the lichen is the primary cause; but one of the two is 'take all.' The animalculæ might be sown with the seed. It is sometimes the case that one grain of wheat will contain 4,000 to 5,000 eels of wheat." Experiments are recommended with diluted sulphuric acid as a top-dressing, and sulphur and lime as a pickle for the seed." He thought that extract might be of service in explaining what 'take all' was.

Mr. E. M. SHELTON (Queensland) understood Mr. Pearson to say that the chief means of prevention were rust-resisting varieties and early varieties. He thought Mr. Pearson had struck the key-note of their operations as delegates. Mr. M'Alpine had credited him with the statement "that the improvements in the United States was due to the reduction of the quantity of seed per acre." The remark he had made was that "the improvement was due to the constant changing and improvement in the kinds of seed." He was much interested in Mr. Pearson's remarks with regard to plotting; but he was not convinced, nor should be until he had an opportunity of examining their methods more closely. He had conducted a similar experiment, and had found that plots which had received no fertilising agent were just as variable in their results as those which had been fertilised. He would like very much for the Convention to agree to a definite line of experimental work to be carried out in the four Colonies, so that during a single season they would get results which would otherwise take four or five years to obtain. He hoped sincerely that one of the results of the Conference would be to institute this sort of experimental work.

Mr. PEARSON (Victoria) trusted Mr. Shelton would credit him with sufficient experience to be aware of the necessity for a continuation of the experiments which were not by any means conclusive. From the plans and descriptions in his report it would be seen that control plots were properly distributed over the ground so as to show the natural variation of the soil, and the probable limits of experimental error.

Mr. FARRER (New South Wales) commented on the difficulty of sufficiently grasping the points of a report to enable them to criticise it properly at a moment's notice. He expressed the hope that before the Conference broke up a resolution would be passed that the papers to be read at these Conferences should be in the hands of the delegates some time before the Conferences assembled.

The DIRECTOR pointed out that it took some time to prepare the reports after the answers came in, and if the Conferences met at the usual date there would not be much time to send copies of them to the different delegates.

Some discussion took place on a request by Mr. Smith Ellis, who was present as a visitor, that he might be permitted to read a report before the Conference.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. M'Lean, that Mr. Smith Ellis' papers be handed to the Chairman for reference to the Committee which had been appointed to consider the matter.

Mr. SMITH ELLIS urged that he had some samples of Mycelium to produce, which he could not hand to the Chairman.

The Delegates adhered to their resolution, and Mr. Smith Ellis declined to hand in his papers; so the matter dropped.

The Conference then adjourned until 9 a.m. on the following day.

FRIDAY, 5TH JUNE.—FOURTH DAY.

THE Delegates re-assembled at 9 a.m., when Mr. H. C. L. Anderson occupied the chair, in the absence of the Minister, and called upon the Queensland Delegates for their report.

Notes upon the Wheat Crop in Queensland in 1890, in reference to the Conference on Rust in Wheat, held in Melbourne, in March, 1890.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) read the following report:—

Wheat.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the last crop in Queensland was most successful and that those farmers who were not deterred by previous losses from rust from planting large areas with this cereal, were well repaid for their work. Rust certainly appeared in a few places, but the attack was so mild that practically no loss resulted. The success of last season can be attributed to two causes: (1) The favourable planting season, which afforded the seed a chance to germinate properly, and also favourable weather for the growth of young plants; (2) in the month of October, when wheat is in that condition that it most readily succumbs to rust, the weather during that month in last year was dry and cold;—thus a good crop

of most excellent grain was secured to the farmers. The last season has conclusively demonstrated that under favourable circumstances the soil and climate of Queensland are equally well adapted to the growth of wheat as that of any other of the Australasian Colonies.

At the previous Conference, held in Melbourne in March of last year, certain recommendations were made, and certain lines of action laid down to be carried out by each Colony. Of these the chief were:—

- 1st. This Conference is of opinion that each of the Australian Governments should institute, as early as practicable, a series of experiments on as many of the following subjects as circumstances will allow; such experiments to be continued over a series of years, and the results to be published periodically for free distribution among all concerned.
- 2nd. This Conference affirms the value of publishing every autumn, in each Colony, a map indicating the extent to which each has been affected, and giving all data possible as to climatic and other conditions of the past season.
- 3rd. This Conference recommends the issuing of a series of questions to farmers and others interested throughout the different Colonies, with a view to eliciting as much individual experience as possible, and thence deducting general laws for general guidance.

Before the Conference was held, steps had been taken by the Department of Agriculture in Queensland to procure a "Strawsonizer," a machine, as you are doubtless aware, which has been lately invented for treating land and crops with remedial agents, it being thought, and I still hold to that opinion, that this machine would prove a valuable auxiliary in enabling the wheat growers to cope with the rust pest. With a view to carrying out experiments, and to test the value of the "Strawsonizer" 3 acres of land have been selected in two different parts of the Colony, each of which have been carefully subdivided and marked into plots, with a space between each, and each will be subjected to a different course of treatment, and the results carefully watched and noted. The accompanying diagrams give full information up to the present time.

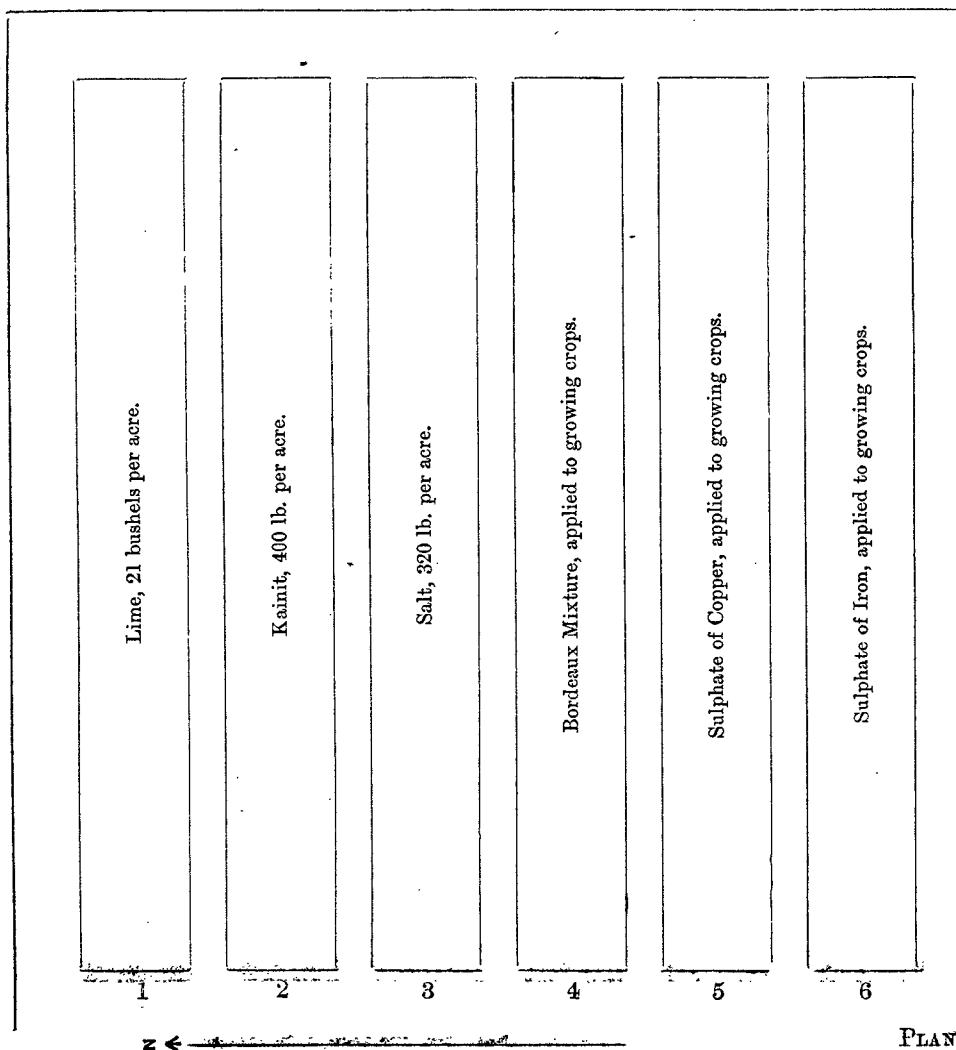
PLAN OF EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS TO TEST REMEDIES FOR RUST IN WHEAT.

Mr. J. Marriage's Farm, Yangan.—Plots, $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre each.

Seed sown	}	April 30th, 1891.
Lime applied		
Kainit „		
Salt „		

Variety of Wheat—Steinwedel.

MAIZE FIELD.



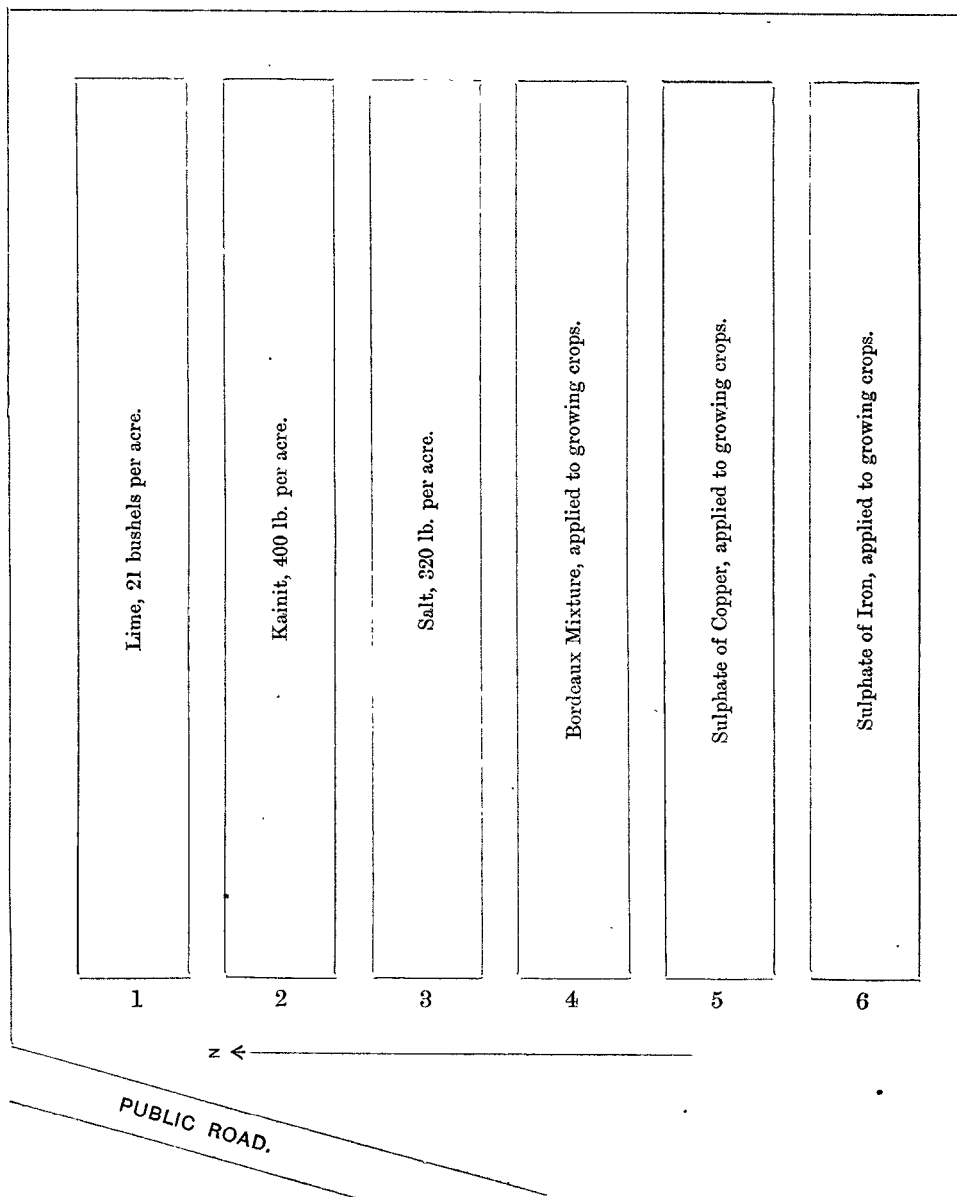
PLAN OF EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS TO TEST REMEDIES FOR RUST IN WHEAT.

Mr. John Rooney's Farm, Hendon.—Plots, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an acre each.

Seed sown	} April, 29th, 1891.
Lime applied	
Kainit „	
Salt „	

Variety of Wheat—Talavera.

MAIZE FIELD.



It has not been possible to give effect to the second recommendation of the Conference; but with regard to the third, a circular containing twenty questions was compiled, with the object of eliciting as much individual experience as possible, and a copy sent to every farmer who is or has been in any way connected with wheat growing in Queensland, even on the smallest scale. From the circulars sent out, 134 replies were received, but little new information was elicited, which may very possibly be accounted for by the very favourable season experienced, and so little of the wheat having been attacked by rust, and also from the fact that it was the first time that the attention of Queensland farmers has been officially directed to the necessity for close observation. To this latter reason may be attributed the paucity of the replies to the circulars. It is, however, gratifying to find that though some have failed to grasp the importance of supplying detailed information, there are others who have taken great care, and have closely observed the various conditions necessary to supply the desired information upon which important lines of action could be taken.

Of the replies, 124 reported no rust in their wheat, ten that it was affected. In all these cases, excepting one, the attack was so slight that the grain did not suffer, the exception being a total loss. A question asked, among others, was relative to cutting the wheat in the dough stage. This was one of the means suggested at the Conference for saving a crop when attacked by rust, and enabling a farmer to cut early in harvest, before the season indicated favourable conditions for rust development. Thirty-three farmers

farmers reported having cut wheat in this stage with the following results:—Good grain, eleven; pinched and shrivelled, twelve; worthless, ten. It is just possible that the latter (worthless) was cut a day or so too soon, with consequent loss.

Time of sowing.—Early sowing is generally acknowledged to be best, as by that means the crop has a better chance of coping with the rust. The danger that arises from this practice is that when the stalk is in bloom, a late frost may possibly occur and the crop lost; but in Queensland such is exceptional. From the middle of April to the middle of May is the best time for sowing, a great deal, however, depending upon the weather during that time. Some farmers decline to put their seed into a dry bed, but prefer to await a shower to ensure germination. Moreover, on some soils, where the land breaks up rough, the farmer prefers to wait for rain to enable him to harrow and pulverise the clods, and so secure by this means a more even seed-bed. Others, again, when the condition of the soil is favourable after ploughing, sow and trust to rain coming to start the seed.

Thick and thin sowing.—Opinions differ considerably upon this point, and will continue so to do so long as different soils are operated upon. In the replies to the questions under this head, it would appear that the answers are not based upon the experience of the last season, but upon that of former years. The balance of opinion, however, appears to be in favour of thin sowing.

Seed.—Rust-shrivelled seed has been used by sixty farmers, of whom fifty-five give testimony of having obtained excellent results, while five objected to the use of that kind of seed, chiefly on theoretical grounds.

Appearance and progress of rust.—The rust in Queensland makes its appearance during the month of September or ieselarly in October, during which months the dew heavy at night, and the sun's heat powerful during the day. It also makes its appearance on the flag during or immediately after a thunderstorm. Should a westerly wind then spring up the rust will make no headway, and the crop is not to any extent affected; but if the weather continue close and muggy the rust will spread rapidly, and the mischief is done.

Rust-resisting varieties.—It is generally conceded that some varieties of wheat are constitutionally better able to resist rust than others. The testimony of all the replies to the circulars sent out is strong on this point. The consensus of opinion, so far as the varieties of wheats now generally cultivated in Queensland, is as follows:—

	Not Rusted	Rusted
Defiance	25	.
Town and Country	8	.
Steinwedel	8	3
Belatourka*	2	.
White Lammas	1	10
White Tuscan	1	2
Purple Straw . . . . .	.	4
Talavera	8	...
Bearded Egyptian	1	...

* This wheat was only introduced by the Department two seasons ago, and has only been cultivated on one or two farms, and then only in small quantities. Its record is good. The millers also speak highly of it, and the following extract from a letter to Mr. G. Moulday, of Allora, giving the result of a trial milling of a small quantity of this wheat, will show its value:—"The Belatouka wheat was submitted to Mr. Hayes, of the Queensland Milling Company, who said it was a very fine sample of wheat indeed, and would command the highest price in the market. He would like to get a few thousand bags, and would willingly pay 4s. He was of opinion the sample would turn out a really choice first class white flour with a large percentage of gluten in it. He considered the sample to be superior to any he had from the Downs, and a better class of wheat could not be grown."

Of the remainder of the wheats, Defiance, Town and Country, and Talavera head the list, and were all free from rust.

The question of the relative powers in rust resisting of imported and locally grown seed was referred to by twenty-eight farmers, fourteen favouring imported seed, and an equal number that locally grown. This is a question that could scarcely be decided by last season's experience; but is one well worthy of careful experiment.

Manure.—In very few instances was any manure put into the ground; that used was chiefly farmyard. In every case the crop was free from rust. Comparatively as few farmers as used manure had practical cleaning up of stubble and headlands by burning and other ways, but twenty-five favoured such a practice.

All the information to which I have referred in this paper will be carefully tabulated and arranged, as it will doubtless prove of great value for future use, more especially when compared with a season which does not prove as favourable as the last.

Imported seed.—Recognizing the fact that such grain as rust-proof wheat does not exist, or rather has not yet been found, the Queensland Department of Agriculture has aimed at introducing those varieties that have a reputation of being less liable to attack than others, and also with the object of securing a variety well adapted to the climatic conditions of the Colony. In addition to those previously imported, twenty bushels of Zimmerman wheat, which is said to be a good milling wheat, a heavy yielder, and matures early and well able to resist the attack of rust, were obtained last year from America. This has been distributed among well-known wheat growers upon the Darling Downs, more especially in that district in the neighbourhood of the town of Roma, on the western railway line, where a strong effort is being made to establish the cultivation of wheat as the staple industry of the district.

An interesting question is suggested by the fact that in notorious rust affected districts certain areas are never damaged by the disease. Several practical wheat growers of undoubted reliability have assured us that certain fields, although cropped with wheat almost continuously, have never failed to give a satisfactory crop, although other fields in the immediate neighbourhood, and often upon the same farm, have greatly suffered from rust.

If these exceptional fields exist in Queensland, most likely the other Colonies can show an analogous region thus favoured. Assuming, then, that these rust proof sections exist, it seems plain that this should be carefully studied with the object of learning the facts regarding the character of the soil, its exposure, drainage, &c., which explains their immunity from rustiness.

The following are copies of the documents distributed to farmers by the Queensland Department of Agriculture:—

Rust in Wheat.

Department of Agriculture, Brisbane, 21 October, 1890.

Sir,—The rust disease may be said to be the only serious obstacle to the cultivation of wheat in that large portion of Queensland suited by soil and climate to the growth of the great bread grain. Of the 15,861 acres of land seeded to wheat in 1889, only 2,700 acres were reported free from rust. The total yield of wheat for the year was 131,335 bushels, grown upon 7,504 acres of ground. The average yield of grain per acre, with the rust affected areas, was 17 bushels; while upon rust-free land the average was 21 bushels per acre. The average annual yield of wheat in the United States is 12 bushels, and of Great Britain 28 bushels per acre. These statistics show only a small part of the damage done the Queensland wheat crop by the rust pest, as much of the rusted grain was mown for hay (7,326 acres—almost one half of the total acreage), but they do indicate the position of the Colony as a wheat-growing State and the great importance of knowledge that will enable us to deal with the chief obstacle to further development of a great industry.

The Department of Agriculture earnestly invites your attention to the subjoined questions bearing upon the ravages of rust in the wheat-fields of the Colony, which are presented with the object of eliciting as much as possible of the experience and observation of practical wheat-growers. The information thus obtained will be presented to a Conference, consisting of representatives of the Colonies, which is to meet in Sydney in the autumn of 1891, to the end that practical rules to enable farmers to cope with the rust pest may be adduced. I need hardly say that this a matter of direct and vital importance to you. On this account, we rely confidently upon your hearty co-operation and aid.

The questions, with answers, should be returned to the Department not later than 31st January, 1891. The Department will be glad to reply to all questions relating to special or peculiar outbreaks of the disease, and to receive any information relating to it not covered by the questions.

PETER McLEAN,

Under Secretary for Agriculture.

1. Has your wheat crop been damaged by rust the present season? State proportion of crop injured.
2. What is the character of your farm—forest or scrub? Is the soil black soil, clay, or loam? What is the sub-soil?
3. State the kind of cultivation given to the land. Was deep or shallow ploughing done?
4. Was the ground a deep tilth, harrowed and well rolled?
5. When was rust first observed in your neighbourhood? Name the years in which it appeared?
6. How long has your wheat land been under cultivation?
7. What has been the previous cropping of the land?
8. Name the variety of wheat raised?
9. Did the growing grain stand thickly or thinly in the ground? How much seed was used per acre?
10. State the time of sowing? Was this early or late for your neighbourhood?
11. Was the ground manured? What manure was used?
12. Give the date when rust first appeared in your crop?
13. Have you ever cut rusted wheat in the early dough state; if so, with what result as to yield and character of the grain.
14. Was the weather when rust made most progress wet or dry, hot or cold?
15. How many acres had you under crop for wheat? How much of your wheat crop was cut for hay, and how much allowed to ripen?
16. What was the yield per acre of your wheat? (If you are unable to give yield by actual measurement, state your estimate of the yield.)
17. Have you observed any difference in varieties of wheat in rustiness?
18. What has been your experience or observation of wheat grown from rust-shrivelled seed?
19. Have you noticed any difference in rustiness of wheat plants from imported and locally grown seed?
20. Have you ever observed results favourable or unfavourable as to rust from burning stubble and other trash from and about wheat fields before sowing?

Queensland.—Department of Agriculture.

Suggestions for Checking the Ravages of Red Rust in the Wheat Plant.

In view of the enormous losses sustained in recent years by Queensland wheat-growers from the action of red rust, the Department of Agriculture directs attention to the subjoined facts, looking to the limitation of the destructive influence of this pest. The measures here proposed have, for the most part, received the unanimous endorsement of the Intercolonial Rust Conference, at which this Colony was represented, held in Melbourne from March 10th to 12th of this year. The

The recommendations here offered are not given as specific or absolute remedies for the disease.

There is no "rust proof" wheat, and probably no remedy that can be relied upon under all circumstances to ward off the destructive influences of rust; but there are a multitude of facts, growing out of the experience of Australian, European, and American farmers and practical experimentalists, all showing unmistakably that the damages from rust may be greatly curtailed, and in many cases prevented altogether.

These facts are presented and confidently recommended to wheat-growers as worthy of practical adoption by them in the operations connected with the growth of the crop of 1890, viz.:—

1. *Early sowing*.—Early-sown wheat, other things being equal, is least damaged, and in many cases reported has escaped injury by rust altogether.

2. *Thin seeding*.—It is a familiar fact that wheat growing in dense masses always falls an easy prey when rust prevails. On the other hand, wheat standing thinly in the ground, thus admitting the air and sunlight freely, generally escapes with a minimum of damage from rust. On this account it is recommended that the quantity of seed used be so gauged to the soil as to secure a growth of wheat plants which will occupy the ground with a stand of no more than moderate density.

3. *Rust-resisting sorts*.—Unquestionably some varieties of wheats under like circumstances and conditions suffer much less from rust than others. Local experiences will generally prove a safe guide to the farmer in selecting varieties for seed. Early ripening sorts will often escape damage in a district where later varieties have suffered greatly. In the experiments made at the instance of the Department, Ward's Prolific, Steinwedel, and the Mediterranean variety known as Belatourka have shown a surprising ability to resist rust.

4. *Good farming*.—Wheat grown upon fallows, or in succession to other crops like maize, clover, lucerne, peas, sorghum, &c., is damaged much less by rust than when the same sort is grown under the scourging system—*i.e.*, wheat after wheat without variation or rest.

5. *Clean farming*.—Old stubbles straw, dead grass and the like litter form the seed-bed of the rust plant, from which the wheat crop in many cases gets the infection. To clean up and burn such refuse material is obviously sound policy.

6. *Early harvesting*.—The fact that a field is "struck" with the rust is by no means conclusive as to the final outcome of the crop. Leaf rust, however abundant, rarely damages the grain crop materially; it is only when the stalk of the plant is involved that loss of grain need be apprehended. The question whether the rusted wheat straw is likely to prove of greater value for hay than for the grain which it may yield is one that every farmer must decide for himself. The facts show, however, that many fair crops of wheat have been sacrificed for the sake of a hay crop of low value. It has further been shown, repeatedly, that even when the wheat plant in all its parts is seriously affected by the rust, a fair crop of grain, that otherwise would have been lost, may be harvested by cutting the crop in the early "dough" state, and allowing it to slowly dry on the ground, in the swath or gavel before binding.

7. *Special applications*.—An application of salt at the rate of 300lb., sown broadcast, has, in the experience of many, given beneficial results, and favourable reports are made of a dusting of quicklime applied in a like manner.

The Department earnestly asks the co-operation of wheat-growers, to the extent of testing one or all of the methods recommended above, so that the next wheat crop may be made to furnish facts bearing directly upon the rust pest as it exists in Queensland.

Let the (*a*) character of the soil, (*b*) its previous treatment, (*c*) depth of ploughing, (*d*) variety of seed, (*e*) amount, and time of seeding and harvesting, (*f*) yield by actual measurement or estimated, and (*g*) the apparent rustiness of the crop, be carefully noted and in due time reported to the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of the farmers generally.

(Signed) M. HUME BLACK.

Department of Agriculture, Brisbane.

Mr. SHELTON (Queensland) said that in the "rusty" districts of Queensland, there were farms which seemed to be rust-proof. They had been considerably surprised to find this state of things existing in the "Downs" country, even in black soil and in low-lying country. Farmers had told them that they grew wheat year after year without any rust appearing. If it had been an isolated case it would not be noticeable, but the fact of its being so general made it worthy of notice.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) asked if a meteorological account of the rainfall had been kept in these districts.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) said this had been done, and he would be glad to supply particulars. The rainfall there would be about 24 to 30 inches.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) explained that the important point was the amount of rainfall in September, October, and November, the most critical time for rust. They had land, such as the Murray Flats, and away north, where the rainfall was light and they often began reaping in the month of October, and the wheat was very free from rust.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) said their rustiest time on the Downs was November, but he did not think the details of the rainfall would be any good, as he knew of instances where one farm never suffered from rust, while the adjoining farm was full of it. He could not see how the rainfall would solve the difficulty in a case of that sort.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) instanced a case where the influence of a shower was plainly marked on one side of a street, while the other side was perfectly dry.

Mr.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) had also known of similar instances, and such a shower coming at the "dangerous" time would be very injurious.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) said that the report showed that it was a very early district. His opinion was that it was at a certain season of the year that rust appeared, and, therefore, as the wheat was formed, it was not so much affected with rust. That was the case with their early districts.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) said it was not a question of early growth. To put it more clearly, he and Professor Shelton were on the "Downs" last season to get land for carrying out the experiments. One farmer told them that he had never had any rust in his fields; this was just over the railway line from a farmer who said his was the worst rusted spot in the whole district, and it was higher up in the range than the land which was never affected. About 16 to 18 miles away, in another district, they called at one place where the man said he had never had any rust on his land, but just across the road the wheat had been rusty; so that it was not a question of early ripening or early harvesting, as they all ripened and harvested at the same time. There must be some other reason. Before any public attention had been called to the rust question, he was driving along a road about 20 miles from the district referred to, when the gentleman with whom he was driving pointed to a paddock where wheat has been grown for the last sixteen years, and there had never been any rust.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) inquired if the farms mentioned had been continuously free from rust, and the others continuously affected with rust.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) said the rust-free land had been free when there was rust elsewhere, and they had been growing wheat in large quantities for the last twenty-six years.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) said his son, who farmed in the north, had a low-lying piece of land which was never affected with rust. He (the son) attributed this to the strong currents of air which carried the rust spores on to the hills, but missed the plains.

Mr. FARRER (New South Wales) said it would be very interesting to know the details of the management of those farms which were free from rust, and he thought it would be worth while to ascertain such details.

Mr. M'ALPINE (Victoria) pointed out how necessary it was to distinguish between isolated fields and districts. With reference to isolated fields, there were several instances in Victoria where, on the same farm, there were several fields free from rust, while others were affected, while all were under the same conditions. He thought it was a question of drainage, and he felt certain if these isolated cases were followed up they might be accounted for. He had selected certain cases where they had rust for three years in succession, and was in communication with the farmers, but he did not think this was so important as rust in districts. It was very striking that in mallee districts there was an entire absence of rust, and he thought this was a matter which ought to be followed up. It appeared to him very important to attend to this, so that they might be able to map out the Colony, showing the districts which were good for the growth of wheat. The rainfall must certainly be important in isolated cases. In the mallee districts they had no rust in 1888-9, as far as the reports sent in showed.

Mr. SHELTON (Queensland) said it was a curious fact that in the regions referred to in the Queensland report, some fields were always free, and others always affected; moreover, in these latter, it was the varieties of wheat which were supposed to be rust-proof which had been affected. It all pointed to the fact that these were regions which were peculiarly liable to the disease, and he thought they might get a hint which was worth following up, and therefore they intended watching during the coming season.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) said that there were in South Australia two districts which had been covered with mallee, and they were noted as being the worst infected with rust in the Colony.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland), in answer to Mr. Kelly, explained that the Darling Downs was not one level plain, but consisted of slopes, and the wheat was grown on these slopes, and not on the plains, which were used for sheep stations.

Mr. M'ALPINE (Victoria) thought that the term "rust-resisting soil" was hardly suitable, as the resistance depends mainly on the climate.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) read the following report:—

In order to obtain an account of their experience on this important subject from the farmers of New South Wales, a series of questions were circulated by the Department of Agriculture—in answer ninety-seven replies were received.

These have been carefully collated under various heads, and although they may not contain much that is absolutely new, they will at least be confirmatory of previously expressed opinions, and moreover will represent the views of those whose experience should be of the greatest value.

There is no doubt that rust is very commonly present on certain hosts favourable to its existence, and to do great damage only requires the climatic conditions that are necessary to foster its growth and powers of spreading its devastating influence. If some effective and economical kind of spray could be applied to the crop, it might perhaps be of use in checking the ravages of the pest.

Inasmuch as the spores of peach-rust and other fungi can be killed by the application of certain sprays, it is reasonable to suppose that the spores of rust in wheat can be killed in a similar manner.

There is a great difference of opinion, as might be expected, among the various farmers from whom the replies have been received, and this may be accounted for by the different conditions as to soil and climate under which individuals labour. The following may be taken as an epitome of the collated report which would be too bulky to give *in extenso*. It

It appears that the crops sown on rich black soils and sandy loams were most affected; but the want among farmers of a standard as to what constitutes each of the soils mentioned prevents any reliable deduction from the information. Undrained land seems to have been more favourable to the spread of rust than that which was either naturally or artificially drained. The answers given show that there were twenty-two cases of rust where wheat was sown in hollows, seven by trees and hedges, and seven by headlands and fences. The evidence throughout shows that warm moist weather is a condition under which rust is most injurious to plants that it has attacked. The year 1889 appears to have been a particularly "rusty" one, and it will be remembered that thunderstorms were very prevalent in that year just when the wheat was flowering, in which state the answers give evidence as to seventeen cases of rust occurring against sixteen cases while in ear. The leaf and sheath, which are really similar in structure, appear to be chiefly subject to attack. The evidence as to part affected is interesting, in view of the fact that the leaves and sheaths are the lungs of the wheat-plant, and that the most rust-resistant wheats are those that have a good hard straw and little leaf. If hot muggy weather occur, the culm appears to become changed, so as to offer a good host for the rust spore to germinate upon.

Taking the Colony as a whole, May is late for sowing, and therefore subsequent months too late to sow in order to escape rust. The general opinion appears to be in favour of cutting the wheat in the dough stage. Not only does it save loss from the grain shedding out to waste, but if the crop be rusted only slightly, the ravages of the fungoid pest are in a great measure, if not quite, arrested. It is interesting to note that the various replies with regard to (1) the months when damaged crops were sown; (2) the different districts; (3) the months when rust first appeared; (4) the seasons, wet or dry, when damaged crops were sown; (5) localities where rust first appeared; and (6) the time of appearance of rust, are confirmatory one of the other. This part of the evidence points out the critical period, to escape which early sowing and early harvesting appear to be the best preventives. The great bulk of evidence is decidedly in favour of early sowing and cutting in the dough stage, or just before maturity; but what is equally, if not more, important, is the selection of early maturing varieties which, combined with early planting, greatly minimises the chance of rust injuring the crops. Just as the swiftest steamer, other things being equal, lessens the danger of crossing an ocean, so early maturing wheat lessens the chances of damage by rust.

The information given and implied in the New South Wales farmer's reports offers considerable enlightenment as to the effects of climate on the wheat plant, and points out why October and subsequent months are critical periods for this cereal; for these are generally moist and very cloudy months, and the evidence shows that rust appeared most during such weather, and to a greater extent in the localities where such conditions would prevail. This indirect evidence as to value of the presence of sunshine is also confirmed to a great extent by the fact that the leaf and sheath, *i.e.*, the lungs of the wheat plant, which are parts of the plant depending to the greatest extent for vigour on the presence of plenty of sunshine, were the parts of the plant most affected, and that the crops sown so thickly that the sun could scarcely get to the flag of the plant were also very badly affected. This evidence seems to point clearly to the importance of giving prominence to sowing wheats which are not too luxuriant in the leaf or flag, whilst the practical experience with regard to the best rust-resisting wheats confirms this inference, for the varieties deserving that title are those which have a hard flinty straw and little flag.

According to the replies which have been received by the Department as to preventive measures, eleven farmers have obtained good results from the burning off of the stubble, while thirteen have found no difference. The answers, however, under this head, are of such a contradictory nature as to mar their value in settling the question. Early sowing has many adherents among those to whom questions were addressed, and there is no doubt that of all the proposals for prevention, this finds the greatest amount of support from those who are qualified to give an opinion. Regarding the method of sowing, the replies show that in eighteen cases thick sowing was most conducive to rust, and eight of the farmers who answered gave their opinion, that thinly sown wheat was least effected. This is a preponderance of evidence in favour of thin sowing, and the reason is doubtless, that a heavily sown crop comes up thick and rank, and the flag offers a large surface for the rust spore to alight upon. The question whether shrivelled or plump seed is preferable, produced seventeen advocates for plump seed as being rust-resisting; five prefer rust-shrivelled seed, while fourteen consider one sort as good as another. Some of those who plant rust-shrivelled seed, contend that they get a larger number of grains to the bushel than with plump seed.

Taking the Colony as a whole, the following table shows the varieties of wheat which were most affected, and those which were least affected:—

Most affected.		Least affected.		Answers— Number of
Purple Straw	22 cases.	Purple Straw.....	7 cases.	29
White Lammas	10 "	White Lammas	7 "	17
Patterson's Dressed	9 "	Patterson's Dressed	1 "	10
Red Straw	9 "	Red Straw	2 "	11
Steinwedel	7 "	Steinwedel	6 "	13
White Tuscan	7 "	White Tuscan	4 "	11
Velvet	4 "	Velvet	6 "	10
White Essex	2 "	White Essex	1 "	3
Ward's Prolific	1 "	Ward's Prolific	11 "	12

NOTE.—Several farmers report that they consider that the treatment given by Mr. Patterson to his dressed wheat, sent out for him by the Department destroys the germinating power of the grain, and those grains that have grown have been disappointing in their rust-resisting power.

The

The following varieties were not tried in sufficient numbers to allow of the evidence with regard to them being of any great value:—New Zealand, Californian, Red Creeping, American, Anderson's Rust-proof, Kalu's Rust-proof, Defiance, Cameron's, Pedigree English, Leghorn, White Talavera, Golden Kent, Blount's Lambrigg.

The effect of manuring on wheat crops, as regards the appearance of rust, produced a variety of answers. In sixteen cases the crops most affected were those upon which farmyard manure had been used, while cases of rust were less prominent where no manure was used. The results of the artificial manures sent out by the Department, are as follows:—

Superphosphate.	Superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia.	No manure.
Out of 16 answers—	Out of 14 answers—	Out of 13 answers—
6 clean.	2 clean.	2 clean.
9 very slight.	8 very slight.	10 very slight.
1 bad.	4 slight.	1 bad.

It is significant that where farm-yard manures were used the crops were most luxuriant and flaggy and also the most rusty, and that those manures were principally nitrogenous. It is to be regretted that the farmers showed on the whole so little experience in treating their land with fertilizers, and in furnishing the Department with the results of the artificial manures sent out by it. This is due in most cases to the farmers having had little or no previous knowledge of artificial manures, the manures generally used being those produced on the farm. With regard to the character of the crops attacked, the evidence shows conclusively that strong heavy crops suffer to the greatest extent, while light crops were comparatively free. The question as to treatment of seed for prevention of rust did not produce any reliable information. The districts in which wheat was produced which best resisted the attacks of rust showed a large majority in favour of cold districts, while the seed produced in temperate districts shows more resisting power than that grown under a higher temperature.

The other plants affected with rust (not always wheat rust) were as follows:—

Plants.	Cases.
Oats	47, wheat rust.
Grasses	33, some of these were wheat rust.
Barley	27, wheat rust.
Maize	8, not wheat rust.
Rye	7, wheat rust.

NOTE.—Most of these cases occurred between September and February. The atmospheric changes most favourable to the development of the rust spore appear from the evidence to be those produced by falls of rain, say 70 to 80 points, followed by a hot sun—80 degrees in the shade—with little or no wind, causing a warm vapour, which is most conducive to fungoid growth, which may lie dormant for a considerable period till the climatic changes bring it to maturity. The farmers have observed rust on many different plants, but the general opinion among them is that rust is not contagious.

It is a fact of frequent occurrence for one kind of wheat to be "rotten with rust" whilst another variety growing hard by may be nearly clean.

General remarks by Farmers.

Mr. J. H. Sommerlad, of Tenterfield having had fifty years experience, recommends (1) early sowing; (2) not planting the wheat in freshly manured ground; (3) growing the wheat in rotation after another crop.

Mr. J. Noble, of Glen Innes, says he has found grazing the wheat crop well down when it is too rank to be beneficial in hardening the straw.

Mr. S. Jacob, of Tamworth, says he has been farming on the River Peel for thirty-two years, and has never lost a crop by rust, the nearest approach to it being in 1889, when Purple straw was very bad and was cut for hay. At the same time, had Anderson's Rust-Proof in an adjoining paddock and a very heavy crop and laid down badly, which when threshed, produced 32 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Pullman, of Tamworth, says he has always found hard flinty strawed wheat the most rust-resistant.

Messrs. Geo. Godfrey, of Gocup, and G. Clout, of Brungle, say early sowing, good cultivation, and early maturing wheat-seed are what they recommend as likely to be best for prevention of rust.

Mr. W. Smith, Comobella, near Wellington, on the western plain, says, *re* prevention of rust, he considers the plumpest seed the best to use. Pinched grain, in his opinion, produces a sickly plant. He believes in early sowing and in burning off straw, stubble, &c., in order, if possible, to destroy all infected matter. Where possible a rusty paddock should be fallowed and left unsown the ensuing year.

There is a very large consensus of evidence supplied by farmers of long experience from all parts of the Colony in favour of sowing early maturing wheat, and as early as possible, in order to escape the months when rust prevails.

Mr. S. Kingston, of Bandon Grove, in the Hunter River District, says he has noticed if aphids be bad on the crops when stooling, the rust is sure to prevail later on. He thinks wheat should not be sown too soon after the land is ploughed, but some weeks should be allowed to elapse before sowing, as by so doing he has found a harder and more healthy straw to be produced.

Mr. S. Latham, of Port Macquarie, on the coast, 200 miles north of Sydney, says wheat should be sown in March or April in his district. He does not anticipate any great loss in this district from rust, providing the seed can be sown early. The land is very suitable for wheat growing, and he believes that if farmers could be induced to give it a good trial it would be a success.

In view of the very contradictory answers to some of the questions, it is impossible to make definite deductions on all of the points of interest; but on a few, rules may be laid down which may be said to have some claim to be founded in scientific truths, chiefly with regard to—

- 1st. Expediency of early sowing.
- 2nd. Value of early maturing varieties.
- 3rd. Superiority of some varieties in their powers of resisting rust.

At the conclusion of his paper, Dr. Cobb continued as follows:—"I now propose to call attention to a few points which are taken mainly from the investigations which are now in progress in the Department, and which therefore must be subject to the further continuance of these experiments. I have placed on the table copies of Part III, vol. I, of the *Agricultural Gazette*, to which I shall refer in the course of my remarks for the purpose of saving time. Unfortunately I have not these remarks in print. A large number of samples of wheat were sent to the Department by farmers who conducted experiments under the direction of the Department. These were all carefully examined with the view of ascertaining the different sorts of rust which occurred in New South Wales. We took that as one of the first steps to be taken from a scientific point of view and the results were somewhat striking. I shall call your attention to certain points and illustrations in the paper referred to which may be of assistance. A large number of samples were examined, and over 100 of them were reported upon in the paper before you, and there have since been as many more examined with results confirmatory of the previous experiments. These experiments showed that there are two rusts which affect wheat, viz., "Spring Rust" (*Puccinia rubigo-vera*) and "Mildew" (*Puccinia graminis*), but as far as the experiments of last season in New South Wales went there could not be the least doubt that nearly all the damage was due to the spring rust (*Puccinia rubigo-vera*). I have familiarised myself, by means of the microscope, with the more minute differences between these two rusts, so as to be able to distinguish them with the naked eye, and there are some farmers who state that they recognise the two rusts, one of which attacks the flag and the other the straw. The spring rust may be found all the year round in the flag of the wheat; it is a native of Europe or Asia. It appeared in small spots, not round, of a light orange colour during the early part of the year and changing to a darker orange colour at a later season, but never to brown. It is sometimes found on the straw, but more particularly on the flag. It is of course well known to you that there are three or four stages in the growth of the rust fungus, and after hearing the excellent paper read to the Conference by Mr. M'Alpine, it is not my intention to go into particulars. This spring rust also has its mildew or black rust stage, which is first seen in the summer. The change from red rust (*Uredo*) to black rust (*Puccinia*) is in New South Wales not very dependent upon the season, but is dependent upon the state of ripeness; in other words, when the plant begins to ripen it seems to cause a change in the mycelium of the rust, whereby it throws out black spores (teleutospores). The other rust, which does the more damage in northern Europe (*Puccinia graminis*), exists also in wheat all the year round, and specimens I have received from Wagga Wagga of a native grass (*Agropyrum scabrum*) related to wheat, have rust on them late in the autumn and during the winter, which is absolutely identical with *P. graminis* as to structure, if we except this difference, that among its red rust spots there are certain black bodies which may constitute a fourth spore of the rust. Whether this shows that the *agropyrum* rust is different from that which occurs on wheat is a matter for experiment; but should these spores produce rust on wheat we shall have evidence that *P. graminis* exists throughout the winter on certain native grasses. Although our observations point to the fact that spring rust did nearly all the damage last season, there are certain indications that this other rust (*P. graminis*) would be likely to do great damage in certain seasons, particularly the fact that it is a very vigorous rust. It appears in long lines. I believe it was agreed that in 1889 the rust which did the damage was in long lines and not in small spots. If this is true, that rust may have been *puccinia graminis*. In ordinary seasons, however, if this last season may be taken as an example, it is spring rust that does the damage. As a result of my investigations, I have been able to discover the existence of Australian rusts to the number of about fifty, in the large majority of which I have found pustules closely allied to what are known to botanists as *spermagonia*; and furthermore I have been able to take spores from them and cause them to germinate. Hitherto, these bodies (providing I am right in calling them *spermagonia*) have never been known to produce spores that germinate in the ordinary sense of that word—that is, to throw out a mycelium. I would suggest that the gentlemen who are following out the question on the scientific side take these spores and germinate them on different plants. The scientific side presents as many difficulties as the practical side. We are involved in a great deal of ignorance. It has been stated that water is inimical to the germination of rust spores; but I have positive evidence from experiment that germinating spores of rust may live in water for three weeks and still continue to grow. In a future paper I will give a figure of a spore which was in water for three weeks and continued to grow on the twenty-first day, when it was destroyed by accident. This is suggestive, as if the spores will live in water it is not only possible, but probable, that they may also live in the soil. We should then have some definite explanations as to the appearance of rust in crops. (*In answer to a question.* In experimenting with the germination of spores, I have found that if the temperature is too high the spores will not germinate, while if the temperature is too low germination will be very slow; but I do not find it necessary to alter the temperature either in my laboratory or in my experimental garden.) I think that the fact that spring rust does so much damage, is worthy of attention, in view of
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the statement that early-sown wheat resists rust best. The mildew, *P. graminis*, does not appear to do any damage until late in the season; therefore, sowing from March to April would give the wheat time to ripen before it put in its appearance. I hope to get a deal of information from the observations of farmers on the matters to which I have called attention. Another interesting fact in connection with the question is the discovery of an insect which feeds upon rust. Our attention was first called to it by Mr. Annis, a New South Wales farmer, about eighteen months ago, but his opinions on the subject were largely erroneous, although he had made some very careful and useful observations. He sent specimens to the Department, and I called the attention of Mr. Olliff, the entomologist to the Department to the insect (*specimen exhibited under microscope*), who informed me, after careful examination, that it would produce in its next stage a fly similar to the notorious Hessian fly. An article, bringing out this point, has been published, and has suggested a new line of inquiry of considerable importance. Mr. Olliff has since bred this insect, and finds it is closely allied to the Hessian fly; but, instead of feeding on the juices of the wheat, as the Hessian fly does, this larva certainly feeds on the rust. There is, however, another point which must be taken into consideration. If it is found that this insect spreads the spores as well as eats them, that will far more than balance the account, as regards any benefit it might confer. This, therefore, was a point to be ascertained, and I have, therefore, taken the larvæ from rusted plants, and counted the spores on their backs, the result being that I found an average of 1,121 spores on the back of each of the larva. Then arose another question as to whether these spores that have been in contact with the larva would germinate, and I have found that they will germinate. In order to ascertain whether the spores will drop off the backs of the insects as they move about, I caused several to move across white paper, and have ascertained that about 250 of these spores drop off while the insect traverses the first inch of space. [In answer to a question as to how far the insect moved in a day, Dr. Cobb explained that it was quite possible for the insect to move an inch in two or three minutes.] The next question, therefore, to be decided was whether these larvæ would spread the rust, and to make this perfectly certain, I put a leaf of what is called, "Devil's Pitchfork" (*Bidens pilosus*) free from rust into a specially constructed tube. This tube was a moist chamber, favourable to the production of rust, and I made an apparatus (*produced and explained*) to keep fresh air in the chamber. I then introduced one of these larvæ, taken at random, with spores on its back. He wandered about for awhile, but finally, of course, died of starvation, but later on the rust appeared on the leaf. A leaf without rust placed in a chamber to which no larva was introduced, did not become affected with rust. This shows, therefore, that the larva did communicate the rust. It is thought, therefore, in the Department, that this insect is responsible for a very large amount of loss to the country by assisting the spread of the rust fungus. Mr. Skuse, of the Australian Museum, has accurately described numerous Australian insects of this kind. In future papers we shall therefore be aided by his authority. It is worthy of mention that somewhat similar but less extensive observations were reported last year in Germany, where the entomologist, Mr. E. W. Rübsamen, had found a larva feeding on the rust on sunflower. These investigations are an instance of how obvious a previously unnoticed matter becomes when it has once been pointed out. Turning to the question of prevention, I would certainly advocate early sowing. Although rotation is not of so much importance here as in older countries, after a time it will of course become necessary, in order to prevent exhaustion of the soil. If you put the same crop in the same ground year after year, you accumulate the diseases peculiar to that crop. I believe this is almost as important in preventing the growth of the crop as exhaustion of the soil. There are few plants that have so many or such virulent diseases as the vine, and this is largely accounted for by the fact that vines must be grown in the same ground year after year. I find, from the reports received at the Department, that many farmers are not capable of judging early in the season whether rust is in their fields or not. In order to ascertain how rust spreads, I should like to see paddock experiments conducted with grains grown at different distances apart and carefully examined daily. It is important to know how the rust spreads from one place to another. If it spreads from plant to plant, it is reasonable to suppose that it would next appear round the affected plants. Another point in connection with my previous experiments was that the burning of stubble was destructive to weed seeds, and that is a good thing in view of the statement that some weeds are affected with rust. As to shrivelled and plump seeds, the evidence goes to prove rust-shrivelled seed to be equally as good as plump seed; but if I had my choice, I would take the plump seed. I have collected some thousands of rusty seeds for the purpose of examination. There is, of course, the theoretical point, that if a man once had a disease, he could not have it again, but the question is whether this would apply to another generation.

Mr. M'ALPINE said he had collected a large amount of data on that very point which had already been published.

Dr. COBB continuing: With regard to curative measures, the fact of the Strawsonizer being good or not, is merely a question of time. I have settled beyond doubt that we are able to recommend a solution to be used with the Strawsonizer which will kill the spores of rust. Wheat has a bloom which prevents anything but the finest spray from having an effect upon it. This may, however, be a very good thing, because the rust will wet more readily, and if we can wet the rust without wetting the wheat, it will be all the better. In France, they have invented an improved fungicide, which they call saccharate of copper, a compound including bluestone and a proportion of treacle. The object of this is to cause the fungicide to remain on the plant, and I think it is likely to prove very useful. My experiments have not extended to sulphate of iron,
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but experience with the other fungicides tends to show that it would answer. Then the question arises—Will the saving of wheat pay for the spraying machine, the solution, and keeping the machine in repair? With regard to rust-resisting wheat, I must certainly object to the loose reasoning which has been in vogue for the last two years. For instance, a man tries several sorts, and because he finds in a rusty year that one sort is not affected, he immediately jumps to the conclusion that it has rust-resisting powers. I deny that that particular wheat, therefore, has any peculiar rust-resisting powers. There may be many reasons why the particular wheat was not rusted. The system of planting those sorts which have withstood rust has been going on for 200 years, and still we have not a rust-proof wheat. It is generally known that the rust spores gain an entrance into the wheat through the small openings in the leaves, and Mr. Farrer has suggested that some experiments should be conducted with a view to breeding a wheat which had smaller holes, so that the spores could not get through. I have noticed that plants attacked by rusts are glabrous, and it might be worth consideration whether it might not be possible to breed hairy wheat, which would prevent the entrance of the spores (laughter). Referring to pages 200 and 201, of the *Agricultural Gazette* before you, I would point out that two kinds of spores are shown, one of which germinates spirally, while the other germinates in a zigzag. There is, doubtless, some reason for this, and the question arises, whether these openings, could not by selective breeding, be raised in some manner, so as to counteract the efforts of the germinating spore. I think this suggestion is well worth consideration. Another point is to get a wheat that although it lets the rust in, will prevent the rust coming out again; that would be a rust-resisting wheat. That is the case with the red-skinned hard-strawed varieties. If the wheat gets beyond the flowering stage, and the rust still stays on the lower flags, you will probably get a crop, though of course not such a good one as if no rust had been present. With regard to pickling seed, I have given the matter very considerable attention in a scientific way. There is no doubt that smut can be prevented by treating the seed, because smut is a thing which infests the seed; its object is to attach its spores to the seed which, when sown, become infested and give rise to plants again bearing smutty seeds. It is, however, entirely different with rust, and no satisfactory results have ever been obtained by treating seed for rust.

Questions about Rust in Wheat.

THESE questions should be filled up at each stage of the crops, and forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, Sydney, not later than 31st January, 1891.

- | District. | County. | Parish. |
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|-----------|---------|---------|
1. Situation of farm?
 - (a) Elevation?
 - (b) Exposed or sheltered?
 - (c) Level, inclined, or undulating?
 - (d) Aspect?
 2. How long is it since rust first appeared in your neighbourhood?
 3. In what years have your crops been affected by rust?
 4. In what year were they most damaged?
 5. In what months were the damaged crops sown? Is this early or late for your district.
 6. When were they reaped?
 7. Were they cut for hay or allowed to ripen into grain?
 8. What was the amount of the damage done?
 9. At what time of the year was the rust first seen?
 10. At what time of the year was it observed to spread throughout the crop?
 11. What other crops and plants besides wheat have been attacked?
 12. What is the nature of your climate?
 - (a) Average temperature?
 - (b) Range of temperature (ordinary)?
 - (c) Remarkable variations of temperature in the particular season of attack?
 - (d) Rainfall (ordinary and extraordinary)?
 13. What was the nature of the seasons in the years when rust prevailed?
 14. What kind of weather occurred when the rust was first seen?
 15. What kind of weather occurred when the rust spread throughout the crop?
 16. What is the nature and depth of your soil and subsoil?
 17. What is the nature and depth of the soil and subsoil of those portions of your land affected or most affected by the rust?
 18. Have you found rust to first appear, or to be most virulent on any particular slopes of your land; or in hollows; or near to trees, hedges, or other shelter; near to streams; in the middle of the paddocks, or near the headlands or sides, or in the neighbourhood of any particular plants?
 19. Which of the following crops have been most affected by rust—the manured, or the unmanured; those grown on deeply cultivated or on shallow cultivated land; those on drained or undrained land; on irrigated or on unirrigated land?
 20. What was the kind of manure applied to crops that were attacked, or most attacked by rust?
 21. What varieties of wheat have you found most affected, and which least affected, by rust?
 22. What kind of wheat do you use for seed? Is it imported or home-grown—dressed or not?
 23. Have you found any variety of wheat which in your district has for several “rusty” years escaped free from rust?
 - 24.

24. *a.* Quantity of seed sown per acre?
b. Any difference as to rust between thick and thin sowing?
c. How sown—by drills or broadcast; any difference as to rust between these two methods of sowing?
25. What is your experience with rust-shrivelled seed as compared with healthy seed?
26. Character of crop produced?
a. Is the affected plant strong or weak?
b. Is the development gradual or continuous, or sudden and intermittent?
c. At what stage of growth, and in what portion of the plant, have you first noticed the wheat attacked by rust?
27. Flowering period: Date. Is this early or late for the district?
28. Have you tried the effect of burning all the straw, tailings, stubble, and refuse of rusted crops, and of burning the surface of the land? If so, with what result?
29. Have you tried any other measures for prevention? If so, with what result?
30. Have you noticed the rust (*Uredo*) develop into black rust, corresponding with the mildew (*Puccinia*) in England?
31. Time of cutting. At what period of development do you cut the crop? Has your experience been in favour of cutting the wheat when in the dough state?
32. Has cropped or fallowed ground escaped the best?
33. Does seed wheat from colder or warmer, wetter or drier, districts suit your own best?
34. On what other plants and grasses have you observed rust, and at what seasons of the year?
35. Have you observed a rust on any weeds, plants, or grasses in any months between March and September, from which you think the rust may have developed on to the wheat? Have you identified this pest as the wheat rust?
36. Have you any other information on the subject which you would like to give?

Interim Report on Experiment Plots.

District County Parish

1. Please cross out of the following lists of varieties those not sown:—
 - a.* Ward's prolific.
 - b.* Steinwedel.
 - c.* White Lammas.
 - d.* Purple Straw.
 - e.* White Essex.
 - f.* White Tuscan.
 - g.* Patterson's Dressed Wheat.
 - h.* Kalm's Rust Proof.
 - m.* Anderson's rust proof.
2. State date when different varieties were sown? *a.* *b.* *c.* *d.*
e. *f.* *g.* *h.* *m.*
3. State dressings (if any) used, and on what varieties.
4. How was the ground prepared for the different varieties?
5. State artificial manures (if any) used, and for what varieties.
6. State respective dates when manures were sown on the wheat.
7. Is the wheat stronger and more forward where manures have been used?
8. Which of the varieties appears strongest and is most forward at present.
9. Is any rust to be seen?
10. State variety most affected.
11. State the earliest date you noticed appearance of rust on each variety.
12. State if rust has spread to adjoining plots of wheat.
13. State if rust is present on any other plots.
14. Name varieties of wheat, quite free from rust.
15. Give any other details you consider of importance.

Mr. FARRER (New South Wales) considered it was a rare treat to have had the privilege of listening to Dr. Cobb. It was twenty years since he had heard such a lecture. He would like to ask whether it was true that *P. graminis* was connected with the Barberry plant.

Dr. COBB said that without doubt the Barberry had to do with the life-history of rust, but the *Aecidium* had never, to his knowledge, been seen in Australia, and it was not true that the Barberry stage was necessary in Australia for the production of *P. graminis*. The mistake made in Australia had been in assuming that it was necessary for rust to go annually through the Barberry. The facts in a cold country would probably warrant the assertion, but here, inasmuch as they could find red rust existing all the year round, it followed that it was, not necessary at all. It was well known that *P. rubigo-vera* existed all the year round even in Europe—in the red rust stage.

Mr. PEARSON (Victoria) said he had been very much interested in the remarks of Dr. Cobb. There was one point he would like to refer to, and that was with regard to the spreading of rust in the fields. At one of his experiment stations last year his assistant examined almost every plant and recorded when the rust first appeared, and when it first spread. The breaking out of the rust which a farmer generally observes was not, in his opinion, the first breaking out. He had always supposed that if you went through any wheat crop at any time of the year, in almost any district of the Colony, you would find specks of rust, and that it only required a favourable condition of the weather to cause a general spreading of these specks. As regarded rotation, there was not the slightest doubt

doubt the time had arrived in Victoria when rotation could be adopted with great advantage. At Mr. J. Goldie's farm, where some of his experiments had been conducted, they got splendid results, full details of which had been prepared for publication, and there was not the slightest doubt that, besides giving the ground freedom from a crop which would perpetuate a disease, it was also important from a general agricultural point of view. After all, as Professor Shelton had said, the rust question was more a psychological than a physical question; they wanted first to disabuse peoples' minds before they could make any real progress. On the subject of rust-proof seed, he hoped it would not be supposed he held any convictions whatever, or that his mind was made up; he had simply tried to discuss the question, showing the arguments for and against. In regard to the use of the Strawsonizer, he did not think it would produce a spray fine enough for their purpose, and that they could themselves design a machine which would suit their purpose better. He was having an instrument made at the present time in Melbourne from his own design, to be used experimentally. In spraying a crop of wheat it might be desirable that the seed should be planted in rows to allow of going down through it if necessary. He, however, quite agreed with Dr. Cobb that the Strawsonizer, or some equally efficient instrument, might be used for spraying growing wheat.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) said he might mention that during a conversation with Professor Lowrie that gentlemen had stated that he did not think that the Strawsonizer would be satisfactory for the purpose of spraying wheat crops. He was, however, glad to hear the experience of the delegates in this respect.

Mr. McLEAN (Queensland) pointed out that there were different makes of the Strawsonizer, and that the first which came out was very inferior to the present form. That might be the reason for the difference of opinion which existed with regard to the merits of the machine. He was perfectly satisfied with the one he had.

Professor SHELTON (Queensland) said that the essay by Dr. Cobb was one of the most remarkable he had ever heard. He did not feel competent to criticise the scientific aspects of the question; but, as a practical man, he was greatly impressed with the statement made by Dr. Cobb, that we had remedies for rust in certain well known fungicides, which were easy of application. That was a most remarkable fact, and went to show that their occupation as a Rust Conference was (like Othello's) gone. He was afraid, however, it would be necessary to breed a new race of farmers who would apply these remedies. The great thing to do was to get improved means of applying them. He was forced to think, however, of a number of sprays which were thought quite as much of years ago, but which had now been abandoned. This should lead them to pause and test the doctor's assertion. For instance, some years ago Paris green was considered invaluable for Codling Moth, but now the opinions as to its efficacy were pretty evenly divided. They had always thought kerosene emulsion was the remedy for scale in orange trees, and yet a recent report of a meeting of the Californian Horticultural Society stated that they had abandoned all poisonous sprays for orange scale. It, therefore, seemed to him, what they would have to secure were careful and continuous experiments. If it could be shown that by treating the wheat in its earlier stages with some solution they could prevent the spores from germinating, they had the matter within their grasp; but if they had to go on spraying, he could not for the life of him see how they were going to get the fungicide on the plants. Take the average wheat-field—he had frequently thrown his overcoat upon standing wheat—how were they to get this fine spray down to the lower parts of the wheat plants which were affected with rust? Some years ago a statement was made by an eminent man in America, that rust affected the plant in its very earliest stages. If all neighbours in a district would work together to destroy rust, might they not hope that subsequent applications would not be required? It would need something of that kind, for he did not see how they could get the fungicide into a mass of growing grain. There was also a practical objection. They might leave a space, as in the case of beans; but he did not think that was desirable. However, the information they had heard that day must be carefully examined by men of brains. He was glad to hear that cutting in the dough stage was so satisfactory, as he understood that this made better flour. With regard to the mildew in America, it appeared there as a purplish growth on the wheat, which very rapidly threw the whole crop down. That was not the case with what they knew as rust. Another fact he wished to refer to was the real annoyance of handling rusted grain. He was told that upon the Darling Downs it was difficult to obtain help to work wheat affected with rust; the men became affected with large ulcers and sores, caused by working amongst rusty wheat.

Mr. PEARSON (Victoria) said that with regard to the usefulness or otherwise of spraying wheat in the early stages of growth, when he commenced his experiments he did not know anything about the periods when spraying was to be done. He gave instructions to commence a week after the plant came out of the ground, and thereafter every fourteen days. At Childers the rust broke out on the 3rd December. The last spraying was given on the 1st December. On the sprayed plot there was no rust to be found on any of the plants until a fortnight after this date, and it did not spread until three weeks afterwards. Mr. Whelan, his assistant, syringed one particular plant after the rust had broken out, and found that the rust had disappeared within the next twenty-four hours, and did not re-appear for a fortnight. His experiments showed most conclusively that all the sprayings applied before the rust broke out, did no good whatever.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) pointed out that it was here that the saccharate of copper solution came in, as it remained on the plant for some time after spraying.

Professor SHELTON (Queensland) said that if it could be ascertained that a fly fed upon grain in the same manner as the Hessian fly, they might add some Paris green to the spray solutions.

Mr.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) could fully indorse all that had been said as to the pleasure and profit of listening to the able report and address given by Dr. Cobb. It would appear like presumption in a common farmer to attempt to criticise what had been said. (No, no). The first point that had struck him was in regard to thick and thin sowing. With them the thin sowing caused the rank growth. He thought thick sowing prevented the access of air, and caused the disease to break out. His experience was that sowing immediately after ploughing made very little difference. With regard to smut, they had tried an experiment with "smutty" wheat sown without pickling, and it turned out just as clean as that which had been pickled. He thought there must be a difference in rust, as had been stated by Dr. Cobb, for thirty years ago, when reaping was done by hand and the grain thrashed out by machines, the men would be covered with red, although the wheat was not in the least affected, and that was in the latest district in South Australia. As to shrivelled seed, they had sown nothing else one year, with splendid results. No doubt their experimental stations would be able to determine the effect of rotation of crops, but South Australia was not very suited to rotation.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) said he did not wish to imply any doubt regarding the evidence of rust-shrivelled seed which had been produced at the Conference; but, allowing this to be correct, if he had his choice of shrivelled or plump seed of kinds he knew to be equally good, he should take the plump seed.

Mr. M'ALPINE (Victoria) said he fully re-echoed the sentiments which had been expressed with regard to the address by Dr. Cobb. The burthen of it all was "science applied to practice." He trusted the news would be sent to all farmers that there were three points which demanded their attention in connection with wheat-growing and rust-prevention, viz., early sowing, early ripening, and the use of fungicides. With regard to the application of fungicides there would appear to be some difficulty, but doubtless it would be eventually overcome. There was no doubt threshing rusty wheat had the effect of producing ulcers amongst the men. It was unfortunate that they had not all obtained data of the season 1888-89, as that was a particularly rusty season, so that they might compare notes in regard to the different kinds of rust. Without saying anything offensive to practical farmers, it was a fact that many farmers were unable to judge when rust really first appeared. In Victoria, they hoped shortly to be in a position to make daily observations in order to decide on the first appearance of rust. He might say, that he had hardly ever examined a single grain from a rusty field without finding a few spores of rust upon it. Another important question was what became of the teleutospores in view of the absence of Barberry. It was a remarkable fact that the wheat which took first prize at the grain show in Melbourne was grown from rusty seed, and he had noticed particularly that very many who stated that they preferred rust-proof seed had never actually tried the other.

Professor SHELTON (Queensland) said that during his corn experiments he had tried a seed from the tip, from the middle, and from the butts, and, almost without exception, the crop obtained from the shrivelled seed was the best.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) said he was examining about 2,000 seeds to see if there was any mycelium, but up to the present he had been unable to find any.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) mentioned an instance of a field of 400 acres which, when tried by the reaper, did not produce a single grain. Sheep had been turned on to it, and in July or August he had allowed the plants to grow, and it produced 15 bushels to the acre.

Mr. FARRER (New South Wales) then read his report, which was as follows:—

Soon after the first Conference had closed, I saw in the papers criticisms of the work it had done. One of these criticisms was made by a member of the Conference itself; and, like most of the others, it only showed what unreasonable expectations had been formed of what a single Conference would be able to accomplish. The official report, however, which our Director of Agriculture was so kind as to send me afterwards, showed that preliminary work of a most excellent character had been done—that most of the difficulties of the rust problem had been pointed out by some one of the representatives; that several of the factors which entered into its solution had been indicated; and that data and suggestive ideas enough had been brought forward to set thinking any who might be inclined to grapple with the problem. Last year's Conference was not a failure, but a distinct success. It accomplished as much as anyone had a right to expect from it. Although the ground it went over was familiar to myself, its recommendations were on that account none the less suggestive to me, and valuable for the work I had already taken in hand. It remains for us, the members of the second Conference, to show that during the year which has since elapsed, we have been making use of the material the first Conference put into our hands, and that we are able to do at least as much for the third Conference, as the first did for us.

Although I would wish to express my opinion of the high value of the work which was done by the first Conference, there are two of its recommendations that I cannot endorse in their entirety. These will be pointed out further on.

I may state, before I begin my discussion of the subject of this paper, that after having for many years given much thought to the rust-pest as it affects the wheat-plant in this country, I have been led to the conclusion that the best manner of combating the pest appears to be to give special attention to the securing and creating of resistant varieties of the plant of such a character as our special requirements demand—varieties possessing, together with high milling quality, such a measure of physical and constitutional resistance to the pest, as to have great value on that account. According to my belief, the contagion of rust is generally—to all intents, invariably—conveyed, to the wheat-plant through the air, in which the germs are always present during the warmest months of the year. It matters comparatively little whether the contagion is more or less abundant. If it be present at all, as it practically always is during the hot weather, infection,

infection is pretty sure to take place, if the plant be susceptible to it. We may, indeed, do something to diminish the contagion; but, according to my views, and as I hope to be able to show in this paper, we are likely to be able to do far more towards diminishing the susceptibility of the plant to the contagion, and to work with greater effect, by specially directing our efforts in that direction. The susceptible stage of the wheat's growth is by no means of short duration. It extends over the whole of its life until its tissues have become hard*; but owing to the fact that the spores of rust are only abroad in the air during the hot months of the year, it is confined practically to the period during which its tissues remain soft and succulent after the hot weather has set in; and it will be better, I think, to do what we can to shorten that period by making varieties that mature as early as possible, and to look for protection to that natural preventive which some varieties most undoubtedly do possess in a superior power of resisting the contagion, than to seek for an artificial preventive, which, in order to be effective, would have to extend its protection over the whole of this period. Curative measures I also regard as being almost out of the question, and, for obvious reasons, likely to be impracticable on a large scale. A cure for rust might be devised, but the part of the fungus which is beneath the skin of the plant, and could not be immediately reached by a curative application, would be apt to survive even if the part outside were destroyed; and even if a plant should happen to be cured, its tissues would be likely to have been so seriously injured by the fungus as to cause its vitality to be seriously impaired. There would always be danger also of fresh infection if the cure were effected before the end of the susceptible stage. I cannot think also that any curative agent could be applied so thoroughly on a large scale, and so inexpensively as to be of practical value. It is for these reasons that I shall mainly deal in this paper with a consideration of matters connected with rust-resistant varieties of wheat, how they may be secured, and their characteristics.

In entering upon a solution of the rust problem, we ought at the very first to make up our minds in regard to what difficulties are inevitable and beyond our control, and what we may reasonably hope to remove, avoid, or diminish at not too great a cost. To the latter alone we should give our attention.

Amongst the adverse conditions which are entirely or practically beyond our control, I would include all that are of a climatic or of a meteorological character. Heat and cold, rains and drought, fogs and sunshine, winds and calms, will come and go in spite of all that we can do. We must accept them when they come, as facts; and in furnishing a solution of the rust problem, we must make it of such a character that no adverse condition, which is beyond our control, will be likely to upset its action.

There are, again, adverse conditions arising from the physical constitution or condition of the soil, and from the aspect of the land. These can generally be overcome or avoided, and ought to be if the cost be not too great. This consideration specially applies to draining, by which most soils may be improved; but the cost is so serious, that, for the present, at any rate, it can in general only be employed in very exceptional cases; and we must be satisfied to take measures which will only accomplish temporarily and in an imperfect manner what ought to be well done. It is not only for the object of getting rid of an excess of moisture from the soil, important as that object most undoubtedly is, that draining is advantageous; but there are many soils in this country which want draining, although their normal state is that they are too dry. The so-called scalded plains which are found in our level interior are of this character. Such soils are often too compact for either air or water to enter into them freely, and they want draining for the purpose of making them moister, by bringing them into a more porous condition, and so letting in the air with the moisture it always contains. Whenever the temperature falls, as it always does during the night, much of the moisture which the air in it contains, is deposited in the soil; and although the quantity which is deposited is so small as only to be detected by weighing the soil, it is enough for the absolute needs of such plants as wheat that are growing in the soil. In well drained and porous soils the wheat plant seldom receives a severe check to its growth from drought; for a slight deficiency of moisture is more favourable to its health than an excess. The absorption of such (hygroscopic) moisture can be further increased very materially in most soils by making them richer in humus or decayed vegetable matter. This can be done by green manuring, and by ploughing in vegetable substances. So valuable do I consider vegetable matter to be for this purpose, that I have come to regard as friends, rather than as foes, the great majority of our weeds, which can also be made to perform other important functions in the economy of the farm; and the first of the two recommendations made by last year's Conference to which I take exception is that of burning such valuable vegetable substance as the stubble. In this dry climate we must at any cost avoid wasting any vegetable matter, and, in general, aim rather at securing more to plough in, than waste any that we may have. If the stubble contains the germs of the rust fungus, we must, in solving the rust problem, seek rather to diminish their number, or better, to render them harmless, than sacrifice the stubble. This point I consider to be of the very first importance; and I regard it as an essential condition of a successful remedy for rust, that the stubble be not sacrificed. For this reason I would like to say more about vegetable matter and the important part it plays in the soil.

One

* I would like to say here, that I do not consider the plant to be equally liable to be infected by the contagion during the whole of this time; or rather, that although it may be equally liable during the whole of this time to contract the contagion (which I do not think), the conditions of the plant are not such that the parasite can thrive and increase upon it equally well during the whole of this time. The fact that early-sown wheats occasionally suffer more from rust than do the same wheats when they are sown late, would prevent me from thinking that such was the case. It may be that owing to the weakness and the low standard of health which is likely to prevail in the plant at the time when the seed is being formed and is growing most vigorously, if rusty weather occurs then, the rust may thrive more vigorously on the plant and do it more harm than it would to the same plant if it had not at the time reached the stage in which its strength is being sapped and monopolised by the growth and development of the seed. I think this is probably the case. I think, also, that all wheats are not equally liable to be infected by the contagion at the time when they are most susceptible; and that the degree of liability to contract the contagion depends on the variety itself—on its physical and constitutional characteristics.

One of the main essentials of the growth of the wheat-plant, in order that it may not be easily infected by the contagion of rust, is that it shall make a steady, even, healthy, and natural growth, without a check, and without undue speed from the very first; that it shall never be in serious want of either food or moisture; and that it shall never have thrust upon it for long an undue excess of either; and these conditions can be secured in the best manner by keeping the soil well provided with vegetable matter.

The presence of decaying, and the frequent introduction of fresh vegetable matter into the soil, establish and maintain in it a state of chemical unrest, instability, or activity, which causes plant-foods, with which it is often, and indeed usually, at least fairly well provided in an unavailable, generally because in an insoluble, form, to be continually set free and rendered available. This setting free of available plant-foods takes place in small quantities certainly; but it is continuous and in quantities which are large enough to provide for the continuous and healthy development of the plants growing in the soil; while the vegetable matter which has already undergone the process of decay, and has assumed the comparatively stable form of humus, ensures, as I have already pointed out, the presence in the soil and the retention by it of that moisture which is essential alike to the healthy growth of plants, and to the state of chemical activity by means of which available plant-food is constantly being furnished. Another equally important part which decayed vegetable matter plays in the soil is, that it forms a medium in which certain micro-organisms, under conditions which have been ascertained, cause nitrification of the soil to take place; and it is in this way that the soil may be kept naturally and sufficiently supplied with these most expensive of plant-foods—the nitrates. If nitrates be present in the soil in too large quantity, as they generally are at first when they have been supplied artificially, these substances are liable to become, like an excess of nitrogenous food to human beings, harmful to the wheat-plant, by providing too great a stimulus, and by inducing a rapid and soft growth which in any case is undesirable and apt to invite disease. In fact the constant supply in moderate quantity of food, of not too stimulating a character, seems to be a requirement of the normal healthy growth of plants and animals alike. The presence, I repeat, of decayed vegetable matter (humus) in the soil ensures to plants like wheat, whose demands for it are moderate, a constant supply of moisture (and in our dry interior, where the very best wheat could be grown, this is of overwhelming importance); while decaying and decayed vegetable matter together are, in the presence of that moisture, the means through which that constant and moderate supply of food is ensured, which is essential to the healthy and continuous growth of plants. I again say that I can regard no remedy for rust as satisfactory which under any circumstances demands the destruction of the stubble. If the stubble harbours the rust-contagion, we must regard the contagion amongst the adverse conditions which are inevitable, rather than sacrifice such valuable vegetable substance, and until some other means than burning the stubble have been devised for destroying the rust-contagion it harbours, and even then in view of the fact that spores enough to infect susceptible plants are invariably harboured elsewhere, we must regard the power of resisting rust as a necessary property of a wheat we should grow. I need hardly point out that the stubble of a resistant variety would be likely to harbour less of the contagion.*

I have already mentioned that I shall take exception to another of the recommendations which was made by last year's Conference. I refer to the second on the list; but on looking at it more carefully, I see that it is not the recommendation itself which can be regarded as objectionable, so much as the implied recommendation contained in the words, "This Conference believes that cutting the wheat-crop when the grain is in the dough state is *at all times* desirable."

The cutting of the crop while it is still immature, possesses so many advantages, both for the miller and the farmer, that we can little wonder at its being recommended; still, the fact that it carries with it *primâ facie* the appearance of being unnatural, ought to be enough to cause us to look upon the practice with suspicion as regards, at any rate, the harvesting of such grain, as is intended for its natural purpose—for seed.

Professor Blount, on more than one occasion, has insisted on the necessity of allowing the grain which is intended for seed, to become thoroughly ripe before it is harvested. As what I have to say on this subject rests entirely on the authority of Professor Blount, I will give his own words. In one communication he says: "When I pick the heads when the grain is in the dough state, the germinating power is the greatest and the growth more vigorous; but the grain from such an operation is not so good for seed. All grain to be sown should be perfectly ripe before being picked or harvested." On another occasion he uses the words: "I cannot explain why seed picked in the dough stage makes more vigorous growth, &c., but it does for a single season certainly. After that you will observe deterioration fatal and rapid. For milling, it is always better, for the same reason that grass cut before going into seed makes the best hay. There is more

* Study and consideration, given to the subject since this paper was read, have caused me to modify my views regarding the burning of the stubble. Owing to the dry condition of the ground in our interior, the stubble is likely to decay too slowly, and the presence in the soil of hard woody vegetable substance like ripe straw is undesirable. It would be better, I now think, wherever the climate is warm enough, to burn off the stubble immediately after harvest, and, after ploughing shallow, to put in a catch-crop of cow peas. In ordinarily favourable seasons there would be a large growth of succulent vegetable matter to plough in during the latter half of March (the time of the year when ploughed-in vegetable substance would decay in the best manner)—in time to sow wheat again (with some bone-dust or superphosphate) before the end of April. The result of experiments at the North Carolina Experiment Station has been summed up in the following words:—"Pea-vine manure is the cheapest and most effective of all fertilizing applications. In 1889 the average increase (of wheat) due to pea-vines was 10 bushels; and in 1890, 16 bushels." Again, some conclusions from experiments made with fertilizers at the Alabama Experiment Station during six years are thus stated. "Under a judicious rotation of crops, including those which are humus-supplying, little else than phosphates (bones, superphosphate, &c.) need be purchased by the corn and cotton-grower." And again, "pea-vines, grown upon the land and left to protect the surface until preparation is made for the next crop, furnish the cheapest source of nitrogen in the most desirable condition." The above (pea-vines ploughed in and phosphates) appears to constitute a practicable and economical system of manuring for wheat-growing in our warm interior. The grain produced under this system would not be wanting in gluten on account of the soil being deficient in nitrogen; but would possibly contain it to the full gluten-containing capacity of the variety grown.

more nutriment and less woody fibre at the time." Later on in this paper, I shall have occasion to speak of the deterioration of constitution produced in the variety by the accumulated effects of a long course of carelessness and mistakes in the management and choice of the grain for seed. The mistakes I shall then allude to are largely connected with the harvesting of the seed-grain in an immature state. I have reason to think that the deterioration—the running out—which most undoubtedly has taken place in most of our standard wheats, has been caused to a greater extent by harvesting the seed-grain while it is still immature than we have ever suspected. It is for this reason that I have for many years recommended that special care should be given to the growing of the grain which is intended for seed—that it should be grown by itself; that great pains should be taken to secure a superior strain and to maintain its purity; and that, in short, the same cares should be given to it as is devoted to the breeding of the stud animals in a well managed flock or herd. I would wish to see this Conference, while it confirms, if it thinks fit, the original recommendation as it applies to rusted crops and to grain which is intended for the mill, make a special exception of grain which is intended for seed, and recommend that it be not harvested until it is at least fairly ripe.*

I will now pass on to the proper subject to which I had intended to devote this paper, and will consider the wheat plant itself; what characteristics specially cause it to be liable to suffer from the attacks of rust; what particular conditions of itself and of its environment lead to its being attacked; and the characteristics which enable it to resist the contagion.

The main cause of the rust-fungus being able to gain a hold on the wheat plant is a soft, sappy, succulent condition of its outside tissues at the time when the rust-spores are abroad. This soft condition is either a normal characteristic of the variety itself, or is induced in some varieties by the environment-conditions which happen to prevail during the susceptible stage of their growth. These environment-conditions, which I shall include under the term rusty weather, are the presence of much moisture in the soil, with a moist and still condition of the atmosphere, accompanied by much heat. Varieties that have for a normal characteristic straw and foliage, the outside coating of which is not close enough of texture and not well glazed with silicious matter are always liable to rust, even in seasons that are little favourable to the parasite; while in rusty seasons they are sure to suffer severely, unless a habit of early maturity happens to have put them through the susceptible stage—has caused their tissues to become hard—before the rusty weather came on. Other varieties, again, of a vigorous habit of growth are liable to surrender to the pest, even though their straw and foliage are of the right texture and well provided with a silicious coating, if they happen to be caught by rusty weather during the susceptible stage of their growth. This happens more readily if they are growing in rich soil, and more readily still if their foliage is also broad and heavy. Their vigorous habit then causes them to respond too freely to their stimulating environment, and by the aid of their abundant foliage they make a rapid and unseasonable growth of soft sappy tissue. Such tissue can offer little resistance to rust. For cold and cloudy countries like England, where evaporation is slow, a broad flag is needed to evaporate all the water the plant requires for its growth, and to catch sunlight enough to elaborate the sap and mature the seed; but in sunny countries like our own, a broad flag is not wanted, and becomes a source of danger in rusty weather. The possession, then, of straw and foliage, the outside coating of which is of too soft and open a texture and deficient in silicious matter, a too vigorous habit of growth, and a broad heavy flag, are all characteristics that cause a wheat to be unsuited to our conditions, where rusty weather so often occurs during the susceptible stage of the plant's growth.

Before I go further I would wish to devote further discussion to what I have just been trying to point out, that a variety of wheat which is of vigorous growth, is on that account ill-adapted to our conditions; but in doing this, I would wish it to be understood that I make an exception of the *Durum* series of wheats—of the varieties of *Triticum durum*. These wheats, although their growth is vigorous, have wiry straw, and foliage of peculiar texture; and being natives of hot countries, possess constitutional characteristics which cause them to thrive well and to offer a high degree of resistance to rust in our climate. I will also make a partial exception of the Poulard wheats, which are varieties of *Triticum turgidum*. These wheats have straw that is well glazed and more or less solid. Like the Durums, they are natives of hot climates; but their foliage appears to be heavier and their growth somewhat less vigorous. They, too, resist rust fairly well in our climate. Both the Durum wheats, however, and the Poulards, unfortunately possess other characteristics which are undesirable; and we ought to do without them if we can get or make others of better milling quality to take their place, and that I think we can do.

I have been much struck by the fact that, with the exception of the Durums and the Poulards, and one or two varieties which seem to contain Durum or Poulard blood, all the numerous wheats I have had under trial from hot countries have been of a moderate and sometimes even of a dwarf habit of growth. Such a habit is the one that would cause the plants possessing it to respond in the least degree by rapid growth to the stimulating conditions of heat combined with moisture, which are apt to prevail

* Experiments carried out in 1888 and 1889 at the Illinois Experiment Station with the object of ascertaining the best time of harvesting wheat, in order to secure the greatest yield, show that the yields "were in both years the largest when the kernels were ripe and hard," and that "the results indicate that it is better to allow the wheat to get nearly, if not entirely ripe to secure the maximum yield." Experiments made at the New York Experiment Station in 1884, show that wheat which has been harvested at the usual time (in the dough was then universally recommended), and hung up under cover in bags containing about 2½ lb. had lost at the end of one month 20½ per cent. of its weight, and at the end of four months over 24 per cent. With myself last season some wheat which had been harvested in the dough and then appeared full and plump, at the end of about two months had shrunk so much, as almost to look like rust-pinned grain. It was this circumstance which first led me to doubt whether early harvesting is really the best. The bakers like the rich-looking yellow-tinted flour made from grain which has been cut in the dough, and find it stronger than the whiter flour made from ripe grain. It is only by growing sorts of wheat that produce grain rich in gluten, that we can satisfy the bakers and get the greatest yield for ourselves.

prevail in hot countries during the susceptible stage of the plant's growth. This moderate or dwarf habit has been brought about in hot-country wheats, I think, by a kind of natural selection operating through long periods of time, which has caused the weeding out of such plants as, in consequence of their vigorous growth, have been exposed to rust. I have also noticed that of these moderate growing wheats, those resist rust the best that are the most scantily furnished with stiff well glazed foliage. I can give an illustration of this from our own wheats. Of all the varieties of Australian origin which are in common cultivation, that which is the most lightly clothed with foliage is Ward's Prolific; and it is the one which has been found to be the most resistant of rust and the safest to grow, especially in the warmer parts of the country. Lightness of foliage, however, a habit of moderate growth, and fairly early maturity are the qualities which give to this variety all its value; for they are unfortunately associated with other characteristics, which are the reverse of desirable. Experience, in short, confirms the conclusion which reason points to, that if we want to escape rust in our warm climate, we must grow varieties which possess, unless they have Durum blood in them, a habit of moderate, and even, in some parts of Queensland, of almost dwarf growth, and are lightly clothed with stiff, well glazed foliage. It is on account of the moderate growth of their wheats that hot-climate countries have furnished us with almost all the resistant varieties that have come into our hands; but such varieties have been of inferior milling quality; and it is for that reason that all resistant wheats have come to be regarded with suspicion, and the search after them to be disparaged. This inferiority for milling, however, is by no means a quality which is necessarily attached to all resistant wheats as such; but is largely accidental, and has arisen from the fact that in the countries from which we have derived such wheats, high milling quality has not been attended to or sought after to the extent it has been by us or in the more advanced countries of Europe and America. The only characteristic of the grain of resistant wheats which I consider to be essential is that it be hard, and that is in correlation with their hard and flinty straw. A hard grain is far from being undesirable. It can be dealt with effectively by roller mills; it is generally rich in gluten; its bran is often very thin, and it is less likely to suffer from weevils.

I ought not, perhaps, to leave this part of my paper without mentioning that another advantage, which is often possessed by wheats of a moderate habit of growth, is that, like fruit trees of a similar habit, they appear to be more productive on that account. It is as if their strength, instead of being given to the production of more stalk and foliage, is used for adding to the production of grain.

Another characteristic which exposes wheats to rust is late maturity. Early maturity, while it can scarcely be said to enable wheats to resist the contagion, often causes them to have almost ceased to be susceptible to it before the advent of hot weather has caused the contagion to be abroad. Certain varieties which, like the Steinwedel, have gained a reputation for resisting rust, owe it entirely to their earliness, and in reality do not possess the qualities of a resistant wheat. Such varieties, if they happen to be caught by rusty weather earlier in the season than is usual, or if they are planted late, or if for any reason they happen to be exposed to the contagion before they have passed through the susceptible stage, invariably become infected. Early maturity is a most desirable characteristic of resistant, as well as of wheats that are not resistant; and it should be secured whenever it is possible to do so, because it often enables the varieties possessing it to escape exposure to the contagion; but it does not enable them to offer any resistance to infection if they happen to be exposed to the contagion before they have ceased to be susceptible; nor can any variety be considered "safe" to grow on account of its early maturity alone; for hot weather is always liable to come on earlier in the season than is usual; farmers also must not be tied down too closely in their time of sowing, and early wheats, if they happen to be sown late, are sure to be exposed to the parasite. Another substantial advantage which is possessed by early wheats is that they are likely to escape hot drying winds, which sometimes cause the grain to be almost as much pinched as does the rust. On the other hand, early wheats are liable, in a few exceptionally cold and late districts, to be caught by unseasonably late spring frosts while they are in bloom.

I will now recapitulate. The following are the special characteristics of wheats that are the most likely to resist rust in our climate:—

1. The *straw* and *foliage* should have a covering of close texture, and be well glazed with silicious matter.
2. The *habit of growth* should be moderate, and for hot districts even somewhat dwarf, provided that such a habit is not the result of constitutional weakness.
3. The *flag* and *foliage*, in addition to being well glazed and of close texture outside, should be light, narrow, and stiff; the reverse of heavy, broad and flabby.
4. The *grain* should be hard.
5. The *time of maturity* should be early.

The above, as far as I know at present, are the main characteristics which are required by wheats to be resistant of rust in this country; but any variety, in order that it may possess this quality in a high degree, must have associated with these qualities for one of its characteristics as a living organism, an indefinable quality which we can only call a constitutional resistance to the pest. This is a quality which is largely hereditary, and can be secured and even greatly increased by the exercise of judgment in the choice of parents in the breeding of new varieties; but at the same time, it is a quality which is liable to be impaired, weakened, or even lost by the accumulated effects of a long course of carelessness, or of mistakes in the management or choice of seed-grain, as well as (what I have already on a former occasion attempted to point out) by too long continued in-breeding. These points can be embraced by a sixth requirement, which is—

6. That *the variety itself* be not too old, and that it possess a constitution which causes it to be naturally resistant of rust and adapted to the conditions of the locality in which it is grown.

In order that we may have before us the characteristics of an ideal wheat for our country, I will add to the above special characteristics of a resistant variety, the other points of an ideal high-class wheat. They are—

7. That the straw, in addition to being short or moderately short, and to having a covering of close texture and well-glazed, be also stout, stiff, and wiry (not fleshy), and that the tillering stalks run up fairly straight and in a regular manner from the crown of the root, instead of spreading out irregularly as is the case with such varieties as the Clawson. Stout, stiff straw, growing up straight, and in a compact and regular manner, not only gives to the crop a good appearance, but enables it to resist storms and heavy rains without being laid; and to stand up well before the stripper or reaper.
8. That the head be long, close, and full, and so formed as to hold an abundance of grain; also, that it be smooth (without beards).
9. That the chaff lie close to the grain and cover it well, and be stiff and strong enough to hold it firmly and prevent it from shelling.
10. That the grain be bright, semi-transparent, heavy, plump, thin of bran, somewhat long rather than short or round, smallish or of medium size rather than large; that it have a shallow crease (a deep crease or furrow, harbours dirt and increases the proportion of bran), a rounded germ, which should not be prominent enough to be exposed to injury in thrashing, and a fine brush as indicative of high quality; and lastly—and this is of the very greatest importance—that it be rich in gluten, which should be of fine texture. The colour of the grain is immaterial, for it is the bran which gives its colour to the berry, and the bran is separated from the kernel and got rid of by roller mills before the grinding or crushing of the kernel begins. As a matter of fact, however, the wheats that are the best for milling (the most nutritious—the richest in gluten) are mostly red. And lastly—
11. That the variety itself be productive enough in soil of average fertility and without the aid of manure, to be profitable to the farmer; that it have the habit of tillering well, of ripening its grain evenly, of bearing its ears at a uniform height, and of not producing late suckering shoots.

As soon as we have created a variety possessing the above characteristics—and that from the number of practical men who are giving earnest attention to the breeding of improved and resistant wheats, we shall doubtless soon have done fairly well—I venture to think we shall no longer need to trouble ourselves with cures or preventives of rust, but rather with arrangements for growing wheat in greater quantity. It has been largely for the guidance of my fellow workers in the making of improved wheats, that I have attempted this description of my own idea of a model wheat.

NOTE.—It may perhaps be noticed that I have not dealt in this paper with the reasons why early sowing is of such advantage in the direction of preventing wheats from suffering from rust. My experience points to the fact that in this country early sowing is advantageous with all wheats, whether they be of early or of late maturity, and that its influence extends beyond the effect it has in causing them to ripen earlier. I will illustrate what I mean. Suppose I sow two wheats, the one an early and the other a late variety, which possess characteristics that, with the exception of their respective earliness, cause them to be equally liable to rust. Suppose I sow the early variety late and the late variety early. My experience, so far, leads me to think that although the late-sown early variety may ripen before the early sown late variety, the former is the more likely to suffer from rust. The precise effects of early sowing are now being studied by me, and for that purpose I am making sowings of several varieties at intervals of a fortnight or three weeks, beginning from 1st April. There are several considerations which point to early sowing being more natural and better than late. At the very beginning of autumn the ground is warm and the soil richer in nitrates than it is at any other time of the year. On these accounts, if the soil only be fairly moist, the seed gets a good start under the most favourable conditions possible, and makes great root-development before the ground becomes cold, and lays a good foundation for health and strength during its life-time. It may be that this strength enables it to withstand the strain it has to undergo at the time when the seed is growing, and to resist the contagion, if rusty weather happens to prevail at that time.

Mr. PEARSON (Victoria) said that Mr. Farrer was quite right in supposing that spraying was to be regarded only as an expedient, and that the great point was the production of varieties of wheat which would be rust-resisting, or, if they liked it better, rust avoiding. This was the kind of wheat they were in want of—not only one variety, but varieties that would be suitable for the different districts of Australia. Notwithstanding the promised results of spraying, he did not regard it as any more than a temporary measure. It was not the main point at which they should aim. With regard to burning the stubble. It was best to submit that question to the test of the experiments, for they could argue all day and never arrive at a joint opinion about it. The humus in the soil they knew was absolutely indispensable for many reasons. Mr. Farrer had discussed the question very satisfactorily, and he did not think he could dissent much from what he had said in regard to the use of humus in the soil; but if by preserving a certain amount of humus there is a risk of losing about 50 per cent. of the crop, he thought it would be better to sacrifice that amount of humus and avoid the risk. There was another point dealt with by Mr. Farrer. It was with regard to obtaining a variety of wheat that would be sufficiently prolific without the use of any manure. He would like to have this matter explained a little more clearly. Suppose they took bare sand—could they expect to get a wheat able to grow on that?

Mr. FARRER (New South Wales): No; he referred to ordinary soil. The wheat should yield a fair return in a soil of average fertility.

Mr.

Mr. PEARSON: That made a difference. He would not manure at all unless he could get a profit out of it. Their barleys were sufficiently prolific to give a profit on manuring, and they wanted wheats that would respond to manuring as well as their barleys did. He thought it was a great mistake to suppose that they could overlook the necessity for manuring. It was no hardship for the farmer to have to manure, if he could be sure that it would give him a good profit, and they wanted a wheat that would yield a good return on manure.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) said that many years ago there was a law against burning stubble, and in those days they had splendid crops of wheat. The law was altered, and the stubble was allowed to be burnt off, provided that so much space was to be ploughed up round each paddock, and so many men were told to attend to the fires. The party whose fire broke lose was responsible for any damage. They were all very pleased in those days, but at the present time cultivation in South Australia was conducted on different lines, and those grand crops they used to get were no longer obtainable. Farming was conducted by sowing fallowed land, and the stubble was eaten off by sheep. After this, in the following year, the land was well worked and sowed with wheat again. In the early days, before they burnt off the stubble they did not know anything about rust, although they used to come home from cattle hunting covered with red from the kangaroo grass. They were at the present time adopting the plan of early sowing, and last year they had very little rust from the early sowing. Their early sowing was about the 25th March, or early in April; May was not considered early. As to cutting wheat in the dough state, there were very few farmers in a position to do that.

PROFESSOR SHELTON (Queensland) said that Mr. Farrer's paper, aside from its thorough treatment of the subject, was of especial interest to him, because it was directed along the lines in which he had been accustomed to look for information on taking steps against the attacks of rust; that was to say, it was in the development of rust-resisting sorts that he had always thought they must look for a really efficacious way of getting rid of this pest. If they talked to the farmers in almost any wheat growing district about varieties of wheat, they would, almost to a man, tell you that there were certain varieties grown in that particular district which were year after year reasonably safe from rust. Often at his meetings in different parts of Queensland the farmers had pointed out to him wheats of that character. "Defiance" and "Town and Country" among others were generally spoken of as sorts which were eminently vigorous in this respect. But the farmer objected to cultivate these varieties because the millers cut them down 2d. or 3d. a bushel on the grain. As he said a year ago, the bulk of the wheat in America, the great shipments that go to feed Europe, come from the North-west, and the varieties were little hard red wheats that the average Queenslander, at any rate, would look down upon with the utmost contempt. Yet these wheats made the very best of flour—good, strong stuff—superior in nutritious qualities to any that could be made from white wheats. All that was required was suitable machinery to mill it, and farmers who had not too deeply rooted a prejudice against such wheat. He was certain that there were varieties of wheat doing well in various parts of these Colonies that were rust-resisting in an eminent degree; and it was a great sin that their cultivation should be neglected in order to go in for sorts that, although fetching a penny or two more a bushel, were much less able to withstand the rust. He was convinced that there was a great field for those like Mr. Farrer who were aiming at the production of rust-resisting wheats. He was disposed to dissent from Mr. Farrer's views so far as the disposal of the stubble was concerned. He agreed with him about the straw; but where they have stubble only a few inches high, if they burnt it the loss was certainly not great, and the farmer who allowed his barnyard scrapings to waste on his farm could not afford to talk about keeping the stubble rough stuff which was not at best a very good, fertilising material. The Convention last year did right in recommending the burning of stubble. He admitted, however, that the point raised by Mr. Farrer was a very good one. Mr. Pearson had referred to the use of manure with wheat. He, the speaker, did not believe that a farmer could afford to manure a wheat field. In America no one thought to use manure for the wheat crop, so they had to go in for manuring indirectly by means of pasture, maize, green crops, &c., applying manure to the crops that went, before the wheat, which thus took the keen edge off the manure. These were the short cuts that all practical farmers should take. With regard to cutting wheat in the dough stage, the arguments of twenty-five (25) years ago had been generally confirmed by modern experiments showing the importance of cutting in the dough stage, so far as the character of the flour was concerned. But all grains could not be treated in a like manner. He believed he was the first to call attention to that fact as the result of an elaborate set of experiments. For example, he made an experiment three or four years ago on a very extended scale, with cutting maize in all conditions of ripeness—in the milk stage, dough stage, and dead-ripe condition. There was a progressive increase in the yield, plumpness, and all the main constituents of the maize as the crop grew ripe. The result was totally unlooked for, but there was not a single case in all that big field, from one side to the other, where they did not find that the plots which were cut the earliest gave the lightest returns, those which were cut a day later a higher return, and so on, until the difference between the increase in yield amounted to something like 8 bushels per acre. The plants were afterwards analysed, and they found a great improvement in the constituents of the corn. What seemed to be true of maize, however, was not true of wheat.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) said that in the year when the Duke of Edinburgh visited Australia, they cut some wheat very early and found a nice little grain in it, while that which was left in the paddock all went to powder.

Mr. M'ALPINE (Victoria) quite agreed with Professor Shelton that the application of fungicides was a temporary expedient; but while they did not produce rust-resisting

resisting wheat, they ought to turn their attention to fungicides. The last Conference had accomplished a good deal. One great object which had been attained was a large amount of evidence from the farmers, which would be published in his full report. The Conference had led farmers to take considerably more interest in the question of rust. In connection with burning off, there was a question involved, which was: What became of the teleutospores? It had been proved that teleutospores could reproduce themselves in a secondary manner on wheat. As to reaping in the dough stage, he had no opinion of his own to offer; but as far as he could ascertain from the Victorian farmers, fourteen of them considered it was better to cut in that stage. It was a choice of two evils. He objected to the use of the word "natural," as contained in Mr. Farrer's report, as the wheat itself was not natural, considering the amount of cultivation it had been subjected to. As to fallowing land, he had put down as the experience of practical farmers (in Victoria) that fallowed land was favourable to rust, although that must not be confused with the question of fallowed land being suitable for producing good crops. He considered Mr. Farrer's paper a very valuable one, but in the meantime they must pay some attention to fungicides.

Mr. FARRER (New South Wales) said he would like to point out that wheat intended for milling might be harvested as early as possible, but that intended for seed grain ought to be harvested late. He also pointed out that it was the condition of the soil—its warmth and richness in nitrates in the Autumn—which caused early sowing to appear to be the most natural. The word "natural" had not been used with special reference to the wheat plant.

MR. INGLIS (South Australia) expressed regret that he had not been able to reach Sydney in time for the opening of the Conference, and also that he and his fellow-delegate had not been able to bring with them an official report from Professor Lowrie. That, however, their chairman (Mr. Anderson) had been kind enough to telegraph for, and it would, probably, arrive shortly. He then read the following report:—

Since our Conference last year we have unfortunately had to contend with another red rusty year, again causing great national loss.

No doubt the members of the last Conference will have taken more interest in the appearance—the different stages and development—of the rust than on previous seasons. I took particular note of date when sown, condition of soil, state of weather at times of sowing, and different kinds of wheat, and their results; also sowing wheat under different conditions, viz., between dry and damp mouldy wheat. You all know that it has been stated that mouldy wheat sown will produce rust. As I doubted this very much, and to show you to what extent I doubted it, I exchanged fifty bags of good wheat to A. Neiham for fifty bags of wheat that had been damaged by heavy rains, so much so that the wheat merchants refused to buy it for milling purposes. I sowed this wheat on fallow ground, commencing on the 17th April. Wheat pickled with sulphate of copper $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the bag. Land dry at time of sowing.

April 26th.—Sowed Steinwedel and Purple Straw Wheat, both wheats having been kept perfectly dry and free from any damp, or any damage; pickled same as other wheat; land dry, and all three wheats sown under same conditions.

Results:—At harvest, the bearded, or first wheat sown, had very little rust; Steinwedel, as near as possible, about the same; Purple Straw nearly all gone with rust—this test showing that the moulded wheat did not produce more rust than the dry wheat, and also that the thoroughly dry wheat will be badly affected by rust.

May 7th.—Sowed twenty bags of wheat which had been grown from wheat samplings by wheat buyers, containing a mixture of nearly all kinds grown; pickled same as others; land nice and moist; plenty of moisture to start the wheat growing at once; all fallow land, and worked well; but the result was, the rust affected it more than any other wheat sown at the same time and under the same conditions. I attribute the cause to being mixed wheat. Some were bad wheats for rust, and no doubt affected the whole crop.

Stubble land.—On the 27th May sowed Early Frann, Steinwedel, Velvet Pearl, and another sort, name unknown. Land in splendid order, 4 inches of rain having fallen to date. All those kinds sown at this time produced a better grain and quite as much per acre as the earlier sown crops, and sown on fallow land as well, and would have produced more had it not been for the locusts destroying it in the green stage, being late.

Appearance of rust:—October 21st.—Rust began to appear on the first sown wheat. Weather at the time close and warm, with occasional showers.

October 28th.—Fine rains with cool change; rust not making much progress.

November 7th.—Rust again making great progress, although weather cool.

13th and 14th.—Heavy rains, 1.300 inches fell, with cold south winds blowing.

October 16th.—Very heavy dew at break of day—everything wet as with rain. The sun came out hot, and I noticed that after this the rust made great progress, and I believe that had it not been for the cold windy weather that we had for about a week the result from the rust would have been as bad as the previous year.

After the results that I have given you, I feel quite sure that perfectly sound dry wheat will not resist the ravages of rust, nor will mildewed wheat be more liable to rust than the dry, for I maintain there is no country in the world that can produce dryer wheat than we can, and I am sure that farmers will bear me out that the driest wheat is liable to rust.

Mildew in soil.—I have been thinking a good deal lately whether the very heavy summer rains have not something to do with it, for I have noticed that whenever the summer rains have been the heaviest the rust made the most havoc; and rust can be produced by artificial means. For instance, water a plot of land heavily in the middle of summer; leave another plot alongside without water; sow both plots with the same kind

kind of wheat. The one watered in the summer will be rotten with rust and the other comparatively free from rust. A farmer made this test, and the results were as I have stated; so that the heavy rains in the heat of summer might produce a mildew in the soil instead of in the grain of wheat.

I do trust that our meetings will be the means of curtailing the ravages of rust, and I am confident this will be done by the experiments made and intended to be made; and I would urgently request that what I suggested last year should be carried out, as my firm opinion is that hybridizing our best wheats will be the best cure for rust. I hope this will be carried out extensively by our respective Governments, as no doubt we shall have a return of our old enemy, for I believe it is with us more or less every season.

In conclusion, in our Colony they have set apart experimental plots of 40 acres each in different districts, which are to be treated according to instructions from Professor Lowrie. The farmers find the land and labour, and the Government find the seed and manure, the farmers getting the benefit of the results. These plots would be a means of testing the efficiency of rotation of crops. I suggest that it would be a good plan for the other Colonies to follow our example. We have about six of these plots so far.

Rain register at Springfield (S.A.) for 1890.

(Between Harvest and next Seeding.)

1890.—January, 6 days, 1 630 inches. February.—2 days, 1 730; March.—1 day, 320; April.—2 days, 710; May.—9 days, 3 820; June.—14 days, 2 960; July.—13 days, 3 620; August.—14 days, 4 270; September.—13 days, 1 700; October.—9 days, 1 160; November.—5 days, 2 250; December.—3 days, 560. 1891.—1 060 inches.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) inquired of Mr. Inglis how they arranged with their farmers for the land and labour.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) explained that invitations were sent out to the farmers, and the Commissioners arranged with those who assented. The only payment the farmers got was the returns.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) said that with regard to the returns of rainfall, it was very necessary to know what kind of weather followed the rain. In Queensland, they had generally very clear weather after the summer rains, and that was not conducive to rust; but if the weather was warm and muggy after rain, rust was almost sure to make its appearance. A great deal depended on the state of the weather just at the time when the crop was favourable to the attacks of rust.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) explained that in reference to mildew in soil the time he referred to was the height of summer, when the land was in fallow, and there was no crop growing.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia) related an instance at Renmark where a crop of 10 acres of wheat was grown and irrigated twice, which ripened without a sign of rust. There was not a single shower fell upon that wheat. He then read the following extract on the subject from the South Australian Rust Commission, held in 1867:—"Mr. E. Hanson mentioned the other day, at a meeting of the Philosophical Society, that a fourteen year's stay in Chili furnished him with opportunities for observing red rust diseases in the wheat. In Chili they never had any rain between the 18th September and the middle of March; and the cultivation of the soil was dependent entirely upon irrigation. The whole country was saturated fortnightly by means of the torrents of melted snow which flowed down from the Andes towards the Pacific. Red rust appeared twice during his stay. One farmer, with whom he had a conversation regarding the visitation, attributed it to the water. Periodically, one year in every seven, the atmosphere was attended with certain peculiar circumstances, favouring the breaking out of the rust. The air then became dense and damp, and the water used in irrigation, instead of being absorbed by the soil and evaporating by the dryness of the atmosphere, lay in the fields in pools; and, when this continued for a time, red rust appeared in the crops. He believed it was the excessive moisture which favoured the breaking out of red rust. In the year 1862, he recommended a farmer to abstain, when the weather was adverse, from irrigating his fields. The advice was followed, and whilst the crops of his neighbours fell a prey to red rust his escaped scathless.

Mr. PEARSON (Victoria) said he was a member of the Irrigation Conference held in Melbourne last year, and spoke upon the introduction of irrigation and its relation to the development of rust. Two or three of the delegates said that they had found that their irrigated crops were freer from rust than those on unirrigated land; but others said that there was more rust on irrigated land than on unirrigated. For his own part, he was quite sure that Mr. Kelly's explanation was the right one. There was no doubt that irrigation, judiciously applied, was beneficial.

Mr. M'ALPINE (Victoria) felt certain that if the advice given in that article (read by Mr. Kelly) were published, and the farmers followed it, there would be no fear of rust as the result of irrigation. With regard to the rainfall and temperature, he thought the information usually supplied was rather misleading.

Mr. SHELTON (Queensland) said he had some particulars of observations on the effect of irrigation of wheat in Colorado, United States, where the rainfall was not 10 inches a year. Everything grown there had to be irrigated. While spending a year in this State, he amused himself with growing 20 acres of wheat, and there was not a speck of rust to be seen on it. In fact, he had never heard of rust in Colorado. The hybridizing of wheat was a very interesting subject. The main difficulties always appeared to have been in getting types fixed. This recalled to his mind the statement of Professor Brewer, of Yale College, who drew attention to the principle of inter-breeding something like the following:—"No perfect breed of cattle or horses was ever
created

created except by the union of three. That the union of two breeds had never been possible, for the reason that the antagonisms of the two breeds were constantly breaking out. The second cross breaks the type, and by hybridising the second with a third type you get a fixed breed." This appeared to be the general law, and he thought it could be applied to the hybridising of wheats with good results.

Mr. KELLY (South Australia): I have not prepared a paper, but would like to offer a few remarks on this important subject for the consideration of the Conference. With Mr. Inglis, I represent one of the largest agricultural Colonies of Australasia. The question of red rust is an all-important one to us, as the Colony has lost enormous sums every year through the attacks of this dreaded-enemy. Upon hearing the first part of Dr. Cobb's statement with regard to means of combating the rust, I felt convinced that in the grub, so thoroughly and clearly described by him, we had at last found an effectual means of checking the inroads of rust; but I was greatly disappointed when, leading us up to a certain stage, the doctor could give no more definite information as to the effectiveness of the grub. Notwithstanding all that has been said with reference to the perfecting of certain kinds of wheat, I think the wheats now produced in Australia are of a very superior quality. The last time I was in England I went down to the docks where ships were unloading American wheat, and would point out that I did not see a single sample equal to the one on this table from South Australia. As a colonial farmer of fifty years' experience, I can safely say that our millers would not look at those American wheats—so much so, that when the "Steinwedel" first came out they said it was thick-skinned and produced too much bran, and endeavoured to "dock" the farmers 1s. a bag. The "Steinwedel" has now, however, become a harder plant, *i.e.*, a coarser wheat. This wheat (on the table) was a fine wheat to take the eye, but it was a delicate wheat.

Professor SHELTON: No.

Mr. KELLY: But compared with those grown in America, it is. It would be easy to grow the hardy varieties if we could only get our millers and home buyers to take to them. The Purple Straw is a great favourite with growers, and when it first came out it was a strong hardy wheat. It has now quite supplanted the "Goldsmith," on account of its rust-resisting qualities. The question is often arising,—Do we, by cultivating the same classes of wheat, render them somewhat delicate or more liable to diseases than they were at first? It has often been discussed at our Agricultural Societies. When we had to hand reap our wheat we used to like varieties that would ripen gradually, but now with reaping machines we can go through the whole crop in a little over a week, and of course the general tendency is to obtain early maturing wheats. The Agricultural Bureau of Adelaide recommends early wheats, in the hope that when the critical periods, *viz.*, rusty-weather (a term which, I think, is generally understood), hot winds and locusts arrive, the crop will be so far advanced that it will be able to pass through them unharmed. If we could get wheats to do this we would do very well indeed, but it is doubtful.

The following is rather interesting:—"As regards the physiological character of red rust, there can be no doubt whatever that it is essentially a vegetable parasite or fungus, attacking the plant externally, and brought into active operation by certain atmospheric or climatic conditions, the most effective of which last year (1866) were heat and humidity. In September and October there was a most unusual amount of moisture, combined with sultry heat, and frequent heavy dews at night, the blades of cereal plants being kept in a continual state of dampness, with occasional rapid evaporation, causing the pores of the leaf to be more than ordinarily open, and thus facilitating the entrance of the infinitely minute spores or seeds of the rust fungus, which are more or less always floating in the atmosphere, or deposited on the soil or surrounding objects, ready for dissemination by every wind that blows. An opinion has been expressed before the Commission, that the rust on the wheat blade is simply an exudation from the plant itself—a spontaneous overflow of sap, and is not the result of parasitical attack; but this theory is altogether without support, either in the general conditions and circumstances of the rust, as observed by the naked eye on a great variety of plants, or in the microscopic appearances of the diseased wheat plant; for although the most luxuriant growths of wheat have doubtless suffered most from the rust, thus lending an apparent support to the theory of sap "exudation," it is an undeniable fact that a large number of cereal plants and grasses—the very reverse of luxuriant—have also suffered from rust, which must, therefore, be accounted for in some other way than by the outflow of superabundant juices. The spores of the rust are proved to be true seeds, possessing a uniform and definite character according to their variety, retaining their vitality as other seeds do, and capable of being developed at any time by the application of heat and moisture.

"Your Commissioners have examined through the microscope various specimens of last year's rusted wheat, and find the rust pores identical in appearance with those noticed and delineated by Mr. Cooke and other eminent mycologists who have written on the subject. There is, therefore, no doubt whatever that the rust in wheat, now so painfully known to South Australian farmers, is identical with the disease long recognised by the same name in Europe, briefly described by Dr. Mueller. It has also been shown in evidence, that the red rust has affected, in addition to wheat and other cereals, flax, lucerne, wild oats, wild barley-grass, reeds, and many other vegetable productions.

"It has been noticed that the red rust appeared in some localities *before* the humid weather of September and October, and also (in the south-east) *after* the dry hot weather had set in. On this point it may be remarked that there are two distinct varieties of red rust, designated in Dr. Mueller's paper, *Puccinia graminis*, and *Puccinia straminis*—

straminis—one of which has the power of producing its spores in almost any season. Mr. Ey, in his evidence, also refers to the two kinds of rust, and avows his conviction that both have been active agents in the destruction of last season's crop. The rust that appeared earlier is popularly known as the "long corn" rust, and is believed to have borne a full share with the *Vera rubigo* (or true rust) in the desolation of our last harvest.

"In the course of this investigation, some points of importance have been established, materially affecting and modifying opinions hitherto entertained. In 1865 it was reported by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, who took evidence on the subject of red rust, that crops grown upon land long cultivated were much more liable to the disease than those grown upon new land, and that crops grown upon well-cultivated and manured land were much less liable. These opinions, though disavowed by some cultivators, prevailed very generally down to the time when your Commissioners entered upon their investigation; but the experience of last season excited grave doubts on the subject, and the result of the evidence now adduced entirely sets aside this portion of the Report of the Agricultural Society. It is found, as the almost uniform result of last year's operations, that rust has prevailed on all kinds of land—upon lands long cropped, upon fallow lands, upon grazed lands, upon virgin soil, upon manured lands, upon the plains, and upon the hills; but, more than this, it has been found that in nearly every instance the richest lands have suffered the most from red rust, and that in a large number of cases, the best crops have been reaped from the poorest natural soils, and from those most exhausted by frequent cropping. It is an almost universal fact that wherever the wheat grew most luxuriantly in September and October, there the failure has been most complete; whilst those crops that in the early part of the season were the least promising, as a rule turned out by far the best sample and the heaviest yield. This very remarkable circumstance, attested by hundreds of witnesses, is thus accounted for:—Luxuriance in vegetation, like excessive fat in animals, is not identical with vigour. Plants forced into abnormal luxuriance are more susceptible of climatic changes than those which are tough and hardy. The more juicy and succulent the plant, the more predisposed is it to the inroads of the rust. The pores of the leaf being unusually open, the minute spores of parasitical fungi can more readily enter. Then again, the more dense and heavy the crop, the less possible is it for the wind to circulate, and the saturated leaves to dry. On the other hand, in a thin, light crop, the leaf pores being less open to the entrance of the rust seed, the disease is not so freely propagated, whilst the whole crop is far better situated to enjoy the drying influences of the wind, which retard the development of the parasite. The poor crop has thus a twofold advantage over the thick and luxuriant crop in a season favourable for the development of rust. Hence, so far as red rust is concerned, rich soils and what is termed "high farming," instead of shutting out the disease and mitigating its severity, operate in the contrary direction, always supposing that the climatic conditions favourable to the development of rust are present.

"The *modus operandi* of the disease is two-fold. The rust spores, obtaining entrance through the open stomata, or breathing pores of the plant, are very quickly developed, and, pushing forward rootlets (*mycelia*), gradually work their way along the sap vessels of the leaf—in all probability injuring, by their multiplication and progress, its internal mechanical structure. But the chief damage—or, at all events, that which can with most certainty be traced—is caused by the absorption of the wheat sap by the parasite that has entered its channels. The juices that should have gone to nourish the wheat-ear are intercepted in their progress by the rust fungus, which starves the grain by living on its proper nourishment. This is not only deduced from microscopic observations, but is clearly demonstrated by chemical analyses. Healthy grains of wheat contain certain definite proportions of inorganic ash, the ash, in its turn, containing definite proportions of phosphoric acid, potash and soda, and magnesia. It has been demonstrated that rusted wheat is very deficient in that ash, having sometimes less than one-third its proper quantity. On the other hand, the rust spores, gathered from the rusty wheat, yield, on analysis, an extraordinary quantity of ash, and this ash is found to contain a large amount of the constituents present in the ash of healthy wheat, but wanting in the ash of rusty wheat. Doubtless, further experiments on this point are eminently desirable, but, as far as chemical analysis has extended, it seems fairly proved that the wheat perishes through the absorption of its proper nutriment by the rust fungus, and that the constituent elements wanting in the shrivelled grain are to be found in the parasite which was fed upon and destroyed it."

This evidence, I think, is the more interesting on account of the year referred to being an exceptional one for rain. In that season we had 80 per cent. more rain than in ordinary years, and I know of one farmer who lost 1,000 acres of wheat from rust.

Professor Lowrie's Report (Roseworthy, South Australia), incorporated by resolution of Conference.

In the following abstract it will be noticed that there is much unanimity in the replies to some of the questions, and much difference of opinion and direct contradiction in the answers to others. It may, perhaps, be useful to consider the questions in succession.

1. The situation, elevation, exposure, shelter, and aspect of the farm. No doubt each make a difference as regards risk from rust, but the variation in the cultivated land in this Colony in these respects is small, and is such as can only bring about a small difference in degree. Severe loss has been suffered in almost every district—near sea

level and up to 1,800 feet above it, on exposed hillsides and in sheltered valleys, and in undulating land as well as in flat country. It no doubt is the case, as might have been inferred, that low-lying and sheltered lands, being more moist, afford better opportunity for the germination of spores and the propagation of rust, and therefore suffer most; but it is evident also that land fairly elevated and exposed suffers very considerably. For example, Mr. Neill's land in Stanley is 1,500 feet above sea level and exposed, yet his loss in different years has varied from 6 to 15 bushels per acre.

2, 3, and 4. The disease has apparently been known in this Colony since 1851, and during these forty years has, at short intervals, caused more or less loss. In 1878 and 1880 it prevailed over a considerable area, but in 1867, 1889, and 1890, it was well-nigh general throughout the Colony, and resulted in immense loss. The seasons 1882 to 1888 seem to have been very free from rust.

5. It is evident that late-sown crops suffer most from rust. This is easily explained, for, other things being equal, an early-sown crop is early ready for harvesting, and, as the conditions which favour rust are moisture and warmth, the crop which is well advanced when what may be called hot weather sets in, is less likely to be injured. The full importance of early sowing is, I fear, among our average farmers, not recognised. I would argue, as strongly as three years' experience may justify me, that in this Colony there is distinct advantage in its favour. Of course, we know that seasons occasionally occur when late sowing becomes a necessity; but in average seasons I question whether wheat can be profitably sown after May in this district, and I am convinced that land which has to be sown in June or in early July, can with better advantage be sown with pease or other crop which admits of later sowing than with wheat. I am aware that failures have occurred which have been due to early sowing, and that occasionally very late sown crops have given remarkably good yields; but as a general rule I do not think it is possible to lose by judicious early sowing, but rather I believe much is to be gained by it.

6. There is some indication in the replies that the harvests in which rust most prevailed were late, though these replies are not sufficiently definite for an authoritative general statement.

7. In the great majority of cases the crops were allowed to ripen. The practice of using the stripper, which is general in South Australia, requires the grain to be left till dead-ripe. In a rusty season there seems some reason to expect that grain which has been so left will be more shrivelled than if it had been earlier cut. If the crop be cut in the "dough" stage, the shrivelling effect of rust is less marked, though in our experiments on the College farm the advantage of early cutting was less marked than we had anticipated. In five different fields, which had pairs of adjacent blocks laid off, one block of each pair was cut early and thrashed, the other was left and stripped, and in four out of five cases we obtained more wheat from the stripper than from the thrashed, though the sample was slightly lighter (about 2 lb. per bushel).

8. The average loss appears to have been 7 to 8 bushels per acre in the years affected, and it would seem that the averages for these years, had rust not prevailed, would have been considerably above the normal. In other words, rust has done most damage when in other respects the seasons have been most favourable.

9. The wide variations in the periods of harvesting which occur in this Colony do not allow of much satisfaction being obtained from the replies to this query. Speaking generally, however, it would seem that rust was first seen after, or about, the time that the wheat was in the bloom.

10. As a rule, it appears to have spread right away after its first occurrence, if the climatic conditions were favourable.

11. In addition to wheat, the only plants suffering from rust are oats, wild oats, barley, and some grasses. On the College Farm I have looked carefully from time to time to see whether rust appeared on any of the weeds, especially of the Boraginaceae order, but during the past season I have failed to notice it. One reply gives marsh-mallows as being affected.

12. Rust has occurred under all the varieties of climate which exist in this Colony. One reply mentions proximity to the sea, and sea-breezes as a preventive of rust. The observations concerning temperature are too indefinite to be of avail.

13. The consensus of opinion indicates decidedly that wet seasons, especially after warm springs, have been followed by rust.

14. Moist, or showery and sultry weather favours the propagation of the fungus, as might have been expected, for the spores will germinate more readily, and a healthy luxuriant growing plant forms the best host for it.

15. All kinds of soils are liable to rust, but light limestone and sandy soils seem to be affected less severely than loams and strong clays.

16. As it is with soils, so it is with cultivation. Rust prevails under every form of cropping, and it seems to have been worst where cultivation was good. During the past two years it has been our experience on the College farm that well-manured, well-cultivated, and well-rested or new lands have suffered most from the pest. In 1890 one field carrying its first crop, after having been cleared from mallee scrub, yielded only 3 to 4 bushels instead of 14 to 15 as promised.

19. Low-lying, rich, or fertile flats have evidently suffered most; but, according to the replies, new land and manured lands have also been badly affected.

20. Manured land has been decidedly most affected, and evidence points to deep cultivation as also being favourable to rust. Occasional replies state that crops on bare fallowed land suffered least, but this may probably be explained from the practice of sowing the bare fallowed land first in the season. Artificial drainage is almost unknown in South Australia, but from answers to the previous queries, our opinions are confirmed that drained land would suffer less from rust than undrained land. However, drainage

is too expensive for this Colony, our average returns and prevailing prices will not justify it. Irrigation for wheat is also unknown.

21. Artificial manures are used only in the most isolated cases. The use of a nitrogenous artificial manure is almost unknown amongst South Australian farmers. Farm-yard manure, as was to be expected, increased the rust attacks. On the College farm artificial dressings of phosphatic and nitrogenous mixtures decidedly encouraged the rust, and dressings with kainit and common salt had no appreciable preventive influence during the past season.

22. There is extraordinary diversity of opinion as regards the capability of different varieties of wheat to withstand rust, some farmers giving in their rust-resisting lists the same wheats which other farmers place amongst those most affected. Speaking generally, the earlier wheats seem to withstand rust better. Wheats such as Steinwedel and Baart, are favourably mentioned by several farmers. Of the late wheats Ward's Prolific in the northern areas seems to be least affected. It is, however, a non-prolific wheat, giving a comparatively poor yield even under favourable circumstances. On the College farm, however, it was as much affected as Purple Straw and Steinwedel, which were growing alongside of it. There is no doubt that the red wheats and the hard flinty wheats are the most rust-resistant. They are not so valuable for milling purposes, however; but I firmly believe that it would be wise for our farmers to consider the advisability of growing a proportion of these wheats so as to lessen the risk from rust. Out of about 100 varieties of wheat grown on the College farm during the past year, only *one* could have been said to have been free from rust, and that was a large flinty-grained solid strawed wheat—an African variety.

It seems to make very little difference as regards the rust effects, whether or not the seed has been changed. It is probable, however, that in cases where the change has been from a colder later climate that the susceptibility to rust is greater, as the wheat is likely to develop less rapidly. On the College farm, wheats imported from Britain, America or New Zealand were markedly most affected.

24. One farmer replied to this query, "None whatever, or ever will, until man can control the weather," is, I fear, not very wide of the mark. It will be noticed that some mention Ward's Prolific as never having been affected, others mention Purple Straw, Tuscan and Baart, but one and all of these wheats were practically rotten with rust during the past year on the College farm, and I have no sufficient reason to believe that one variety which we grew last year (Algerian) is infallibly rust-resisting.

25. The preponderance of opinion seems to be in favour of thin sowing. On the College farm we could notice no variation between drilling and broadcasting on different parts of the same field as regards the susceptibility to rust.

26. There is evidently no disadvantage in sowing rust-shrivelled seed, and if the weight of evidence leans to any one side, it is that a crop grown from rust-shrivelled seed is less liable to rust.

27. Crops following burnt and unburnt stubble have been alike affected.

28. Nothing to be noted.

29. The great majority have used the stripper, and there is very little experience of the binder and thrasher in this Colony. Our experiments on the College farm during the last year have been such as to encourage the introduction of the binder and thrasher. (*See Annotation to Question 7.*)

30. Some say continuously cropped land has escaped best, whilst others believe fallowed land suffered least. As already stated, it is probable that the time of sowing has more to do with the result than the character of the cropping as regards rust. One can understand that wheat after wheat being likely to be a more dwarfed, stunted, less luxuriant crop, would suffer less than a healthy, wealthy crop after bare fallow.

31. No remarks.

32. During the season 1890-1891 rust could be seen on the College farm all the year round, from harvest to harvest, on stray self-sown oats and wild oats.

MONDAY, 8TH JUNE.—FIFTH DAY.

Mr. M'ALPINE, Victoria, said that before resuming the business he desired to express his high sense of the kindness of the Minister in asking the delegates to visit the new College at Ham Common, and to explain that it was only their desire to conclude the business of the Conference which prevented the acceptance of the invitation. He moved:—

"That the thanks of the Conference be tendered to the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Sydney Smith) for his invitation to the delegates to visit the Agricultural College at Richmond, although, in consequence of the amount of work to be performed, they were unable to accept it." Carried unanimously.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. A. N. Pearson for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of Secretary of the committee.

Mr. PEARSON (Victoria) briefly returned thanks.

The DIRECTOR mentioned that the Minister was away that day visiting his electorate, but he had seen him (the Minister) the last thing on Saturday evening, when he told him (the Director) to be sure to impress upon the delegates that anything which could be done to make their trip pleasant after the work was done he was to do, having the Minister's full authority. If, therefore, they would still like to visit the College the necessary arrangements could be made.

Mr. PEARSON (Victoria), as Secretary of the Committee, then brought up the following report:—

Report of the Conference in Committee.

The committee of the second Conference of delegates of the Australian Colonies called together to consider the question of rust in wheat desire to record the fact that, since the last Conference, held in Melbourne in 1890, distinct advances have been made in our knowledge both of the life-history of the rust fungi occurring in Australia, and of possible methods of coping with the pest. On reference to the papers and records of experiences presented to the Conference, it will be seen that certain discoveries of an interesting nature have been made in regard to the predominance of the spring rust (*Puccinia rubigo Vera*) in the Colony of New South Wales during the past year, and a possible fourth stage of the autumn rust (*Puccinia graminis*), on a species of *Agropyrum*, the presence of germinating cells in the spermatogonia of the same rust; and the grub or larvæ of a species of *Diplosis* which feeds on the rust, and may be instrumental in spreading the pest. Abundant evidence has been accumulated showing the existence in Australia of varieties of wheat which are constantly less liable to damage from rust than are other varieties. Evidence has been gathered by direct experiments, and by information received from farmers in response to questions issued to them, which confirms the soundness of the recommendations of last year's Conference in regard to early sowing, and the less liability to disease of crops grown in rotation; and it has also been shown that, as a rule, thinly-growing crops suffer less from rust in these Colonies than do thickly-growing crops. In regard to curative measures—which as temporary and occasional expedients should not pass disregarded—the proper use of fungicides has been further indicated by last year's experiments. It has been found that a solution composed of one part of sulphate of copper and 400 parts of water destroyed the vitality of the rust spore, and that a solution of 1 oz. of sulphate of iron to the gallon of water when sprayed over a growing crop at a time when rust was about to break out prevented the appearance of rust until a fortnight or three weeks later; and even if applied when the rust had attacked the plant, destroyed all outward appearance of fungus, and prevented its reappearance until fourteen days afterwards. These, the committee submit, are evidences of real progress in the important and difficult work with which the Conference has had to grapple.

After a survey of the facts in evidence, the Conference in committee has drafted a series of resolutions, which are now submitted for formal sanction. These resolutions are the same as those of last year's Conference, together with certain modifications and additions suggested by the further evidence gained during the past twelve months.

The series is divisible into two classes, the first embracing measures which the committee believes may with confidence be recommended for immediate adoption, with a view to lessening the chances of loss consequent on rust. These recommendations do not refer to the adoption of any specific remedies or preventives, but rather to the general improvement and modification of existing methods of wheat growing, and the gradual introduction of better systems of farming. The facts accumulated in evidence, as well as the experience and knowledge of the individual members of the committee—both of those members who are engaged in wheat growing for the market, and of those who are engaged in scientific inquiry into the subject—unmistakably indicate that the ravages of the rust pest would be materially decreased by intelligent perseverance in the direction of these general methods. The recommendations are not offered for indiscriminate adoption, but for selection or modification according to the results of local experience. The Committee believes that if all those interested in the advancement of agriculture, would cordially unite in encouraging Australian farmers and wheat growers to persevere in the direction of these recommendations, the result would be a most important diminution of the loss resulting from rust, and a steady increase in our output of wheat.

The second class of resolutions refers to methods and subjects of inquiry recommended for the coming season.

The resolutions are as follows:—

I.—Recommendations for the immediate attention of Farmers.

1. In view of the general experience that early sown wheat frequently escapes free from rust at times when late-sown crops are greatly damaged thereby, and that in the great majority of cases it is attacked considerably less than late-sown wheat, this Conference recommends that early sowing be adopted whenever possible. In making this recommendation the Conference does not overlook the fact that sometimes, owing to unseasonable weather, early sowing is impracticable, but it also recognises that early sowing might readily be adopted in many cases where late sowing is now the practice.

2. This Conference believes that cutting the wheat-crop when the grain is in the dough stage is generally desirable as a means of securing a better sample of grain for milling purposes; and that in a rusted crop the practice is specially to be recommended to this end. This recommendation, however, does not refer to obtaining grain for seed, for which purpose the crop should not be cut until fairly ripe.

3. This Conference, believing that no such cereal as rust-proof wheat has yet been discovered, but that—as shown from experiments lately carried out by importing different varieties from countries outside the Australian Colonies, and by carefully selecting and hybridising them within the Colonies—certain kinds have been found to constantly escape to a considerable extent the ravages of this pest, recommends a continuance of this work of importation, selection and hybridisation, with a view to securing varieties most likely to escape rust and specially adapted to the different districts of our Colonies. And, it having been found from evidence submitted to this Conference, that certain varieties of wheat, believed to be rust-resisting, when grown in

one

one locality, have succumbed to the pest when grown in another locality, this Conference considers that it would not be justified in specifying any particular varieties as possessing rust-resisting qualities under all conditions, but provisionally recommends the following as worthy of careful trial:—Ward's Prolific, Victorian Defiance, Queensland Defiance, Red Tuscan, Belatourka, Fill-bag, Du Toits, Rattling Tom, Blount's Lambrigg, and Leak's.

4. Inasmuch as rust-resisting wheats, when grown for a few seasons in rusty districts, are liable to lose their ability to avoid the attacks of the rust fungus, this Conference affirms the desirability of establishing at as early a date as possible in suitable districts of the different Colonies, seed depôts, or stations for the maintenance and improvement, by selection and hybridisation, of the rust-resisting and other desirable qualities of seed-wheats, and for the constant distribution of standard varieties throughout the Colonies.

5. This conference desires to record its conviction that red wheats should be brought more generally into cultivation in these Colonies, for the reason that, while they are hard and well suitable for milling purposes with modern milling machinery, they are also less liable to the ravages of rust than are white wheats. It considers that the present prevailing demand on the part of grain merchants and millers for white wheats is not based on any sound principal, and it is prejudicial to the interest of wheat-growers and bread consumers.

6. The advisability of growing wheat on land previously fallowed, or in succession to crops of a different order, such as maize, sorghum, clover, peas, cow-peas, Indian grain, lucerne, and other leguminosæ, potatoes, mangolds, and other root-crops, &c., is earnestly recommended to our farmers, on the grounds that wheat thus grown has enjoyed a greater immunity from attacks of rust than when succeeding wheat, oats, and other like graminaceous plants, and also upon broader grounds of sound practical farming. The general tenor of the many facts laid before the Conference is to the effect that better farming—the practice of rotation, fallowing, and the use of farm yard manure indirectly, by applying it to plants which precede wheat in the rotation—has resulted, not only in better crops of wheat, but noticeably lessened damage from the rust scourge.

7. In view of the general evidence that in the Australian Colonies, thinly-sown crops are less attacked by rust than thickly-sown crops, the Conference recommends the more general adoption of the practice of thin-sowing, due regard being given to the soil, the time of sowing, and the peculiarities of the local climate.

8. This Conference, recognising that the locus of the rusting spores of the rust fungus is chiefly the straw of the infected crop, advises that, where practicable, all infected straw, tailings, or stubble, and all grasses immediately adjoining thereto, be carefully burned; and that, where infected straw must necessarily be fed to stock, or used for bedding, all the manure therefrom be well rotted and applied to land about to carry a non-cereal crop.

II. Recommendations for Inquiry and Investigation.

9. The conference affirms the desirability of continuing experiments and inquiries in directions such as are indicated in the 6th resolution of last year's Conference. The subjects for investigation fall under the following headings:—

- (a) The effect, as regards rust, of manuring.
- (b) The effect of applying lime, salt, and sulphate of iron to the soil.
- (c) The effect of applying to the rusted crops, by means of the Strawsonizer or otherwise, various fungicides in solution or in powder, such as sulphate of iron, salt, sulphate of copper, Bordeaux mixture, eau celeste, ammoniac carbonate of copper, carbolic acid, and thymol.
- (d) Effect of different modes of cultivation.
- (e) Effect and economical application of drainage.
- (f) Expediency and best methods of using infected straw.
- (g) Efficacy of burning all straw, weeds, and other plants in the infected field, and of using other disinfecting agencies, with a view to destroying spores.
- (h) Relative value of rust-shrivelled and plump seed.
- (i) Relative value of different varieties of wheat.
- (j) Effect, as regards rust, of different times and modes of sowing.
- (k) Effect of different times and modes of reaping.
- (l) Investigations regarding plants that act as intermediary hosts, and regarding all plants that are affected by rust in the different Colonies.
- (m) Investigations as to the earliest stage of wheat in which the fungus may effect an entrance.
- (n) Investigations regarding any insects, such as the recently discovered grubs of a *Diplosis*, which feed upon rust spores and may be instrumental in spreading the pest.
- (o) Investigations in regard to the influence on rust of interchange of seed between suitable localities.
- (p) The influence which the growing of the seed in hot climates has on the early maturing of wheats.
- (q) Investigations in regard to the effect of mixture of seed on the development of rust.
- (r) Macroscopical, microscopical and chemical examination of varieties of wheat in order to discover the characteristics of rust-resisting wheats.
- (s) Trials of various leguminous plants from various parts of the world, suitable for introduction into rotations in the different districts of Australia, and especially into the wheat-growing districts of the dry interior. (t)

- (t) Investigations in regard to a standard of rustiness and in regard to some more precise method of comparing the degree of rustiness than the use of vague expressions, such as "slightly rusty," "rusty," and "very rusty."

10. Resolved, that, for experimental purposes, an intercolonial exchange of all varieties of wheat in the Colonies be effected in time for next season's sowing.

11. It is recommended that steps be taken by the various Governments to encourage the production or improvement of implements suitable for spraying wheat crops.

12. Resolved, that as soon as possible experiments on a sufficiently large scale be made in the various Colonies to demonstrate the most practical method of spraying crops with suitable fungicides.

13. The Conference affirms the value of publishing every autumn in each Colony a map indicating the whole of the wheat-growing districts, illustrating the extent to which each has been affected by rust, and giving all data possible as to climatic and other conditions of the past season.

14. It is recommended that the series of questions set forth in Appendix I to this Report, relating to the coming season's crop, be issued to the farmers in all the Colonies; and that, together with these questions, an invitation be issued to the farmers to forward specimens of wheat and other plants upon which rust is found growing, instructions for gathering samples, as set forth in Appendix II, being issued at the same time.

15. Resolved, that draught copies of all reports of investigation and experiments which are intended for presentation at the next year's Conference, be circulated amongst the various members at least a fortnight before session,

PETER M'LEAN,
Chairman of Committee.
A. N. PEARSON,
Secretary.

Sydney, 8th June, 1891.

Appendix I to Committee's Report.

Questions on Rust in Wheat, to be issued to wheat-growers of Australia during the season 1891-2.

HEADING: At the Intercolonial Conference on Rust in Wheat, held in Sydney in June, 1891, it was recommended that the following questions be submitted to the wheat-growers of Australia. Special attention is called to the fact that the questions cover in part the same ground as those issued last year. It is hoped that the experiments and discussions resulting from the questions of last season have given rise to more valuable opinions among wheat-growers, and that therefore all growers who undertake to answer the questions here submitted will be even more particular than formerly to give as complete and exact information as possible, even though information of a similar kind was forwarded last year. It is requested that the answers to these questions be sent in not later than the 21st January, 1892.

Name _____
Address of Farm _____
Parish _____
County or Division _____

1. What is the height above sea level of your farm?
2. Is the farm exposed or sheltered?
3. Is it level, sloping, or undulating? If it is on a slope, please state the direction of slope.
4. Was your land originally scrub, forest, or open country?
5. What is the nature of your climate?
6. What is the direction of your prevailing wind?
7. What is the nature of your soil and subsoil?
8. How long has your land been under cultivation, and what has been its previous cropping?
9. Has any of your crop been injured this season by rust? If so, what proportion?
10. How many acres of your land were under wheat? How much of this was cut for hay on account of rust?
11. What was the estimated loss per acre owing to rust?
12. What was the nature of the soil and subsoil of those portions of your land affected or most affected by rust?
13. Did the rust first appear or be most virulent on any particular slopes of your land, or in hollows, or near trees, hedges or other shelter, near to streams, or in the middle of the paddock, or near the headlands and sides?
14. Was your wheat this season sown on fallow or stubble ground?
15. Was your land ploughed shallow or deep?
16. Was your land drained or undrained?
17. Was your land manured or unmanured? If manured, state the kind of manure used.
18. Was your land irrigated?
19. What kind of season have you had this year?
20. Give the date when the first speck of rust was observed in your crop.
21. State the kind of weather—frosty, rainy, sultry, &c.,—which occurred at this time.

22. Give the date when the rust spread throughout your crop so as to do damage.
23. State the kind of weather which occurred at this time.
24. Did any special wind prevail during the outbreak of rust?
25. What was the time of sowing the seed? Was this early or late for the district?
26. How much seed was used per acre?
27. Did the crop stand thinly or thickly on the ground?
28. Have you observed any difference, as regards rust, between thinly-sown and thickly-sown crops, and between thinly growing and thickly growing crops?
29. What kind or kinds of wheat did you grow this year?
30. What varieties of wheat have you found this year most affected and least affected by rust?
31. Have you this season found any difference in regard to rustiness between wheat crops grown from imported and from local seed?
32. What has been your experience this season with rust-shrivelled seed, as compared with plump seed?
33. Did you cut any of your rusted crop in the dough stage? If so, what were the results as to yield and character of grain?
34. Have you tried the effect of burning all straw, tailings, stubble, and refuse of rusted crops, and of burning the surface of the land? If so, with what results?
35. What results have you obtained from any other measures of prevention you may have tried?
36. Name any other plants—and especially grasses—upon which you have observed rust.
37. Are there any portions of your farm, or of the farms in your neighbourhood, which have been observed to be constantly free from rust? If so, give any information you can concerning such areas.
38. Does wheat from colder or warmer, wetter or drier districts, suffer most from rust with you?
39. Is there any other information you would like to give?

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) moved the adoption of the Report. He considered they were in a much better position that year in dealing with the question than they were last year, as they had obtained a large amount of experience. There was also another point gained, and that was that the questions to be issued to farmers would be uniform throughout the Colonies represented at that Conference.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The DIRECTOR said that with regard to the correctness or incorrectness of the reports furnished by the experimenters, the New South Wales Department had sent inspectors to visit every one of them. There was nothing but the most bitter disappointment, as to the way in which the experiments, on the whole, had been conducted. There were sixty men who offered to conduct experiments. The best seed was supplied, and the experimenters were to get the yield and be paid for any additional labour incurred. Reports were submitted, but when the inspectors visited the farmers, many of their reports were found to be useless. Some interesting facts, however, came out, and that was with regard to the "Steinwedel" which they had obtained from South Australia and sowed in April. With a single exception, this was reaped in November, and was proclaimed the finest wheat they had ever seen. That which was allowed to stand till December, however, was rotten with rust. This seemed to show that if they allowed Steinwedel to ripen late it was liable to have rust. Ward's Prolific had been proved to be the finest rust-resisting wheat grown in New South Wales, as no rust had been found upon it. The reports on Steinwedel were most flattering. They grew Steinwedel in the county of Cumberland, and on the rich alluvial flats in the Richmond district. The crops were magnificent, and went about 30 bushels to the acre. In one instance there was a crop of wheat on the Hawkesbury flats which was affected with rust. One of their inspectors went to see it, and recommended its being cut at once. A very heavy thunderstorm came on and washed the rust off, and it was cut for grain, giving about 40 bushels to the acre. The delegates did not mention Steinwedel in their report, but it should be borne in mind that every farmer who cut it in November was most successful, and, moreover, it was ready to reap three weeks before any other wheat.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) inquired whether the experimenters were appointed from those who were known or indiscriminately.

The DIRECTOR said that was their weak point. They had appointed persons who offered to do the work, provided they were practical farmers.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) freely endorsed Mr. Anderson's remarks regarding Steinwedel, but he saw no way of introducing that wheat, as the heading under which the various wheats were introduced was "rust-resisting," whereas Steinwedel was an early wheat. With regard to the experiments with fungicides they must not be too sanguine. The facts were as stated, but they ought to realise the practical difficulties which had been pointed out, and they should be very careful in making reports not to encourage people as to what the results were likely to be. The spray known as saccharate of copper consists of 4 kilos of lime in water, adding 2 kilos of treacle, and 2 of sulphate of copper to the hectolitre of water. He could see from the nature of the recipe they would have a precipitate in suspension. He then exhibited a sample of growing wheat attacked with *P. rubigo vera*, in order to show the importance of ascertaining when the rust first appeared. Individual plants might be examined throughout a field to see if there was a single spot to be found, as it was then that the rust first appeared in the crop.

Mr.

Mr. M'ALPINE (Victoria) desired to emphasise the remarks of Dr. Cobb as to the application of fungicides in reference to the point raised by Mr. M'Lean as to the application in an experimental plot being far different to applying to a crop. They ought, therefore, to be very careful not to mislead the farmers.

Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland) explained that his reason for mentioning it was because it had been pointed out to them by the farmers. He believed, however, it was possible, and if they could show a farmer that by sacrificing one-sixth of his field he could save five-sixths of his crop they would have done some good. It was better for a farmer to secure two-thirds than to lose a whole crop, and that was why he wished to carry out the experiment on such a scale as to prove to the farmer that it was within his reach.

Dr. COBB (New South Wales) quite agreed with what Mr. M'Lean had said. His remarks were not with a view to preventing experiment, but simply to avoid misleading the farmers.

Professor SHELTON (Queensland) in speaking of the importance of detecting the rust in its earlier stages, said that they knew, as practical men that the fact of small patches of rust being present in a field was not proof that it was general throughout the field. In Queensland they had rust in almost every wheat field, but it was not general. If they commenced to spray as soon as they saw the rust in a field, of course there was a good amount of energy expended, and probably the crop might not have suffered, so that there was a danger of doing something unnecessary. The question was, was there not some point at which a crop was unquestionably rusted, and when they could apply the fungicide? He was glad the point had been brought out in the report as to the influence of the spray lasting over two weeks.

Mr. INGLIS (South Australia) said that Mr. Shelton had referred to just the point he had intended to bring before the Conference. He looked upon the plant produced by Dr. Cobb as entirely out of season, and most plants out of season were affected with rust. With regard to Steinwedel wheat, he would never recommend a farmer to sow a large quantity of it. It was so open in the head, and so easily shaken out. He would like to ask that the official South Australian report, which was expected that day, might be included in the report of the Conference.

By Dr. COBB (New South Wales),—"That the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales be empowered to add to the report of the Conference such appendices as may be deemed expedient."

Seconded by Mr. PEARSON (Victoria), and carried unanimously.

By Mr. M'LEAN (Queensland).—"That this Conference desires to place on record its appreciation of the action of Mr. E. Annis, of Manilla, near Tamworth, in forwarding to the N.S. Wales Department of Agriculture, specimens of the rust-eating insect."

Seconded by Dr. COBB, and carried unanimously.

By Mr. PEARSON (Victoria),—"That the report to be received from Professor Lowrie, South Australia, be incorporated in the proceedings of the Conference."

Seconded by Professor SHELTON, and carried unanimously.

By Dr. COBB (New South Wales),—"That the next Conference be held in Adelaide, in the first week in March, 1892, and that the Delegates be as nearly as possible the same as on the present occasion."

Seconded by Mr. INGLIS, and carried unanimously.

By Mr. M'ALPINE (Victoria),—"That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Sydney Smith, for his reception of the Delegates, and for presiding over the sittings of the Conference as far as his official duties permitted."

Seconded by Professor SHELTON (Queensland), and carried by acclamation.

The DIRECTOR explained that the Minister regretted exceedingly that he could not preside altogether at the sittings of the Conference; but, to tell the truth, it was wonderful how he managed to be there so much. He (the speaker) could assure them that the Minister was nearly distracted with work, and was not able to leave town until late at night, and had left express instructions that the first report of the Conference might be forwarded to him, in order that he might bring it under the notice of the farmers in his electorate.

Mr. KELLY moved,—"That a cordial vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Director of Agriculture, for his courtesy and ability in presiding over the sittings of the Conference."

This was seconded by Mr. PEARSON, supported by Mr. INGLIS, and carried by acclamation.

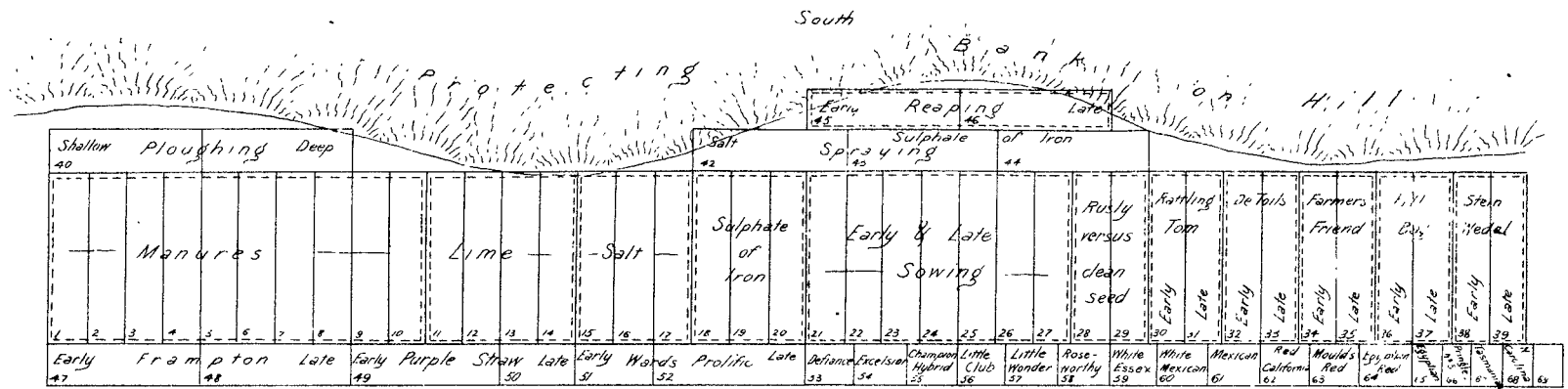
The DIRECTOR thanked the Delegates very much for their kind words.

Mr. FARRER (New South Wales), moved,—"That Delegates from Tasmania be invited to the next Conference."

Mr. INGLIS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The proceedings of the Conference then terminated.

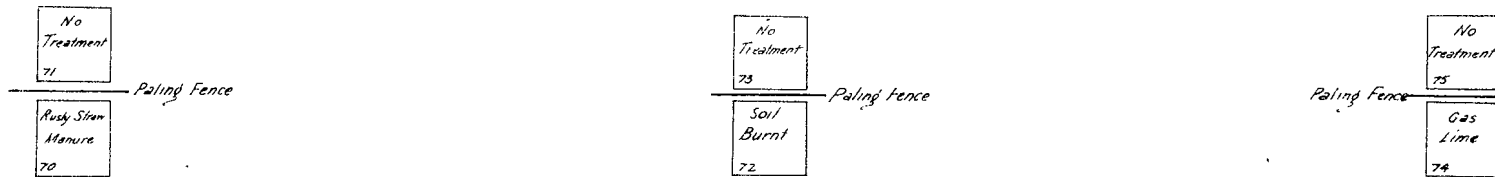
[One diagram.]



East

Plots 76 & 77 for testing effect of drainage
were on somewhat more elevated land some distance away.

West



(S. 320.)

North

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF

STATE FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1890,

BY

J. EDNIE-BROWN, J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S.,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

Presented to Parliament by Command.



SYDNEY: GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

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252-A -

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Forest Department, Sydney, 1 September, 1891.

To the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., the Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith my first Annual Progress Report upon State Forest Administration in New South Wales, together with various suggestions in regard to the Reorganisation and Working of the Department.

I may state, for the sake of record, that after having had the honor of being appointed by you to the position which I now hold, I began my duties as Head of the Department on the 1st July, 1890.

There are perhaps several matters referred to in this Report which are more or less already familiar to yourself and other Members of the Government, but as this is the first Report of the kind which I have the honor to lay before you, I consider it expedient to enter much more fully into details of matters in connection with Arboriculture than will be necessary in any future Annual Reports.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. EDNIE-BROWN,

Director-General of Forests.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT of State Forest Administration in New South Wales for the year 1890.

In consequence of pressure of departmental business in connection with the reorganization of the Forest Department of New South Wales, there has been some little delay in issuing the usual Annual Report.

In the following pages every endeavour has been made to give a clear statement of the prospects of this Colony in regard to the conservation of forests, as also the manner and circumstances requiring consideration for the future success of all undertakings by the Department.

In future an endeavour will be made to issue the Annual Report as early as possible, after the end of each Financial year, say about March.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

STATE CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.

Administration by the State Necessary.

THE wisdom of the policy of placing the forest lands of all settled countries under the immediate control of the State, has been fully demonstrated by practical experience during the last quarter of a century in India, America, Canada, Africa, and Australia. It is indispensable to the health, wealth, and prosperity of the community, and is undertaken in the ordinary course of events as part and parcel of the general function of government, but it is only in comparatively recent years that the responsibility has been fully recognised and accepted in Australia. The reason for the long delay is not apparent, but the necessity for the conservation of the forests is everywhere palpable, and indeed in every one of the Colonies where the pioneer has built himself a home he has to a large extent done so at the sacrifice of the primeval forest. Indeed the progress of civilisation in the Colonies has been marked by a wasteful desolation of timber everywhere in the forest country, to the subsequent injury of the climate, and the unavoidable deterioration of the natural and cultivated products of the soil. In carrying out their scheme of settlement, the early colonists conceived it necessary to clear the ground of the "weeds" that obstructed the progress of the plough and the production of cereals and other necessaries of life, and they did the work so thoroughly that there were very few of the original forests left intact when they had concluded. They did not stop to think nor to draw a discriminating line between the rate of advantage and disadvantage of their destructive progress, but swept on triumphantly over hill and dale, and in their haste to have the country available for the supply of their immediate wants, omitted to think of the future. They cleared away indiscriminately the crops which nature had placed upon the land from the earliest stage of the world's history, and made no provision for reproducing them. It was so in America; it is so to-day in many parts of Australia; and in the absence of a thorough system of State Conservation of the depleted forests the evil will increase in extent, as well as in its injurious consequences. The dense forests which were originally looked upon as so many evils and obstructions to settlement have since come to be recognised as necessary to the welfare of the communities, but it was not till the products became necessary for commercial and domestic purposes, and had to be produced at considerable expense in other markets, that the despoiler became conscious of the selfish unwisdom of his early courses, and temporarily stayed his hand. It is necessary, nay, imperative, that a stop should be put to indiscriminate clearing everywhere, and at once, and it is not possible for anyone but the Government to give effect to such an interdiction. A remedy could have been found for the destruction which has taken place in America in the adoption of a plan of setting certain portions of each district of its country apart and placing them in the hands of the governing powers at the time, but the opportunity was neglected, and the consequences have been most serious. New South Wales forests are capable of great development, and although there are large breadths of country utterly destitute of trees, the destruction of these still goes on in the same improvident manner as in those parts of the old world which are well stocked and densely covered with forests. In view, therefore, of this wholesale destruction of timber which is still going on on every hand, and as individuals are too grasping in their efforts to obtain wealth, regardless of the consequences which may befall the country in after years, to turn their attention to the planting and conservation of timber, it is incumbent upon the Government of the country, in the interest of the people,

people, to take the matter in hand, and by legislating for the preservation and conservation of a certain proportion of the indigenous forests, so that they may not altogether become a thing of the past, to carry out a practical and thoroughly comprehensive system of reforestation. Apart altogether from the beneficial influence of forests upon the climate of a country, and looking at the matter purely in the light of public utility, the conservation of the forests should receive the best attention of the Government of any country. The necessity exists as much in large coal-producing countries as in those where there is no coal at all, and though the question of cost and revenue should not be lost sight of any more than they should be made of first importance, there is no doubt whatever that in course of time the forests of New South Wales will prove a source of very large annual financial profit to the Colony. Such work can never be done by private individuals of their own accord,—they are too much engrossed in the management of their affairs to think of directing their energies towards securing a permanent benefit for unknown future generations. It is unquestionably the duty of the State to undertake the work and carry it out to a successful issue. While the Government is apathetic the people will do nothing, but when once the ball is set rolling, and forest conservation forms a part of the administrative policy of the Government, the force of example is so strong, and the desire for gain so general, that the matter will be taken up by private individuals, both as a means of speculation and for the purpose of improving the appearance and value of their properties. The Government of New South Wales having realised the necessity of undertaking the responsibility of replanting and conserving the forests of the Colony, the work is now proceeding vigorously, and good results may be looked forward to at no distant date.

The Commercial Value of Forests.

It is impossible to assess the commercial value of forests to a community: it is so enormous as to be absolutely incalculable, not only from a direct trading point of view, but also from the indirect benefits that are conferred upon the agricultural, pastoral, the dairying, and a variety of other important industries, and through them upon the general public. America has secured an opening in all the markets of the world, Old and New, by means of her timber products, and the Baltic Provinces have commanded, if they have not monopolised them for centuries. The properly planted and carefully conserved natural forests of a country are as gold mines, though more lasting in their character, and possess an inexhaustible and unassailable value of their own. At the present time hundreds of thousands of pounds are sent out of the country every year for timber, a very large portion of which might be obtainable in the forests of the Colonies, and the whole of which might be produced in New South Wales for a comparatively small annual expenditure. Nearly all the timber that is required for mining, fencing, railway, and firewood purposes can now be obtained from our own forests, and, with a little care, it would be possible to produce nearly all the timber, including the best hardwoods, which is required for building and manufacturing purposes. It will be seen at a glance what a wide field and extensive prospect there is for the forests of the Colony under a proper system of conservation. In this purely commercial aspect of the question, it is desirable that the replanting of the old, and the creation of new, natural forests in suitable localities should be the duty of every Government.

The Marketable Products of Forests.

There is almost no limit to the supply of good marketable timber in the present forests of the Colony, and it is within the scope of forest science not only to increase the supply, but also to greatly improve its quality, and, of course, its value in the open market. There is always a large demand for timber of various qualities and sizes for mining purposes in various districts of the Colony, and as the near supplies become exhausted through the absence of a thorough system of reforestation, the timbers have to be carried great distances, at largely increased prices, to the mining industry. A large number of the timbers now grown in our forests are suitable for building purposes, and might be utilised, thereby retaining the money now sent abroad; and the waste woods of the forests cast aside every year in the process of thinning the plantations, would more than supply all the posts and rails and firewood annually required, and would, at the same time, produce a very large revenue for the State Treasury. In no country in the world is so much fencing timber used as in these Colonies, where thousands of miles of posts and rails are put up every year either as new fences or for replacing decayed and useless old ones. In the construction and maintenance of the public railways there is a never ceasing demand for various descriptions of timber, for fencing, for construction of culverts and bridges, for sleepers and other works; but unless the forests are replanted and conserved, the supply which is now in abundance will give out, and it will be necessary to procure supplies from those who have been wiser in their day and generation. Experiments which have been made, and others now in progress show conclusively that there are a great many varieties of first-class timbers unutilised in our forests which will, when properly seasoned and carefully prepared, be equal to any of the timbers of the old world in the manufacture of household furniture of every description, and for the finest class of railway and vehicular carriage manufacture, but no doubt it will be some time before the old prejudices can be removed, and a wholesome taste cultivated amongst the general public for colonial timbers.

The effect of Forestration upon Climate.

Scientific observation and research have, in the course of the century, proved beyond the question of doubt, that large tracts of forest country have a direct, a lasting, and a beneficial effect upon the climate; that a wise process of reforestation not only increases but equalises the rainfall, purifies the atmosphere, subdues aridity, prevents sudden floods, and as a natural consequence greatly tends to encourage increased settlement and production from an active and prosperous people who practice it. The direct influence which large masses of trees have upon the atmospheric changes of a country is very marked, and very interesting, and is deserving of the careful consideration of all those who take an earnest practical interest in developing the large natural resources of the country. It is not necessary to travel back over the dull dreary pages of ancient or medieval history to find deplorable examples of decreasing rain, dried up rivers, extended deserts and arid plains resulting from the depletion and destruction of the natural forests, nor to discover striking instances where large areas have been transformed from barren hillsides and arid wastes into broad acres rich in golden harvests, and green pastures, and smiling, prosperous, happy homes, by the gradual process of reforestation; they are to be found in India, America, and in Canada without number, and in more recent years—and, of course, less
numerously—

numerously—in South Australia and some of the other Colonies. Practical reforestation is indeed a complete and unvarying natural process of irrigation devised by the creation, and may be carried out comprehensively with but very little trouble, and, in fact, without much expenditure if nature were only permitted to have a little more of her own way. In view of the importance of the subject of the effect of forests upon the climate of New South Wales, where there are such vast areas of barren, as well as of well timbered country, it is undesirable that it should be dismissed with merely a passing reference. The exigencies of the climate demand that the fullest and most careful attention should be paid to this particular aspect of the subject, if it is desired that good results should attend the efforts of the Government to restore the forests of the country and place them on a tolerably secure footing, above even those accidents “of flood and field” which have so often been attended with such disastrous results; and I propose to deal with it in short separate sections in the hope that it will more readily attract, and more clearly convey itself to all those whom it may concern in the agricultural, as well as in the pastoral areas.

Forests as Conservators and Irrigators.

In a general way the forest may be said to act as its own conservator in times of drought as well as in the winter season. It carefully gathers and stores up its supplies for its preservation when the rains are few, and in the longest and hottest summers the temperature of its shady trees is cool and pleasant, and most noticeably different from the unplanted open country beyond the shadow of its trees. The vegetation affects the constitution of the atmosphere, and every tree and every blade of grass in its measure contributes to the general effect. “The meteorological effect of a tiny leaf or a tiny moss scarcely perceptible by a hurried glance, or those of a single tree, may be inappreciable because infinitesimally small, but the effects produced by a forest with its countless trees, boughs, and leaves are most manifest.” The moisture which is absorbed by the trees from the soil is passed on and on from the extremities of the rootlets to the extremity of the smallest twigs, and on to the loftiest extremities of the branches, where a portion of it is given off through the leaves into the atmosphere, a portion is retained and deposited in the leaves, the barks, and the roots for future use, while a portion is returned to the earth. In this way vegetation has the effect of increasing the humidity of the atmosphere, and it is thus shown that the forest is designed by nature as a conservator and irrigator, and practical experience more than proves the general statement. It is not altogether necessary to this result that great masses of trees should be grown indiscriminately together, or that they should be grown in specially-defined parks, or areas fenced off from all the rest of the world. Good results will also accrue from planting the country roadsides with avenues of suitable trees, from planting rows of selected trees along the subdivisional fences on the farm or the sheep-run, and on the cattle station; from planting unoccupied odd corners here and there, from planting a fringe of cool shelter around the water-holes in the interior, also alongside the numerous lines of railway which subdivide the Colony into districts. The individual cost of such undertakings would be infinitesimally small, while the general result would be a great natural boon. There would be cool shades where there was formerly only sunshine and dense oppressive heat; there would be green pastures where there was formerly only dry plains and barren fields, and the atmosphere would be so affected that wholesome fresh food would be provided for man and beast out of its very purity and freshness.

Trees provide Shelter from Heat and Cold.

Most beneficial results are obtained from judicious tree-planting in the open country, not the least important among which is the generous protection they afford all descriptions of stock throughout the varying inclement seasons of the year. In the hottest summers—and the Australian summers are not to be trifled with in the interior—as in the depths of the bitterest winters, the sheep and cattle are sheltered from the extreme winds that sweep across the naked treeless plains with resistless fury during certain seasons, carrying death and destruction in their train. There are extensive tracts of most excellent and valuable country in New South Wales open to every blast of wind that blows, with the result that the pasture is poor and intermittent, and the crops, where there are any crops, are of the poorest and most indifferent description. Now, the planting of a few belts of trees here and there, apart altogether from the great blessings they would provide in the way of shade and shelter, would indeed “temper the wind to the shorn lamb,” and, in a more commercial and utilitarian sense, so improve the pasture as to largely increase the carrying capacity of the surrounding country. The effect of the shelter, as well as of the increased humidity of the atmosphere, upon the crops would be most marked. Practical experience has shown, wherever the experiment has been tried, that the planting of belts of timber through the dry open country of Australia has been that the hot winds, which at present are the very scourge of such country, so far as their effect upon vegetation is concerned, have very often been subdued altogether, but more often so softened and moderated by contact with the cooler atmosphere arising from the damper surface of the ground shaded by the trees, as to pass almost harmlessly over the country, and the crops were more certain, more luxuriant, and the ultimate yield proportionately larger. When the practical mind has had time to think the matter out, it must condemn the impetuosity that impelled the destruction of every vestige of timber from the face of the farm or station, and will at once set about reverting, in some small degree at all events, to the ordinary conditions of mother nature. In a most valuable work on “Forests and Moisture,” Dr. J. C. Brown points out, “It will generally be found that the temperature, both of the earth and of the atmosphere, is lower amidst abundant vegetation than in a barren, sterile, stony district; probably the heat being absorbed and retained in a latent form by the process of vegetation in the one case, while in the other it is reflected unchanged. In consequence of this, if a wind in any degree hotter blow over the district covered with trees, this wind is cooled down; its powers of holding water in a state of vapour is thereby diminished in a geometrical ratio with every fall of temperature, and a large deposit of moisture may follow in the form of dew, mist, or of rain.” In this way the shelter from the hot sun and the cool wind is made healthy, refreshing, and profitable.

Trees fertilise soils.

The fertilising influence of trees is very great, and supplies a sufficient reason in itself—if one were wanted—why an extensive national system of planting should be insisted upon, as far as possible, by the Governments of all the Colonies. It cannot be too often or too forcibly impressed upon the people who live

live in the settled towns, as well as upon those who live in the scattered districts, that nothing can be lost and no injury whatever can result from systematic tree-planting everywhere, while incalculable benefits must result to everybody in the community, either directly or indirectly, from the adoption of such a course. The absorption of water is a necessary concomitant of vegetation, and a very large proportion of vegetable matter is an indispensable ingredient of good agricultural soil. This element is provided in a large measure by the annual deposit of the leaves and bark of trees on the ground around and about the locality where they grow, which improves and enriches it. It is hardly necessary to point out that when the vegetable matter decomposes it amalgamates with the soil, and provides a porous and absorbent surface which retains and stores up the rains for the use of the trees in dry weather, instead of allowing the water to run away and lose itself in the sea. In another way the roots of trees planted upon hard clayey soils penetrate and spread in every conceivable direction, and make it easier for the small fibrous roots of cereals and other agricultural crops to prosper, when, under other conditions, they would probably not be able to exist at all, and would at the same time open up a way for the retention and percolation of the water, which would otherwise flow uninterruptedly over the stiff hard surface and leave no trace of its visitation behind it on the dry plains and barren uplands, where possibly its retention was of vital importance. In an able and well-known work on the advantages of restoring the forests, Mr. Marsh points out that there is good reason to believe that the surface of the habitable earth, in all the climates and regions which have been the abode of dense and civilised populations, was, with few exceptions, already covered with a forest growth when it first became the home of man. This is inferred from the extensive vegetable remains—trunks, br anches, roots, fruits, seeds, and leaves of trees—so often found in conjunction with works of primitive art; in the boggy soil of districts where no forests appear to have existed within the eras through which written annals reach; from ancient historical records, which prove that large provinces, where the earth has long been wholly bare of trees, were clothed with vast and almost unbroken woods when first made known to Greek and Roman civilisation; and from the state of much of North and South America, as well as of many islands, when they were discovered and colonised by the European race. Whenever a tract of country, once inhabited and cultivated by man, is abandoned by him and domestic animals, and surrendered to the undisturbed influences of spontaneous nature, its soil, sooner or later, clothes itself with herbaceous and arborescent plants, and at no long interval, with a dense forest growth. Indeed, upon surfaces of a certain stability and not absolutely precipitous inclination, the special conditions required for the spontaneous propagation of trees may all be negatively expressed and reduced to these three—exemption from defect or excess of moisture, from perpetual frosts, and from the depredations of man and browsing quadrupeds. Where these requisites are secured, the hardest rock is as certain to be overgrown with wood as the most fertile plain, though, for obvious reasons, the process is slower in the former than in the latter case. Lichens and mosses first prepare the way for a more highly organised vegetation. They retain the moisture of rains and dews, and bring it to act in combination with the gases evolved by their organic processes; in decomposing the surface of the rocks they cover, they arrest and confine the dust which the wind scatters over them, and their final decay adds new material to the soil already half formed beneath and upon them. A very thin stratum of mould is sufficient for the germination of seeds of the hardy evergreens and birches, the roots of which are often found in immediate contact with the rock, supplying their trees with nourishment from a soil deepened and enriched by the decomposition of their own foliage, or sending out long rootlets into the surrounding earth in search of juices to feed them. In referring to the same subject Waltershausen states that he found plains of volcanic sand and half subduced lava streams, which twenty years previously lay utter waste, covered with fine vineyards. The ashfield of 10 square miles above Nicolosi (on the slopes of Mount Etna), created by the eruption of 1669, which were still entirely barren in 1835, were in 1861–2 planted with vines almost to the summits of Monte Rosso, at a height of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Of course there are conditions essential to this success, one of the most important of which is an adequate but not excessive supply of water.

Evaporation Modified by Forests.

The absence of extensive, well cultivated, and thoroughly preserved forests throughout the Colonies is in a measure responsible for the excessive evaporation that takes place at all seasons of the year all over the country. It is a well ascertained fact that, through the exposed character of the country to the full powers of the sun's rays, the evaporation which takes place is abnormally large, and the consequence is that the rain, instead of being absorbed by the soil and the trees, is either carried away in floods or dissolved and carried away by a natural process of evaporation. Even in those districts of the Colonies where indigenous forests exist, the evaporation goes on in a very rapid manner in consequence of the sparse and scattered character of the trees and the absence of efficient shade, a defect which in many cases is a peculiar characteristic of Australian trees from the upright habit of their foliage. The absence of extensive never-failing rivers is due in a very large degree, too, to the excessive evaporation that goes on incessantly everywhere throughout this, and indeed the neighbouring Colony of Victoria. The forests exercise a considerable influence in modifying the evaporation of moisture from the soil by the shade which they provide; the shelter which they afford against drying winds, and, the general humidity of the atmosphere which they superinduce. M. Cézanne, in his *Suite to Etude sur les torrents des Hautes Alpes*, by M. Sourell, declares that "Forests exercise an appreciable influence on water courses, according as they promote or retard, to whatever degree it may be, evaporation"; and, again, "forests oppose themselves to evaporation, and, consequently, acquire for the ground the product of the rain." The general statements are supported by practical experience in the Colonies, and I am more strongly than ever of opinion that were there numerous judiciously organised forest plantations all over New South Wales,—plantations in which well-selected trees would be placed at such distances from each other as to effectually shade the ground from the sun and so modify the evaporation,—the rain would be absorbed into the ground to considerable depths by percolation, and having provided food and sustenance for the forests, would pass down and come out somewhere at a lower level as a natural stream or spring, and so on from place to place to induce humidity and encourage the growth of vegetation of every description. Practical experience in many parts of the world has shown that where large areas of forest land have been cleared, and the surface exposed to the rays of the sun, excessive evaporation has taken place, and the rainfall, which formerly fed many streams, has been carried away as already described, with the result that the streams and water-courses are ultimately dried up.

Forests

Forests Decrease and Control Floods.

The disastrous floods which have at one time and another overswept the greater portion of the surface of the Colony may in a general way be attributed to several particular causes, such for instance as the absence of an extended system of arable farming, the absence of large forest plantations, and the neglect to cultivate masses of trees in the dry districts. Damaging floods are periodical occurrences and quite characteristic of the Colony, and the explanation is to be found in the fact that the surface of the country, being very much exposed to the sun's rays, is baked and parched, so that when the heavy rains come on, the soil not being open and porous, the water is not absorbed, but flows on over the dry surface accumulating and gathering volume and force as it flows on the hillsides and in the hollows, so that by the time it reaches the plains it is a wild torrent, resistless and destructive along the whole length of its desperate course—sweeping away everything before it, as was recently experienced at Bourke. Effective remedies are at the service of the State, and may be applied with an assurance of success. In the first place more extensive tillage is necessary, and in the second extensive forests must be built up, not that the trees may act as barriers to the onsetting flood-water, but as so many mouths or agencies wherewith to absorb the waters immediately upon their falling upon the earth from the clouds, and so prevent their dangerous accumulation in the first instance. Everywhere, whenever the country becomes more settled and a larger extent of surface is broken up, the chance of sudden and destructive floods becomes proportionately reduced. The explanation of the fact is to be discovered in the subjoined generally well-accepted principles ;—(1) The rains are absorbed by the loose soil as they fall, and, being percolated gradually through it to considerable depths, are retained and diffused over the country in small streams; (2) the water being absorbed by the soil, more vapour is generated in the surrounding neighbourhood, and consequently the air becomes more moist, and forms an attraction for rain clouds—thus more rain falls upon the ground than formerly; and (3) the rain being taken into the soil and given out gradually as already explained, the accumulation of large bodies of water by it when heavy showers take place is reduced to a minimum. By growing large belts of timber, the trees with their shelter and the annual deposit of vegetable matter, the soil is rendered looser on the surface and of a more arable nature, and when the rains come, the water is taken more quickly into the ground and is given off gradually in the form of watery vapour, exhaled from the leaves of the trees and by the means of small streams. In the immediate neighbourhood of extensive tracts of forest country the danger of sudden floods is very greatly diminished. In the forest country of Canada heavy rain has fallen for ten or twelve hours at a time without either occasioning a flood or causing any appreciable rise in the rivers and streams. In the early experiences of America before her magnificent forests were depleted and destroyed, serious floods were practically unknown, while at the present time they are even more frequent and more destructive than could ever be possible in the case of the Australian Colonies. An excellent American authority on this subject, and whom I have frequently taken the liberty of quoting, says :—“Now, a body of timber is especially adapted for the retention of the rainfall. Suppose 12 inches of water falls in an open country, and the same amount in a forest in twenty-four hours. In the former instance, though the ground may be dry, it is impossible for it to take in this amount, probably not more than 5 or 6 inches. Now multiply the area of the watered region by 6 inches, and you have a flood of fearful magnitude—especially if the country is rolling. Let the same amount fall in a forest, you watch it as it falls. Ten thousand leaves on every tree catch and hold the drops, and when they strike the ground there are 6 inches of leaf-mould, and the ground itself for a foot in depth is very porous, the leaves hold it till the ground drinks it in; the old rotten logs are like sponges, and if the ground and mulch cannot retain it, all the roots seem to build dams to obstruct it, and though so much rain has fallen the streams are hardly swollen; and now we see the design of this surface cistern. The water begins to ooze out by slow degrees, and when the streams of the open country have run themselves dry, and the ground is baked for the want of more rain, the wooded streams are in their full flow. The navigation of our forest rivers is already affected by thoughtless destruction of the forests. When will we learn that God made trees for more purposes than the lumber in them?”

Forests are a Means to Equalise the Rainfall.

In those parts of the Colony where the forests have been cut down and cleared away, the rainfall is smaller and more irregular than in the timbered districts, and the fact is in a great measure due to the influence which the trees have upon the climate. The total rainfall is as heavy as in moister climates, but it is not equally distributed over the whole year, and there is in consequence either a feast or a famine—periods of excessive rain and periods of excessive and protracted drought. Experience has shown that countries which are thickly covered with trees have their rainfall spread over the whole year. In New South Wales a very small proportion of the whole area is covered with forests, and the rainfall is irregular, and unequally distributed. It often happens that as much rain falls in this country in two or three hours as would cover two days' steady drizzling in Great Britain, but it is not conserved, and consequently runs to waste, and not only is no advantage obtained but it frequently happens that the rain that is prayed for proves a source of destruction to life and property when it comes. Mr. Marsh, in referring to this aspect of the subject, says :—“We cannot positively affirm that the total annual quantity of rain is even locally diminished or increased by the destruction of the woods, though both theoretical considerations and the balance of testimony strongly favour the opinion that more rain falls in wooded than in open countries; an important conclusion, at least, upon the meteorological influence of forests, is certain and undisputed—the proposition, namely, that within their own limits and near their own borders they maintain a more uniform degree of humidity in the atmosphere than is observed in cleared grounds. Scarcely can it be questioned that they tend to promote the frequency of storms, and, if they do not augment the amount of precipitation they probably equalise its distribution through the different seasons.”

Forests attract Rain-clouds.

There can no longer be any doubt in the minds of those who have taken the trouble to study the subject, that large forests do really attract the rain-clouds. It is beyond the question of a doubt—it is a well-ascertained fact. It is true, as Harland Coultas, an American writer, points out, that the ocean, winds, and woods, may be regarded as the several parts of a great distillatory apparatus. The sea is the boiler, in which the vapour is raised by the solar heat. The winds are the grinding tubes, which carry the vapour to the forests, where lower temperature prevails; the vapour is condensed, and showers of rain

are

are distilled from the cloud masses by the woods beneath them. It is not contended that the trees themselves attract the rain, but that this is the general effect produced by large bodies of trees. Treated scientifically, it is shown that these effects are produced (1) by the shade of the trees lowering the temperature of the earth; (2) the atmosphere hovering immediately above the trees is consequently lower than that in any other part of the country adjoining, which may be clear of vegetation, and, it therefore follows as a natural sequence that if hot winds blow over a plantation they will be cooled sooner, and their moisture condensed upon coming in contact with the cold, humid atmosphere hanging about the trees, and as their power of holding water in a condition of vapour is sensibly diminished in a certain ratio according to the fall of temperature, the result is a deposit on the ground of either rain, mist, or dew; and again clouds containing vapour which have blown over dry ground heated by the sun, where the air is in consequence highly rarified and warmer than the clouds, these evaporate, and dissolving, vanish; but should these clouds come in contact with the cooler air above masses of trees, they become over-charged with moisture, and rain is the result. This is not a solitary experience in the Colonies, but has been described by all the best authorities in all the forest countries of the old world.

Forests Subjugate Aridity.

One of the great advantages of forestration is the subjugation of aridity, if such a term may be applied to the process of transforming a dry arid plain into a fertile and habitable region. Aridity is the dry rot of the treeless plains, and is only to be subjugated by the growth of belts of well selected timber throughout the denuded country. It has been shown that large bodies of trees have an appreciable influence in attracting rain-clouds, equalising the rainfall and keeping up a continual state of moisture, and if such an effect could now be produced on the burning plains around Wentworth, Hay, Bourke, and Wilcannia, for instance, it would produce a national revolution of prosperity throughout Australasia. By planting arid tracts with properly proportioned belts of timber here and there, the results would be obtained of a lower temperature, the arrest of hot winds, the provision of shelter for stock, more frequent rains, the impossibility of serious floods, and the production of a more humid climate generally, which would really transform the barren plains into gardens, and make them more suitable for agricultural and pastoral purposes. This result can be achieved at very small cost in the way of labour and in a very short space of time.

Some General Effects of Forestration.

The most important of the many primary effects produced by forestration is the increased humidity of the climate, because upon it depends to a very large extent the growth and expansion of the forest itself as well as the success of the surrounding vegetation. The process has already been explained. The water which is taken up from the earth by the trees through their myriads of roots is exuded again through the leaves into the atmosphere, where it forms into clouds, and if not deposited on the ground as rain by some counter-balancing atmospheric influence, is wafted across the country cooling the air and keeping up a supply of heavy dews which refresh and invigorate the vegetable life. The green moist foliage prevents the increase of the sun's rays by radiation, and by so reducing the chances of evaporation the humidity of the climate is maintained. The picturesque effects produced by planting the streets and squares and public reserves, as well as the open country districts, with ornamental as well as commercially useful trees, need hardly be referred to, as every body must have at one time or another remarked the agreeable difference which a country well stocked with timber presents to one where arboriculture has not been either practised or encouraged. Where the trees are planted the country looks warm and comfortable, clothed and picturesque; where there are no trees everything is either cold or hot and uncongenial, barren and unproductive-looking. But apart altogether from the picturesque, the production of trees is a commercial benefit to the community, and therefore on the most commonplace utilitarian grounds it is desirable that no possible opportunity should be missed to plant a useful tree wherever a vacant spot of seemingly useless ground can be found to hold it. In one case there are luxuriant crops and fine arborous retreats for stock, while in the other the crops and the stock are subject to every inclement change of the weather, and suffer a serious depreciation in their market value in consequence. In another aspect the forests purify the air by absorbing the carbonic acid gas produced by animal life, and other forms of natural combustion. The leaves of the trees separate the carbon from the oxygen, and while the carbon is retained as food the oxygen is emitted into the air and utilised for sustaining animal life. The grasses which arise from the rank growths of aquatic vegetation in low-lying and swampy parts of the country have a deleterious effect upon animal life, producing insidious, and very often fatal diseases. The danger may be removed; if not altogether, at least to a very large extent, by planting such trees as the Tasmanian blue-gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), and of course the more large timber that can be planted in and about such swamps the purer is the surrounding atmosphere for man and beast. These are some of the general benefits and effects which result from the planting of trees, and it is to be hoped that they will fully impress themselves upon the minds of the general public of the Colony.

SECTION I.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Introduction.

1. It is not an easy matter to state with certainty when the subject of Forest Conservation was first brought before the Parliament of New South Wales, and who by; and in regard to records of the past I may state that considerable loss was suffered by the Forest Branch in maps and records through the fire which consumed the Garden Palace, in 1882.

2. On the 4th of March, 1870, Commander Onslow asked, "Do the Government intend proclaiming any timber reserves, seeing the price of railway sleepers is increasing, and the difficulty of obtaining them becoming greater?" To which the reply was, "No such measure has as yet been considered."

When forest conservation first brought before Parliament. Loss of records.

Question in Parliament. Commander Onslow 870

3. On the 14th January, 1874, Mr. Lackey asked, "Do the Government intend to introduce any measure for the more effectual protection of the timber forests throughout the Colony, and more particularly those of the northern rivers." Mr. Sutherland replied,—“It is considered the reserves referred to may be effectually protected under the existing law. The Government have the matter under consideration, with a view to appointing special Forest Rangers.”

Question by Mr Lackey, 1874.

4. In 1871 the first timber reserves were proclaimed to protect forests in the Murray River and Clarence River districts, but it was not till 1875 that any special officers were appointed to supervise them. Other reserves were made in course of time, until they numbered some 461 in 1881, with an approximate area of 3,401,447 acres, 250 of these reserves being proclaimed exempt from the operation of ordinary timber licenses.

First timber reserves proclaimed.

5. In 1877 and 1878 regulations were made regarding the cutting of forest timber.

Regulations framed.

6. In its early stages the Forest Branch appears to have been worked under the then "Occupation of Lands Branch" up to September, 1878, when it was transferred to the Department of Mines, and continued thereunder till 1st January, 1888.

The Forest Branch under various Departments.

7. On the 21st of April, 1881, Mr. Henry Kendall was appointed Inspector of Forests. He died on the 1st September, 1882, and on the 1st December following, Mr. John Duff was appointed as his successor.

Appointment of Mr. Kendall. He is succeeded by Mr. Duff.

8. On the 1st of January, 1888, the Forest Branch once more was taken in charge by the Department of Lands, and continued thereunder until the 17th of April, 1889, when it was taken over by the Colonial Secretary's Department, under which jurisdiction it still remains.

The Forest Branch under the Department of Lands, 1888, taken over by Colonial Secretary's Department, 1889.

9. Upon my appointment as Director-General of the Department, Mr. Duff was allowed to retire under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

Appointment of J. Ednie Brown as Director-General of Forests.

10. From the foregoing sketch of the early stages of the Forest Branch it will be seen that, as an important Government institution, it has had an existence of some vicissitude, struggling through official apathy and want of public recognition, until Sir Henry Parkes recognised the necessity and utility of such a branch being placed upon the proper basis of a Government Department.

Necessity and utility of Forest Branch recognised.

11. To arrive at that proper basis necessary for the successful administration of Forest Land Reserves, it is, however, yet necessary to evolve out of the crude forms and regulations of the old Forest Branch a new system, more in accord with our present growing requirements and modern advancement. I, therefore, append the following recommendations for the Reorganisation of the Department.

New regulations necessary.

*12. After careful consideration of the whole subject of the Reorganisation, or, what may more properly be designated the Organisation of the Department of Forests of New South Wales, I have for the present to indicate, in, perhaps, a somewhat cursory manner, the following as a basis upon which it should be established.

Introduction.

13. In the first place—in order to give the Director-General and his staff that footing which is essential to the proper conservation, protection, utilisation, and extension of the forests of the Colony, it is absolutely necessary that a Forest Act should be passed and so become law, as briefly outlined in another section of this report.

Forest Act necessary.

14. Should this proposed Bill be passed by Parliament, I would suggest that to carry its provisions out properly, something like the following should form a basis upon which to formulate a controlling and executive staff.

Basis upon which controlling and executive staff should be formulated.

1st. That the Department should in Parliament be represented by a Minister, either individually, as Commissioner of Forests, or that the functions attached thereto should be combined with those of the Colonial Secretary who would also be designated Commissioner of Forests.

2nd. That there be properly and systematically established in Sydney a Department designated the Department of Forests, under the control of the Commissioner of Forests.

A. The Staff.

15. The Controlling, Executive, Protective, and Office staff of the Department should consist of the following:—

Members of the staff.

Director-General of Forests.
Secretary and Clerical Staff.
Consulting Botanist.
Relieving Officer.
Conservators of Forests.
Foresters.
Nurserymen.
Forest Guards.
Cadets.
Permanent labourers.

B. Duties of Officers.

16. The Director-General of Forests should have the immediate control of the whole working of the Department; appointment of all the officers of the Department; the employment of all labour in connection therewith; the disposal of all the timber and other forest products in connection with the Department; the letting or leasing of the grazing of the forests, and generally to conduct these upon a thorough commercial basis, subject at all times of course to the approval of the Commissioner of Forests.

Powers of the Director-General.

17. So that the carrying out of the proposals as set out in the foregoing paragraph be satisfactorily accomplished, it would be essential that the Director-General have direct and personal communication with the controlling Minister as well as officially through the Principal Under Secretary.

Director-General to have direct and personal communication with controlling Minister.

18.

* Several of the above recommendations have already been carried out.

The secretary.
Immediate control of clerical matters.

Subdivisions of Colony. Conservators of forests.

Foresters.

Forest Guards.

Forest Nurseries.

Nurseries under immediate control of Director-General.

Qualified labourers.

Officers absent on leave. Relieving officer.

Classification of indigenous flora, &c. Consulting botanist.

Forest cadets. School of Forestry.

Forest Act necessary for proper working of Department. Regulations to be amended under any circumstances. Proposed regulations.

Two classes of forests.

Reserved forests.

Unreserved forests.

Outline of regulations.

By-laws for each forest or district.

By-laws to be gazetted

18. Under the Director-General, a Secretary of the Department should be appointed, he having the immediate direction of all clerical matters emanating from him.

19. The Colony should be subdivided into three or more districts over which Conservators of Forests should be appointed; the duties of these officers being the inspection of the work of the various Foresters who might be appointed to look after certain forests within a defined district, and report to the Director-General in regard to the various matters that come under their notice and supervision.

20. Foresters would as indicated have certain forests within defined districts under their control, to whom the selling of timber and a general conservation of the forests would be entrusted; all communications from Foresters would be forwarded to the Head Office through the respective Conservator of Forests.

21. Upon reserves whose areas would exceed say 10,000 acres in extent, Forest Guards should be appointed; these would be stationed upon their respective reserves, and would generally supervise and attend to the measuring of timber before removal, the thinning of the indigenous trees, and the formation of any plantations which might be decided upon under the direction of the Forester of the district, who would of course be directed by, subject and responsible to the Director-General.

22. There should be several forest nurseries formed in various parts of the Colony, in order that trees of suitable kinds, both indigenous and exotic, might be raised for planting out in such sites and situations as they are suitable for.

23. These nurseries would be under the immediate control of the Director-General; but generally supervised by specially trained and experienced nurserymen.

24. A certain number of picked and thoroughly qualified labourers would be kept in such districts where their services would be permanently required in planting, thinning, pruning, &c., and these would be under the control of the Foresters or Nurserymen as the case might be in their respective districts.

25. With such a staff of officers as has just been indicated, it is only reasonable to expect that during each year a number of the superior class would apply for and procure leave of absence for a certain time under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. Hitherto no provision has been made when such leave has been granted to place some one in charge during the absence of any such officer. That temporary overlooking of a district in the absence of the permanent officer is absolutely necessary there can be no doubt, and in order to provide for such contingency I propose that an officer be appointed upon the staff to take the position of Relieving Officer; such being available for taking up the position of conservator, forester, and forest-guard, as the case may be. Under any circumstances, whether these recommendations be carried out or not, such an appointment is absolutely necessary and under the present system I propose making provision for such an appointment.

26. In order to generally assist the Director in the classification of the indigenous flora of the Colony; the production of bulletins, pamphlets, &c., in connection with the flora of the Colony; the issue of the important and instructive publication of the "Forest Flora of New South Wales," which of itself will extend over many years to come, and which production has already been approved of by the Government, it is essential that an officer be appointed to assist in this work, and therefore a Consulting Botanist should form a member of the staff.

27. In order that the efficiency of the staff be kept up, it is most desirable that a number of young men possessing the necessary qualifications in education, physique, and general training, should be appointed, so that by their gradual tuition in the various branches of the Department, either through the proposed School of Forestry or otherwise, as the case may be, they may be at hand to fill vacancies as these occur. I propose, therefore, that the necessary provision for these should be made.

C. Proposed new Regulations.

28. It is of course necessary, in order to arrive at the proper working of the forests under the Department, that the Forest Act (as briefly outlined in this Report) should become law.

29. But should this Bill not be passed by Parliament, it will at all events be absolutely necessary that the Regulations under the present Crown Lands Act be altered and amended.

30. Whether, therefore, the Bill be passed or not, the following is an outline of the regulations which I propose should form the basis of the future management of the Department, even under the present Crown Lands Act.

31. The forests of the Colony should be divided into two classes, viz. :—

1. Reserved forests.
2. Unreserved forests.

32. Reserved forests would consist of those which were properly surveyed and demarcated, and set apart under *Gazette* Proclamation for all time to come, as the property of the Forest Department; to be used by it for the purpose of forest conservation, or the planting of indigenous or exotic trees, as the Department might determine.

33. Unreserved forests would consist of those portions of Crown lands upon which timber is growing naturally, and which timber it would be desirable to utilise in the interests of the State before the land was laid open for settlement. At present the regulations under the Crown Lands Act apply to all forests in the Colony.

34. Regulations should be framed which are outlined as follows, although it might be found necessary to make separate regulations for the two classes of forests, in order that these might not interfere with the proper settlement of the latter.

35. Each forest, or district of forests, should have, by By-Laws, a separate and distinct Code of Timber Regulations which would only be applicable to it or them as the case might be.

36. By-laws for each forest or district of forests should be gazetted as required; and any alterations deemed necessary to such By-Laws should also be gazetted from time to time as found necessary.

37. All live trees previous to sale should be marked by the Forester or such other officer as might be appointed to do so. The official mark should consist of a chip taken off one side of the tree into the wood, and the spot thus exposed, marked or branded F.D. in distinctive characters. Each tree should be cut above that portion of it so marked. In all cases, growing and standing trees would be sold either singly to individuals as might be required or in lots by public auction as might be deemed advisable. Manner of dealing with trees for sale.
38. In either of these cases the trees would be marked by the Forester in charge, and sold at an upset price at a valuation based upon its quality and proximity to market. Trees marked by Forester to be sold at upset prices or valuation. Trees sold at risk of purchaser.
39. Trees marked and sold would afterwards be at the entire risk of the purchaser, but he would not be allowed to cut the trees until a proper settlement for the same had been made to the satisfaction of the Forester or other officer in charge.
40. The trees having been marked, measured, and sold, the particulars of the transaction would be entered by the Forester in a book kept for the purpose, which would have to be duly signed and accepted as correct by the purchaser. Particulars of sales to be kept by Forester.
41. In all cases a specified time might be allowed for the removal of the trees, and such time would be entered in the book of acceptance. In several cases it might, no doubt, be found from various causes, that the purchaser would fail to remove the trees within the period agreed upon, and it might therefore be understood that it was optional for the Forester to declare the timber forfeited or to give an extension of time for its removal as the Department might determine. Time allowed for removal of trees.
42. Persons desiring to remove timber from forests should be required to procure a *residence permit* from the Forester, so that his *bona fides* as a timber getter might be ascertained upon application by any officer of the Department. These residence permits would be issued at a nominal charge at the rate of, say, one shilling per month per man. Such authorised persons might erect temporary huts upon such sites as might be approved of by the Forester or other officer in charge. Residence permits.
43. Sites for the erection of saw-mills would be granted if desirable on payment of, say, 10 shillings per acre per annum, but no one site should be given of more than 10 acres in extent. On such sites the holders would be entitled to erect temporary camps, huts for labourers employed by them, stabling, &c., and to sink wells. All stacking of timber in connection with such saw-mills would have to be within the boundaries of their prescribed areas, and where necessary, saw-mill proprietors would be required (under forfeiture of site for non-compliance), to form ploughed, or burned fire brakes round such sites. Saw-mills, stacking of timber.
44. Dead timber lying upon the ground should be sold in area lots, or at such rates per load as might be deemed desirable by the Forester. Sale of dead timber
45. Any person or persons who acted contrary to the regulations of the Forest Department, should be dismissed from a forest without having any cause of appeal. Persons acting in contravention of by-laws.
46. In order that in forests of any considerable extent, matured timber might be utilised in a systematic manner, and the Natural Regeneration of the indigenous timber have a fair chance of progressive renovation; the system as regards their treatment should be in blocks as recommended in the section of this Report dealing with the Murray River Forests. Treatment of forests.
47. Licenses for the stripping of wattle bark should henceforth be discontinued, both upon State Forests and Crown lands. Licenses for wattle stripping.
48. In lieu of these, a systematic register of all Wattle Lands should be kept at the Head Office, which would indicate in each year such portions of these as might be available for stripping purposes during any one year. At the beginning of each stripping season, the Department would advertise in the *Government Gazette*, and in the local papers of the respective districts, such areas of wattle country as might be available for stripping during that year. These would be subdivided into blocks of various sizes according to the quantity of wattle which might be growing upon them, and they would be offered by auction at an upset price per block, at the nearest postal town. Should these blocks not be purchased at the said auction sale; it would then be within the province of the Department to dispose of the blocks privately. Areas of wattle lands to be sold.
49. The conditions upon which the stripping of wattles upon these blocks would be permitted would be published before the sale. Conditions under which stripping wattle allowed.
50. In all cases the price agreed upon for the purchase of any one block of wattles should be paid upon the fall of the hammer, and in the case of private sale, previous to operations being commenced. Sales on cash terms.
51. Such, therefore, is a brief outline upon which the new regulations of the Department should be framed. It is perhaps almost unnecessary to remark that the regulations as at present in force are utterly inadequate to meet the exigencies of this important branch of the political economy of this Colony. These latter were no doubt framed in good faith, and have undoubtedly done much towards checking that immense destruction of Nature's crop upon our land, which, unfortunately, has become proverbial in this and other portions of the Australian Continent. In these latter days, however, when the country is becoming more densely populated, and our timbers and barks are becoming more generally recognised as a valuable asset to the State, it is undoubtedly incumbent upon the authorities to adopt still more stringent means towards the protection of the present crop and its permanent reproduction. To this end, therefore, I have, after very careful consideration, to suggest that the time has now arrived when a departure from the old system should be made, and I think that new regulations, based upon the lines briefly indicated, would meet the present requirements of the case. Present regulations inadequate. Necessity for stringent measures.

SECTION II.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSED FOREST BILL.

Acts under which Forest Department now worked.

52. At present the operations of the Department are carried out under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the Crown Lands Act of 1889. It is found, however, that these Acts do not give the necessary powers to attain the proper management of our forests. I have, therefore, respectfully to suggest that a Bill be framed and brought before Parliament to meet the case. With this view I recommend that the following should constitute its principal features:—

Repeal of regulations under Crown Lands Act

53. A.—That all those Regulations under the Acts referred to, relating to Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Reserves, and all other regulations which have been framed thereunder should be repealed. That such repeal shall not affect any rights, interests, or liabilities at present created or existing under these Acts.

Reserves and quarries to continue such under New Act.

54. B.—That all the reserves and quarries hitherto declared under these Acts shall continue to be such under the New Act, but that in future these reserves should be classified under the designation of *Reserved* and *Un-reserved* forests, as follows:—

Classification of forests.

1. Reserved forests—to mean any lands which shall be specially proclaimed or set apart for the purposes of forest conservation and planting.
2. Unreserved forests—to refer to un-sold timbered Crown lands the timber upon which shall be dealt with by the Forest Department until such time as they may be required for settlement.

Powers, rights, and trusts vested in Colonial Secretary.

Powers under same.

55. C.—That all powers, rights, and trusts pertaining to the Department in regard to its estates and property generally shall be vested in the Colonial Secretary for the time being as its Ministerial head, who shall also be designated the Commissioner for Forest Lands, and by that title have perpetual succession, and be able to deal with all necessary cases in the various Courts of Law, as might arise in connection with the Department; to have sole right to deal with in such manner as he may think fit, all lands designated Reserved Forests, and to lease these or any other property whatsoever belonging to the Department; and to apply and dispose of all such moneys as shall be annually voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Act, and to enter into all contracts as he may think necessary for the proper carrying out of the Act; and to make such Regulations as he may deem desirable for the sale and disposal of the timber and other products upon them.

Appointment, formation, and powers of the Department.

56. D.—That the Department shall be a properly constituted one, as a Sub-department to that of the Colonial Secretary's, with its offices in Sydney; and that it shall be under the immediate control of the Director-General of Forests, who shall have full power under the Colonial Secretary in regard to all details of management, the disposal of timber, the employment of officers and labourers, and generally to conduct the business of the Department.

Planting of forest trees.

57. E.—In order to encourage the planting of what is known as the tree-less or western plains of the Colony, provisions should be made under the Act, authorising the Department to give a bonus of so much per acre for any portion of such lands which may be properly planted and cared for under its supervision.

Penalties and legal procedure

58. F.—Provision should be made for prescribing the legal procedure, fines, and penalties necessary for the carrying out of the Act.

SECTION III.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC FORESTRY, AND AN ARBORETUM.

Difficulties in dealing with forest conservation.

59. One of the principal difficulties to contend with in dealing with Forest Conservation in these Colonies is undoubtedly that of the lack of material in men having a thorough practical knowledge of all detail works in connection with a thorough system of forest conservation and the formation of plantations.

Necessity for a staff of men with practical training.

60. It is, of course, possible at any time to obtain the services of fairly educated bushmen, and others suitable for carrying out some of the many necessary outside duties in connection with the proper organisation of the Department, but to have officers capable of and being in touch with the Director-General in the practical administration of the whole working of the Department, it is absolutely essential that he have at his command a body of officers who have had a thorough practical training in all works pertaining to the science of Arboriculture.

Necessity for a school of forestry.

61. Looking, therefore, at the great future and possibilities of Arboriculture in this Colony alone, it is necessary at this early stage of the Department's organisation to point out and very strongly recommend to the Government the absolute necessity which exists for the establishment of a School of Forestry, in order to provide for a supply of officers whose training has been such as to qualify them for the position of Nursery-men, Cadets, Forest Guards, Foresters, and Forest Inspectors.

Other colonies require practical foresters.

62. It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to remark that the other colonies of Australia are as much in need of practical foresters as New South Wales, and there is no reason why, by the means of this proposed School of Forestry, we should not entertain the idea of providing a staff of officers for the various Forest Departments of all the Colonies. The indigenous timbers of New South Wales are of a character so varied, its forests are so much more extensive than those in any other sub-division of Australia, and its climate in regard to rainfall, and the various phases in connection with altitude, are such that, in my opinion a School of Forestry here would be a natural outcome of our position in connection with the now recognised importance of the subject of Arboriculture in Australia.

63. In connection with such a school it would, as a matter of course, be necessary to have a properly organised Arboretum, where, as far as possible, the various timber trees of Australasia, as well as those trees from other parts of the world, which it is desired should be introduced into these colonies, would be represented. Necessity for an arboretum.

64. This Arboretum would be used in connection with the educational matters taken up by the school, and thus the cadets, before leaving the institution, would become thoroughly and practically acquainted with the various trees with which they would have to deal when they came to be appointed to positions of trust in the Department. Arboretum to be used in connection with education of foresters.

65. In order to be in touch with, and readily at the command of the head officer of the Department in Sydney, it would be advisable that the School, Museum, and Arboretum should be as near to the Metropolis as possible. School, museum, and Arboretum.

66. There are near Rookwood some 1,400 acres of land and a number of buildings belonging to the Government which were some years ago set apart for reformatory purposes, but which have not as yet been utilised. Rookwood, 1,400 acres available.

67. Should the Government entertain the proposals herein set forth, and with a view to economy, I would recommend that these lands and buildings, or at least a portion of them, be devoted to the establishment of the proposed School of Forestry, Museum, and Arboretum. Recommendations for proposed school, museum, and arboretum.

68. The necessity for such an institution becomes very apparent from the fact that, in the teachings in our primary schools, there is at present no effort made other than that of the establishment of Arbor Days to introduce the study of Arboriculture. Necessity for such an institution.

69. In view of the fact, which I think cannot be questioned, that Australasia has many natural advantages for forest cultivation and conservation, and also that she has large tracts of country upon which there is no indigenous forest growth, the need of scientific training upon such matters is very manifest. Australia has many natural advantages for forest conservation.

70. It may here be stated, in support of my recommendation, that the manifold effects of large areas of forest lands are very remarkable, and hence their special interest to Australia, which, as a country generally, is prominent in possessing mountain plateaux, and districts, humid, tropical, temperate, dry; and inland plains, remarkable for their hot, sandy wastes, and areas subject to inundations and disastrous floods. Large and varied areas of forest lands.

71. From the records of scientific forestry we find that wonderful effects have been produced in the reclamation of sandy wastes by the production of trees and subsequent growth of herbage. Wonderful results by planting sandy wastes.

72. We also find that tree-planting upon mountain slopes act as a means of averting the destructive consequences of torrents, and that benefits may be derived from the planting of certain kinds of trees *Eucalyptus globulus*, for instance, in order to counteract the malarial influences of low-lying and marshy country. Benefits are derived from planting certain trees.

73. Then, again, as is more fully entered into in another section of this report, we find that the subject of forestry is an important one to any country; in that forests affect very materially the rainfall and general humidity of its climate. Forestry important to any country.

74. It will, from the preceding remarks, be at once evident that the scientific and practical study of Arboriculture should form a prominent feature in the education of our rising generation, and that the matter is deserving of the very serious attention of the Government. Necessity for a scientific and practical study of arboriculture.

75. Supposing a School of Forestry were established, it is sufficient for the present to indicate briefly the outlines of the Institution, both theoretical and practical, which I would propose should be carried out in connection with it. Theoretical and practical outlines for School of Forestry.

76. The inside instruction would consist of matters in connection with the following subjects:— Instruction.

1. Arithmetic.
2. Geometry.
3. Mensuration, surveying, and planning.
4. Forest mathematics and measurement of trees and timber.
5. Erection of buildings.
6. Water conservation by dams, wells, tanks, &c.
7. Forest botany.
8. Physiology of tree vegetation.
9. Forest chemistry.
10. Formation and nature of earth and soils.
11. Forest conservation.
12. Forest laws.
13. Forest administration.
14. Correspondence and general routine of office work.

77. The outside or purely practical work would consist of the following:— Practical work

1. The selection of tree seeds.
2. Their treatment before sowing.
3. How to sow them.
4. When to sow them.
5. Treatment of the young plants.

- a.* Deciduous.
- b.* Evergreen.
- c.* Indigenous.
- d.* Exotic.
- e.* Hardy.
- f.* Tender.

Arboretum :
Subjects re-
ceiving special
attention.

78. The formation of an Arboretum, and in connection with this, special attention would be paid to —

- a.* Soil suitable to each species.
- b.* Situation and aspect suitable for each kind of tree.
- c.* Treatment as regards thinning and pruning.
- d.* The general management of plantations in the various stages of their growth.

Dealing with
timber gener-
ally.

79. The felling of trees and the various methods in connection with this operation.

- 6. The measurement of standing and felled timber in the rough.
- 7. The measurement of timber by cube, superficial, and lineal processes.
- 8. The economy and utilisation of the timber.
- 9. Practical surveying.
- 10. Draining.
- 11. Ploughing.
- 12. Hole sinking.
- 13. Fencing.

Plants and the
systems of
planting.

80. Practical planting of plants raised under the following systems :—

- a.* Open root.
- b.* In bamboo tubes.
- c.* In pots.

So
seeds.

81. The formation of plantations by the system of sowing the seeds in the sites which the trees are intended to permanently occupy.

- a.* By broadcast sowing.
- b.* In drills.

The sawing and
transport of
timber and
means to pro-
tect plantations
from fire.
Qualifications
necessary for
admission to
School of
Forestry.

82. The sawing of timber for various purposes, with the view to its proper utilisation; the most economic methods for the transport of timber to the saw-mill and to market; the proper manner by which to protect plantations by brakes from their possible destruction by fire.

83. With regard to the qualifications required for admission to the School of Forestry, something like the following conditions would be necessary :—

- a.* Applicants not to be over 25 years of age, and not under 16 years.
- b.* That they should hold a certificate from their previous schools as to proficiency in reading, writing, and ordinary arithmetic; and as to character.

84. The students would be divided into two classes, as follows :—

Two classes of
students.

- 1st. Those studying with a view to seek service in the Forestry Departments of the various colonies.
- 2nd. Those studying for general information in connection with the subjects treated.

Resident and
non-resident
students.

85. The students would be

- a.* Resident.
- b.* Non-resident.

Terms for
admission to
School of
Forestry.

86. The terms upon which the students would be admitted to the Institution may, for the present be briefly indicated as something like the following :—

- a.* That resident students be charged £50 per annum.
- b.* That non-resident students be charged an annual sum of £25 for the education received.

Out-door work-

87. The regulations of the School would insist upon the students doing at least five hours of actual out-door work per day when required.

Allowance for
actual labour,

88. When labour of this kind is executed it will be credited to each student at the rate of 6d. per hour, and supposing that students worked five hours per day for 200 days in the year the result would be that those non-resident would clear themselves of any liability to the institution, whilst those who might be resident in the school would only have for their education, board and residence, a sum of £25 to pay.

Practical work
compulsory.

89. It would be compulsory for all students to do practical work, and as this would be to a large extent reproductive, the Institution would not be a burden upon the State.

Course of
instruction, one
year.

90. The course of instruction would be limited to one year, and according as the respective students took an interest in the work and passed a critical examination in all matters connected with forestry, so would diplomas be issued to them as to their proficiency in the subjects which they were taught; and drafted as might be required into positions in the Department, or recommendations made in regard to them in connection with similar Departments in other colonies.

91. The officers of the proposed school would be the [Director-General of Forests in full charge of the whole, and who would personally take up the following subjects:—
- Officers of proposed School.
Director-General in full charge.
- State Forest Economy.
Management of Forests.
Forest Botany.
Forest Conservation.
Forest Laws.
Forest Administration.
92. A Principal of the school under the Director, whose duties would consist of conducting the establishment generally and of teaching the students arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, surveying, chemistry, measurement of trees and timber, &c.
- A Principal of the school conducting the establishment generally.
Professor of general sciences and a practical expert.
93. A professor of general sciences, and a practical expert in all outside work.
94. Each of these officers would give the necessary lectures in connection with the various subjects entrusted to them.
- Officers give necessary lectures.
Subjects proposed sufficient for a commencement.
95. Such are the outlines, which, if followed, would give us the foundation of a School of Forestry for Australia, and although perhaps not very comprehensive, I think the subjects proposed to be dealt with would be sufficient for the present to start this very desirable Institution.
96. In connection with this proposed establishment it will be necessary to have, both for its educational purposes and for the information of the public generally, a building set apart for a Museum of Economic Forestry, in which the various timbers not only of Australia, but also of those exotic timbers which are used in our various industries and constructive works would be exhibited.
- Building required for a Museum of Economic Forestry.
97. In this Museum other forest products would also be exhibited under a systematic arrangement, and thus, taken as a whole, the establishment would be looked upon as altogether a comprehensive one in regard to Australian arboriculture and its possibilities.
- Other products to be exhibited.

SECTION IV.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Introduction.

98. It is, perhaps, somewhat interesting, and no doubt unique in a Departmental Report, to observe that in many of the Reports of the Forest Branch as lately existing, no regular reference was made to its annual expenditure, although they in all cases contained a detailed account of the revenue which was annually derived from its operations.
- No reference to expenditure in some previous reports.
99. Why such an omission should have been at any time made in a public report of this kind it is difficult to understand, and it appears almost incredible that it should apparently have escaped notice.
- Omission appears to have escaped notice.
100. That such institutions should show their financial position each year is only what the public is entitled to know, in order that the State may form an opinion, adverse or otherwise, as to the utility of its operations.
- Public entitled to the knowledge of financial position of Department.
101. The Forest Conservancy Branch was instituted in 1877. and in order to bring the whole matter up to date, I beg to subjoin the following Statement in regard to its Revenue and Expenditure up to the end of the last financial year:—
- Institution of Forest Conservancy Branch, 1877, and statement of revenue and expenditure.

A. Statement of Revenue and Expenditure since 1877.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1877	4,324	10	3	4,579	7	6
1878	5,934	14	0	5,592	12	6
1879	7,945	18	2	5,920	2	11
1880	8,990	4	3	6,635	10	0
1881	10,812	13	8	7,093	4	11
1882	13,046	18	10	12,591	19	5
1883	16,685	19	7	15,389	15	11
1884	18,250	5	8	17,480	14	5
1885	13,863	2	8	18,145	17	6
1886	14,606	12	3	17,932	15	4
1887	12,249	18	9	18,038	0	2
1888	19,727	18	5	19,505	1	5
1889	17,137	1	11	18,211	12	1
1890	15,436	15	11	20,779	3	10
Total	£179,012	14	4	£184,895	17	11

102. The above therefore shows that to the end of 1890 the expenditure on account of forests has been £184,895 17s. 11d., and the corresponding revenue £179,012 14s. 4d., thereby showing an excess of expenditure over receipts of £5,883 3s. 7d., thus giving to the department a deficit legacy to this amount.

Revenue and
expenditure,
1890

103. Coming now to the financial position of the late Branch during the year 1890, I find that the following are the particulars of its Revenue and Expenditure during that period:—

B.—Revenue.

State Forests and Reserves under Class A, B, and C—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. State Forest block licenses	286	12	6			
2. Permit licenses, Class C	360	0	0			
3. Timber-cutters' licenses, Classes A and B (without Royalty)	1,910	15	0			
4. Miscellaneous	23	6	0			
				2,580	13	6
Royalty—						
1. State Forest block license, at per 100 superficial feet... ..	2,994	11	1			
2. Regulations of the 2nd December, 1889, at per 100 sup. feet	3,849	0	6			
3. Regulation No. 29, of the 2nd December, 1889, at per tree...	554	17	11			
				7,398	9	6
Crown Lands—						
1. Wood-cutter's licenses	3,534	15	0			
2. Cedar licenses	928	10	0			
3. Proceeds of sale of seized timber	230	18	6			
4. Penalties	117	6	4			
5. Quarry licenses	519	10	0			
6. Rent of prickly-pear leases	126	13	1			
				5,457	12	11
Total revenue for the year				£15,436	15	11

C.—Expenditure.

Particulars of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Salaries	9,756 15 6
Travelling and contingent expenses	6,395 12 8
Nursery and plantations	2,651 13 9
Thinning out reserves	141 19 11
Paid for sketches of tree flowers	135 0 0
Eradication of prickly-pear	1,698 2 0
Total	£20,779 3 10

*D.—Details of last year's Revenue.*Timber Revenue
from State
Forests and
Reserves, 1890.

104. Following is a detailed statement of the timber revenue which was derived from State Forests and Reserves during the year up to the 31st December, 1890.

Royalty at per 100 superficial feet.

County.	Name of forest or timber reserve.	Quantity— super. feet.	License fee.	Royalty.	Total.	Designation of timber.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ashburnham ..	Reserve No. 1,147		3 11 0	...	3 12 0	
Auckland	Glenbog		3 5 0	...	3 5 0	
Bourke	Ariah	47,168	3 0 0	35 7 8	38 7 8	Pine.
Do	Dulah	317,092	16 10 0	235 12 1	252 2 1	"
Do	Ganmain	114,753	6 0 0	78 2 0	84 2 0	"
Do	Kurrajong	10,153	7 10 0	7 12 4	15 2 4	"
Do	Matong	311,428	67 10 0	116 15 10	184 5 10	"
Baradine	Robinson	14,114	6 0 0	3 10 8	9 10 8	Ironbark.
Bland	Weddin	188,910	14 0 0	54 18 8	68 18 8	Pine and ironbark.
Cadell	Backwater Creek	100,216	2 10 0	62 13 1	65 3 1	Red-gum.
Do	Moama	842,534	24 10 0	539 1 5	563 11 5	"
Do	Moira	3,120,912	14 0 0	1,651 2 7	1,665 2 7	"
Clarence	Glen Fernie	63,950	6 0 0	15 19 8	21 19 8	"
Do	Glen Ugie		1 10 0	.....	1 10 0	Hardwood.
Cooper	Yarrangerry	224,203	7 10 0	142 5 3	149 15 3	Pine.
Cumberland ..	Reserve No. 110		0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	Hardwood.
Denison	Barooga	366,833	.....	229 5 3	229 5 3	Red-gum.
Do	Boomanoomana	378,923	41 0 0	236 16 6	277 16 6	"
Do	Mulwala	690,647	130 0 0	1,011 3 5	1,141 3 5	"
Do	Wahgunyah	92,492	30 0 0	46 4 9	76 4 9	Pine.
Fitzroy	Cloud's Creek	57,213	21 0 0	42 18 3	63 18 3	Cedar.
Do	Orara		3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	
Macquarie	Cowarra	119,277	12 0 0	28 19 6	40 19 6	Ironbark, tallow-wood and mahogany.
Mitchell	Berry Jerry	3,098	.....	1 18 9	1 18 9	Flooded-gum.
Do	Gillinbah	47,460	6 10 0	35 12 0	42 2 0	Pine.
Do	Hanging Rock	3,400	2 0 0	2 11 0	4 11 0	"
Northumberland...	Olney	110,750	32 10 0	34 6 0	66 16 0	Spotted-gum, blackbutt, ironbark, tallow-wood, grey-gum, and turpentine.
Do	Oarimbah	3,450	5 0 0	1 10 0	6 10 9	Ironbark, blue-gum, blackbutt.
Do	Sugarloaf	227,890	43 10 0	59 18 0	103 8 0	Ironbark, blue and spotted-gum, mahogany and blackbutt.
Pottinger	Doona	9,450	5 0 0	2 7 3	7 7 3	Pine.
Do	Nea	17,450	0 10 0	4 7 3	4 17 3	"

County.	Name of forest or timber reserve.	Quantity— super. fect.	License fee.	Royalty.	Total.	Designation of timber.
Sandon	Reserve No. 1,147	.....	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 6 0 0	
Do	Reserve No. 7,468	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	
St. Vincent	Tomago	123,697	18 2 6	23 3 0	41 5 6	Spotted-gum.
Townsend	Guepa Island	639,680	25 0 0	419 15 11	444 15 11	Red-gum.
Do	Millewa	40 piles. 1,191,900	37 0 0	802 3 2	839 3 2	"
Urana	Reserve No. 1,799	67 piles. 266,976	16 10 0	176 1 0	192 11 0	Pine.
Do	Reserve No. 2,598	13,300	1 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	"
Wakool	Barham	272,628	.....	135 6 2	135 6 2	Red-gum.
Do	Koondrook	915,720	39 10 0	579 17 11	619 7 11	"
	Sundry Villages	71,350	5 0 0	18 17 3	23 17 3	Hardwood.
		10,978,967 107 piles.	669 18 6	6,843 11 7	7,513 10 2	
<i>Royalty at per tree.</i>						
Bland	Weddin	100	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	Pine.
Do	Reserve No. 1,143	200	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	Box.
Bourke	Dulah	5	.....	0 10 0	0 10 0	Box and pine.
Do	Ganmain	143	.....	14 6 0	14 6 0	Pine.
Do	Reserve No. 1,439	55	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	"
Cadell	Backwater Creek	285	.....	29 15 0	29 15 0	Box and red-gum.
Do	Moama	62	.....	46 10 0	46 10 0	Red-gum.
Do	Moira	30	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	"
Clarence	Coldstream	20	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	Hardwood.
Do	Glen Ugie	175	.....	43 15 0	43 15 0	"
Do	Lawrence	50	.....	12 10 0	12 10 0	"
Do	Southgate	150	.....	37 10 0	37 10 0	"
	Camberwarra	2	.....	0 10 0	0 10 0	Turpentine.
Fitzroy	Cloud's Creek	32	.....	179 12 5	179 12 5	Cedar.
Do	Orara	15	.....	23 0 0	23 0 0	"
Gloucester	Myall and Foster	12	.....	0 18 0	0 18 0	Hardwood.
Do	Myall and Wallis Lakes	8	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	"
Macquarie	Cowarra	20	.....	3 8 0	3 8 0	"
Do	Ocean	13	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	"
Do	Reserve No. 235	39	.....	5 17 0	5 17 0	"
Mitchell	Darlington	99	.....	19 16 0	19 16 0	Pine.
	Wandra Wandrian	13	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	Woollybutt.
Pottinger	Doona	45	.....	1 10 0	1 10 0	Pine.
Wakool	Edwards Creek	5	.....	3 2 6	3 2 6	Red-gum.
Do	Jeegur	50	.....	31 5 0	31 5 0	"
	Sundry V. Res.	375	.....	61 11 0	61 11 0	Spotted-gum, blackbutt, &c.
		2,003	.....	554 17 11	554 17 11	

Without Royalty.

Permits—	£ s. d.
Class A. and B.	1,910 15 0
Totals—	
License Fees	2,580 13 6
Royalty.....	7,398 9 6
	9,979 3 0

E.—General remarks upon foregoing Statements.

105. From these figures it will be seen that the expenditure of the Department for the year under review exceeds that of its revenue by £5,342 7s. 11d. Expenditure exceeds revenue

106. From this deficit, however, it is, I think, only right in the interests of the purely forest matters of the Department that a sum of £1,571 8s. 11d. should be deducted, that being the sum of £1,698 2s. expended over the eradication of prickly-pear, less £126 13s. 1d. received from prickly-pear leases, and which are entirely outside of the operations of the Department. Prickly-pear eradication outside the operations of Forest Department.

107. Under this deduction, therefore, it would appear that the actual expenditure of the Department over its revenue during the past year is £3,770 19s. Actual expenditure over revenue, exclusive of prickly-pear eradication.

108. The net revenue as thus amended represents what has been received during the year under review from the purely wood and bark products of the land under the jurisdiction of the Department. Revenue from wood and bark products.

F.—Claims of Department for its Pastoral Rents.

109. As these lands have been handed over to the Department for the special purpose of the conservation of the indigenous forests upon them, and also for such planting operations as may be deemed advisable, I am of the opinion that the land rents accruing therefrom in regard to grazing and cultivation should in all fairness be credited to it, as is done in connection with other institutions of the kind in various parts of the world, and perhaps more particularly with the Forest Department of South Australia. Department entitled to land rents.

110. It is to be recorded that the actual revenue of the Department as at present instituted was, as a whole, less this year than it was in the preceding one, and this is accounted for to a very large extent, that owing to the flooded condition of the Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Murray Rivers, the timber out-put upon these was very materially reduced, and the consequent receipts from the same fell in a corresponding ratio. Shrinkage of revenue through floods.

111. The right of the Department to the ground rents just referred to has not hitherto been recognised or in any way claimed as an asset, but in a commercial point of view this claim can hardly be disputed, and I therefore at this, the beginning of the Reorganisation of the Department, claim it as a legitimate source of revenue. Right to ground rents not hitherto recognised.

Amount received by Lands Department from lands dedicated for forest purposes. Position in which Forest Department should stand in regard to its revenue and expenditure.

112. I have ascertained upon a fairly authoritative basis that at a low estimate the amount of money received by the Lands Department for the grazing rights under yearly or other lease of the lands, now dedicated for forest purposes, amounts to, approximately, the sum of £40,000 per annum.

113. Under these circumstances I maintain that the position of the Department with regard to its revenue and expenditure during the past year should stand as follows:—

Receipts from timber, bark, &c., less leases	£126 13s. 1d., received from prickly-pear leases	£	s.	d.
	...	15,310	2	10
Grazing rents, &c. (fairly approximate)	...	40,000	0	0
		<u>£55,310</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Total expenditure upon all lines of the Department, less in aid of prickly pear eradication	...	19,081	1	10
Credit balance	...	£36,229	1	0

Handsome balance from forest rents.

114. From the above figures we see that if the Government recognises that the lands set apart for forest purposes shall be dedicated for purely forest conservation, according to the schedule herein set forth, the Revenue from these, according to the results of the past season, shows an excess over expenditure of the very handsome sum of £36,229 1s.

Land permanently dedicated will probably return even larger revenue.

115. So far this is very satisfactory; but it is my opinion that were these lands permanently dedicated to the Department and managed by it in its own way, as regards the grazing leases and disposal of timber, a much larger revenue than that just shown would be the result. In order to arrive at this, however, the necessity for the proposed Forest Act, as already pointed out, becomes more apparent.

G.—Prosecutions by Forest Rangers, and receipts derived therefrom.

Prosecutions and receipts from same.

116. Following is a return of the prosecutions undertaken by Forester during the year, and the receipts derived therefrom:—

Offence.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Amount of Penalty.
Illegally cutting or removing timber	129	107	£ 102 18 0
Quarrying or removing other materials	10	7	3 3 6
Trespass on Crown lands	6	2	1 14 10
	145	116	107 16 4

Number of cases in which timber or other material has been seized	109
Number of cases in which claims have been preferred to seized material	19
Number of cases in which claims have been confirmed	7

117. Although it appears necessary that such prosecutions as those indicated should take place in a Department of this kind, it does not, in my opinion, necessarily follow that the greater number of these indicate the efficiency of the officers; and it will be my endeavour to so frame regulations and generally manage the Department that the necessity for these will be minimised as far as possible, and at the same time the rights of the Department and the public upheld.

SECTION V.

A.—Total Number and Class of Forest Reserves.

Number and class of timber reserves.

118. As at present constituted under the Crown Lands Act, the following is a return showing the total number of each class and area of the timber reserves in the Colony:—

Reserves in Class A, regulations 7 and 8, including 21 reserves, partly in Class C	Number of Reserves.	Area in Acres.
...	682	3,473,065
Reserves in Class B, regulations 7 and 8	13	70,626
Reserves in Class C, regulations 9 and 10, including 5 reserves, partly proclaimed State Forests	255	1,818,523
State Forests	21	97,721
Total number of Reserves from sale, after making deductions for those in two classes	945	.....
Total estimated area reserved	...	5,459,937

B.—Remarks thereon.

Area of land under jurisdiction of Forest Department.

119. From the above it appears that there are no less than 5,459,937 acres at present under the jurisdiction of the Department comprised in 945 separate reserves.

Percentage of area held by the Department.

120. This roughly shows that of the total area of the Colony there is only about 2.75 per cent. held by the Department under reserves.

Distribution of the reserves.

121. So far as I have yet been able to investigate, the distribution of these over the Colony has been fairly well apportioned.

Considerable areas reserved unfitted for purposes intended.

122. In many cases, however, I am of the opinion it will be found that considerable areas of land have been reserved under the name of Timber and Forest Reserves which are thoroughly unfitted for the purpose; at the same time, I think it will be found that, so far as the natural forests are concerned, other portions of the Colony should have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Department in lieu of many of those at present in its hands.

Re-arrangement of reserves intended.

123. It will, therefore, be a special part of my duties in the near future to see that any unsuitable lands now under the Department shall again revert to the Lands Department for the purpose of its legitimate settlement, and that other portions of the Colony more suited for forest purposes shall be taken in hand in lieu thereof.

124 C—Area and number of Reserves under the supervision of the various Forest Rangers

Localities,
rangers, number
of reserves and
areas

Locality	Forest Ranger	No of Reserves	Area in acres
Richmond and Tweed Rivers	T H Green (temporarily)	31	137,689½
Upper Richmond	T H Green, Casino	26	271,726
Northern New England and east part of Gwydir	E J Deverell, Glen Innes, and Assistant ranger, W Byron, Glen Innes	67	398,391½
Clarence	F P Huxham, Grafton	21	164,658¾
Nambucca and Bellinger Rivers	W Meham, Fernmount	8	79,765½
Kempsey	W Macdonald, Kempsey	9	162,518½
Gunnedah and Tamworth	H W Powell, Quirindi	30	234,306
Armidale and Walcha	R L Siddins, Armidale	65	314,018¾
Port Macquarie	G R Brown, Port Macquarie	19	69,848½
Myall and Gloucester Rivers	A Rudder, Booral	5	15,815¼
Hunter River	E Cobcroft, Singleton	19	106,331½
Mudgee and Cassilis	P Cullen, Mudgee	19	51,491½
Dubbo	Assistant ranger W Coulter, Dubbo	19	223,310
Condobolin	T Kidston, Condobolin	33	171,560½
Upper Lachlan	R Stevenson, Cowra, Assistant rangers R J Cork, Forbes, and J G Postlethwaite, Grenfell	97	338,572½
Penrith and Hartley	I Noake, Penrith	16	141,295½
Lower Namoi and west part of Gwydir	T H B M'Gee, Narrabri, and Assistant ranger, G King, Coonamble	37	770,642
Brisbane Water and Wollombi	J Martin, Gosford, and Assistant ranger F L Bunker, Cooranbong	17	85,607
Mittagong and Camden	H O Rotton, Bowral	25	13,266½
Shoalhaven, Monaro, and South Coast	J S Allan, Ulladulla, and Assistant-ranger, T Musgrave, Eden	41	230,877½
Queanbeyan	The Crown Lands Bailiffs	73	108,430¼
Gundagai, Albury, Wagga Wagga, and Tumbarumba	J S Taylor, Wagga Wagga	15	64,137½
Narrandera and Urana	J G Condell, Narrandera	67	578,060½
Murray, Edward, and Wakool Rivers	J A Manton, Moama, assisted by Rangers O Wilshue Denilquin, S Payten, Tocumwal, J Guilfoyle, Moama, Assistant ranger W Cousins, Koondrook	76	255,262½
Silverton	Acting Rangers at Silverton and Broken Hill	83	406,915
Cumberland	Cumberland Ranger	12	32,413½
Miscellaneous	Not under special supervision	1	6,000
		14	27,024½
		945	5,459,937

125 D—The following is a Return showing lands exempted from the operation of wood-cutters and cedar licenses. Exemptions in addition to the lands specified in the 4th Timber Regulation of 2nd December, 1889, have been notified as exempted from the operation of wood-cutters and cedar licenses —

County	Parish	Area	Date of Gazette Notice	Particulars of Land
Clarence	Elland, Clarence, and Southampton		24 Sept, 1886	All Crown lands within the population boundary of South Grafton
Cook	Jameson		25 ,, 1888	Reserves for recreation, Nos 100, 101, and 102
Cumberland	Southerland*		24 Dec, 1877	All Crown reserves in the parish
Do	Bulgo, Heathcote, and Southend		4 Mar, 1885	Crown lands
Do	Londonderry		29 Oct, 1877	All Crown lands in the Parish
Do	Hunter's Hill and Field of Mars	6,235	4 Nov, 1879	Field of Mars Common,
Do	Hunter's Hill*	170	22 Dec, 1879	Lunatic Asylum Reserve
Do	Botany		23 Nov, 1886	Crown lands lying south of Church and School lands, and the Bunne-long Estate,
Demson and Hume			9 Dec, 1886	All pine, on lands for which permission to ringbark has been granted in the Land District of Corowa
Dampier	Nooooma	240	5 Mar, 1886	Reserve No 440
Gloucester†	Wang Wauk, Nerong, &c	217,600	1 ,, 1889	Crown lands between the A A Company's grant the Wollomba River and the Ocean
Leichhardt	Euroka and Youendah	4,703	8 Dec, 1884	On the bank of Barwon River
Macquarie	Torrens		2 June, 1885	Within the population boundary of Port Macquarie
Mountamba		2,870	11 Sept, 1888	The wool shed, ram, and horse paddocks, and the out station horse paddock
Northumberland	Awaba, Teralba, and Stockrington	3 080	22 Feb, 1887	Reserves 83b, 105, and 106
Pottinger	Dobbleda	30	2 Oct, 1885	Reserve No 7
Rous		175	18 Dec, 1887	Reserve No 545
Urana		640	28 June, 1887	Reserve No 4, Colombo Dam
Wynyard	Wagga Wagga	1,000	19 Aug, 1884	Travelling Stock Reserve No 3,067
Yancowinna	Alma and Sondan		28 Oct, 1887	Within 2 chains of the Gum Creeks, on homestead lease No 86-5
Do	Do		8 Nov, 1887	Within 2 chains of the Gum Creeks, on homestead lease No 86-4
Young		1,600	20 June, 1879	Part of Wilcannia Population Reserve (census of 1871)
			14 Oct, 1878	Loid Howe Island

* Timber cutting prohibited

† Timber cut under timber cutters licenses class A, regulations 7 and 8

Sandal-wood. 126. Sandal-wood.—The felling of the sandal-wood tree within 5 miles of the Darling River, and within 5 miles of the Murray, below the junction of the Murrumbidgee River is not permitted, but the lighter branches may be lopped for feed in time of drought, *vide Gazette* Notice of 9th October, 1889. The same restriction also applies to this tree in the Counties of Farnell, Mootwingee, Yungnulgra, Killara, Yancowinna, Tandora, Young, Werunda, Menindie, Livingstone, Windeyer, Woore, Perry, Manara, and Mossiel, but the twigs are permitted to be used in connection with the destruction of rabbits, *vide Gazette* Notice of 23rd May, 1890.

Preservation of sandal-wood important. 127. The preservation and possibly the reproduction of the so-called sandal-wood tree in our Western Districts, if even only regarded as a fodder plant, is a matter for very serious consideration in connection with pastoral pursuits, and will therefore receive the due attention of the Department.

E.—*Statement of State Forests and Reserves under the Department.*

Forests and reserves, county, parish, and land district. 128. In the Appendix a return is given in alphabetical order of various State Forests and reserves under the Department, showing the county, parish, and land districts in which they are situated, their numbers and names, their class according to the present regulations, their areas in acres, and generally some remarks in regard to the class of timber growing upon them.

SECTION VI.

BOTANICAL WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Recommendation for Consulting Botanist. 129. Shortly after my appointment as Head of the Department I found it necessary to recommend, in order to assist me in the carrying out of the purely botanical work, that a Consulting Botanist should form a member of the Staff—and with this object the Colonial Secretary was good enough, upon my recommendation, to appoint Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., Curator of the Technological Museum.

Satisfactory work by Mr. Maiden. 130. Although Mr. Maiden has been for a short time only in this office, his work has been very satisfactory, and in order to point out the work which he has already established in connection therewith, I have much pleasure in giving his report upon the subject as follows:—

Report by Mr. Maiden, Consulting Botanist. 131. "I have been engaged in the duties of my office as acting Consulting Botanist since the 1st September last; I was formally appointed Consulting Botanist on the 1st May last. My work has hitherto been largely of a preparatory nature."

Unsatisfactory condition of herbarium and carpological collections. 132. "On commencing my duties, I found the state of the Herbarium and Carpological collections to be such that I was able to pick out very little material which was unaffected by fungus, pests or vermin. No systematic attempt had been made to form and classify a Herbarium,—this work has therefore had to be begun from the beginning. It is necessary to speak thus plainly, as demands have already been made upon the Department which cannot be satisfied until the collections are in order and vastly increased."

Thanks due to forest rangers. 133. "Thanks however to the energy of some of the Foresters, the carpological collection is already attaining such dimensions that the room in which it is kept is insufficient to properly store it, much less to adequately display it. In two or three seasons, at the outside, I feel sure that this branch of the Department will be self-supporting, as the seeds secured from Foresters, and friends of the Department, will be sufficient to meet all the demands of the State Forest Nursery, and to leave an ample margin for exchange, for other seeds, with firms, private individuals, and public institutions throughout the world."

Numbers of specimens received from forest rangers. 134. "Several of the Foresters have sent large numbers of specimens to the Herbarium and Museum of Economic Forestry. These specimens are accompanied by the Form A. in which as many particulars as are available are filled in by the sender."

Treatment of timber, specimens, seeds, &c. 135. "On arrival at the Department the timber specimens are branded, and the seeds, &c., spread out on trays to dry, named botanically, treated with naphthaline, labelled, bagged and stored in tin boxes, each containing a genus or natural order, the botanical names are inserted in the forms, if this has not already been done by the Forester himself, and the forms are returned to him for noting. In this way, in the course of time, the Foresters will be afforded facilities for obtaining the botanical names of the trees in their districts. Herbarium specimens are treated in precisely the same manner, and names are likewise assigned to timbers, barks, &c., Herbarium specimens being required if necessary, for diagnosing these."

Specimens duly entered, &c. 136. "The specimens having been named and duly entered in the forms, the information is ready for posting in the Stock Registers which form the permanent records. Herewith is a specimen heading (Form B.) of a Stock Register. For the sake of uniformity the same heading is used throughout, though different registers are used for different groups, *e.g.*, Herbarium specimens, fruits and seeds, timbers, &c., and also for exchanges."

Specimens classified by each ranger. 137. "The Herbarium specimens of each Forester are classified by themselves; this will facilitate the formation of local forest herbaria with which you have decided to supply each ranger in course of time, while they form a permanent record of the forest flora of a particular district readily available for reference."

Assistance given. 138. "To carry out the detail work you have given me satisfactory assistance.

Various reports from time to time. 139. "In addition to supervising what may be termed the Museum work of your Department, I have reported to you upon a number of botanical matters which have come forward from time to time."

Form

Form A.

Stock Book No.	Botanical Name (flowering and fruiting specimens to be sent where necessary).	Local Name.	Locality.	Part of Plant, (e.g., bark, timber, seeds, gum, &c.)	Further particulars, including (1) diameter of stem 3ft. from ground; (2) part of plant where specimen obtained; (3) usual height of tree.	Date of Collection.	Soil, &c.

Form B.

Date of Receipt.	Consec. No.	Description.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Whence obtained.	By whom collected.	Reference to Correspondence (if any).	Remarks.

SECTION VII.

DONATIONS OF SEEDS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

140. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the following donations of seeds to the Department:—
 Received from Lands Department, Wellington, New Zealand—Twenty-one species of New Zealand tree and shrub seeds. Donation of seeds.
 Technical Education Branch, Department of Public Instruction—One packet of *Acacia pycnantha* (golden wattle) seed.
 Under Secretary, General Crown Lands Office, Wellington, New Zealand—Three packets native tree seeds.
 Under Secretary, General Crown Lands Office, Wellington, New Zealand—One parcel seeds *Pittosporum tenuifolium* (tawhiwhi).
 Under Secretary, General Crown Lands Office, Wellington, New Zealand—One parcel of New Zealand native tree seeds.
 Under Secretary, General Crown Lands Office, Wellington, New Zealand—Forwarding seeds of kauri, kahekatea, kohekohe, and pariri.
 Under Secretary, General Crown Lands Office, Wellington, New Zealand—Forwarding seeds of pariri, wangeao, and kohekohe.
 W. H. Phillips, Esq., Sydney—Specimens of New South Wales woods.
 F. Verdin Hunter, Esq., Ballina—Two samples of flax.
 Stephenson and Johnson—1 lb. *Cupressus macrocarpa* seed.
 Director, Botanic Gardens, Sydney—Cones containing matured seed of *Pinus pinea* and *Pinus maritima*.
 Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Brisbane—Small quantity of red cedar seed.
 Wm. C. Tait, Esq., Oporto, Portugal—Three small bags containing acorns, *Quercus lusitanica*, and *Quercus tozza*.
 W. Gill, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Adelaide—Case containing seed vessels.

SECTION VIII.

THE FREE DISTRIBUTION OF TREES AND SEEDS.

Introduction.

141. This year it was found that there would be a surplus stock of plants in the Gosford State Nursery beyond the requirements of the Department for the coming season's planting operations, and in concurrence with the wishes of the Colonial Secretary, it was decided to offer these to State Schools and Corporate Bodies generally, for the purpose of utilising them in school grounds, streets, and public parks. Surplus stock of plants offered to State Schools and corporate bodies.

142. Last year many applications were received by the Department for trees, from the Minister for Public Instruction and from various Municipal Bodies in the Colony; and so far as the then limited stock would admit, these applications were complied with, but unfortunately not to such an extent as could have been wished, hence it is cause for congratulation that our stock of plants this year will admit of a larger distribution without interfering in any way with the progressive planting operations of the Department. Many applications received

143. The plants available consist of timber tree seedlings, and shrubs of various kinds, and have been raised in pots, bamboo tubes, and in open root nursery beds, according as these are suitable to their requirements. In all, some 161,700 plants have been selected and set apart for this free distribution. Plants available.

A.

A.—The plants available consist of the following kinds:—

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers available.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers available*
<i>Frenela robusta</i>	White or cypress pine	300	<i>Salix Babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	400
<i>Frenela Endlicherii</i>	Red or black pine	500	<i>Salix Russelliana</i>	Basket willow	500
<i>Frenela Macleayana</i>	Port Macquarie pine	100	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i>	Black Kurrajong	500
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay fig	150	<i>Seaforthia elegans</i>	Bangalow palm	500
<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>	Three-spined honey locust	100	<i>Tristania conferta</i>	Brush, or white box	500
			<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk-tree	400
<i>Gleditschia horrida</i>	Horrid honey locust	100	<i>Ulmus campestris</i>	English elm	500
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	300	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Flooded-gum	200
<i>Hibiscus sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus	200	<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i>	Sugar-gum	1,000
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Juniper	50	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	300
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut	50	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Grey-gum	500
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	25	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallow-wood	500
<i>Kentia Belmoreana</i>	Curly palm	50	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Red ironbark	300
<i>Ligustrum pubescens</i>	Privet	50,000	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>	Red-gum	300
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet	50,000	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Grey ironbark	300
<i>Laurus camphora</i>	Camphor laurel	300	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>	Sycamore	25
<i>Lagunaria Pateisonii</i>	Lagunaria	200	<i>Araucaria excelsa</i>	Norfolk Island pine	100
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar	10,000	<i>Alanthus glandulosa</i>	Tree of heaven	500
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Mulberry	100	<i>Cupressus Goveniana</i>	Cypress	300
<i>Melaleuca leucodendron</i>	White Tea-tree	100	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Twisted cypress	300
<i>Olea europæa</i>	Olive	500	<i>Cupressus horizontalis</i>	Cypress (horizontal)	50
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Cluster pine	10,000	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Cypress (large fruited)	50
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine	10,000	<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i>	Cypress (Lawson's)	200
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone pine	2,000	<i>Cupressus Benthamiana</i>	Cypress (Bentham's)	50
<i>Pinus insignis</i>	Remarkable pine	5,000	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Bottle brush	200
<i>Populus fastigiata</i>	Upright poplar	3,000	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Catalpa	1,000
<i>Populus cinerea</i>	Silver poplar	500	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas bush	300
<i>Podocarpus clata</i>	Colonial deal	500	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	200
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	Plane-tree	100	<i>Cassia Candolleana</i>	Native laburnum	200
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Pittosporum var	100	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i>	Rosewood	50
<i>Pittosporum phyllæodes</i>	Native daphne	25	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp mahogany	100
<i>Pittosporum nigrescens</i>	Black pittosporum	200	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red mahogany	50
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Eugenia like pittosporum	200	<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Stringybark	50
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Mock orange	150	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian blue-gum	50
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	25	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow box	100
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	5,000			
<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i>	Turpentine-tree	200			
<i>Salix aurea</i>	Golden osier	1,000			
			Total number of trees and shrubs available		161,700

Pamphlet prepared containing catalogue of trees.

144. By permission of the Colonial Secretary, and at the request of the Minister for Public Instruction, a pamphlet has been prepared by the Department of Forests, entitled "Catalogue of Trees for Free Distribution to State Schools and Municipal Bodies, from the Gosford State Nursery," Season, 1891.

B.—In this Catalogue the following subjects are dealt with:—

1. The planting of trees and shrubs by children in State Schools.
2. Street and park planting by corporate bodies.
3. Some general observations in regard to trees and tree planting.
4. Table showing the number of trees which can be planted on an acre of ground at stated distances apart.
5. Table showing the number of plants required to plant lines of trees at stated distances apart.
6. The State Nursery.
7. Conditions upon which the young trees will be distributed.
8. Brief description of the trees and shrubs available, with some remarks as to their value for ornamental and useful purposes, and the soils and situations in which they flourish.
9. Works and reports on forestry.
10. List of the trees available.

C.—Arboricultural Lecture for State Schools.

Special Arboricultural Lecture.

145. The Arboricultural Lecture referred to in the catalogue has been specially prepared at the request of the Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction; it is called. "A Tree, what it is; how to plant, and tend it."

Lecture printed and distributed

146. Some 3,000 copies of this lecture will be printed for the Educational Department alone, to be distributed by the Minister to the various school teachers in the Colony, so as to form an instructive lesson upon the subject of Arboriculture, in conjunction with the more practical work which it is proposed will be carried out by the children in the planting of trees, which they may do upon the day set apart by the Minister as Arbor Day.

Copies of catalogue obtainable on application to Forest Department.

Establishment of arbor days.

147. Such corporate bodies as may desire to benefit by this free distribution, may obtain copies of the catalogue upon application to the Forest Department, in which full directions will be found as to the conditions upon which the trees may be obtained.

148. The establishment in the Colony of Arbor Day, which was very wisely I think introduced by the Minister for Public Instruction last year in connection with public schools, will I trust be continued for many years, and with the aid also of the various corporate bodies become in the course of time a general National Institution.

149. I trust, and I think the sentiment will be endorsed by all colonists, that the free distribution of trees by the Department from its various nurseries to such institutions as those indicated, if authorised by the Government from year to year, will conduce very materially to the intellectual education, and advancement of the people generally. Free distribution of trees beneficial.

150. The following is a list of the trees which were given away by the Department last year from the Gosford State Nursery to Schools, Corporations, District Councils, and others. Trees distributed last year.

D.—Seeds and Plants Distributed during the Year 1890.

151. During the latter part of the season a call was made by the Minister for Public Instruction upon the Department for trees and shrubs in connection with the Arbor Days instituted by his Department. Call upon the Department for trees and shrubs.

152. In connection with this distribution some 1,700 trees and shrubs were sent out. 1,700 trees distributed.

153. To corporations and other public bodies some 500 trees were distributed. 500 trees to public bodies.

154. To several railway stations in the Colony over 450 trees were sent for their ornamentation. 450 trees to railway stations.

155. Some 725 plants of various kinds were sent in exchange to various nurserymen in the Colony who had previously favoured the Department with consignments of seeds and plants. 725 plants exchanged.

156. To the Hyde Park Trustees 1,079 trees, shrubs, and bulbs were forwarded during the year. 1,079 trees to Hyde Park Trustees.

157. To others some 250 shrubs, trees, and collections of seeds were forwarded. 250 shrubs and trees also distributed.

158. Several cases of ferns and palms were sent to the Director of the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, in exchange for plants and seeds received from him. Exchanges with Botanical Gardens, Melbourne. A total of 4,700 trees distributed.

159. Altogether the number of plants sent out by the Department from the Gosford State Nursery during the year was about 4,700 in round numbers.

160. Seeds of various sorts were sent to the Director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney; to the Trustees of the Hyde Park, various American and Australian seeds; to the Director of the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, various Australian and New Zealand seeds. Specimens of wattle bark (*Acacia pycnantha*) were forwarded to the British Chemical Coy's. stores, Melbourne, and a quantity of the seed of *Acacia pycnantha* was sent to Mr. Bowen, of Bowen Mount, Grose Vale. Seeds of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* were sent to the Revd. David Landsborough, Kilmarnock, Scotland. To F. Turner, Esq., Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, seeds of *Eucalyptus rostrata* and *Eucalyptus resinifera* were also sent. Seeds of various sorts distributed.

SECTION IX.

STATE NURSERIES.

Introduction.

161. The establishment of Nurseries for the raising of trees, whether they be indigenous or exotic, is considered in all parts of the world where State Forest Departments have been organised, to be a necessary adjunct to such institutions. In the various countries of Europe, in India, in America, and coming closer home, in South Australia and Victoria, we find they are forming a prominent feature in connection with State Forest Administration. Perhaps it may not be going too far for me to express the opinion that in no part of the world, owing to the large extent of treeless country in it, are such establishments more required than in connection with the various Forest Departments of the Australian Colonies. Necessity for State Nurseries in connection with forest conservation.

162. In South Australia there are no less than seven properly organised State Nurseries, and two in Victoria. In these the trees required for the purpose of carrying out the re-forestation of the respective Colonies are raised. In South Australia, for instance, the object in having so many depôts of the kind is, that owing to the large extent of country embraced, the trees produced may be of such a quality and general suitability as will meet the requirements of the respective districts in which they are situated; by this I mean that owing to the largeness of the Colonies, and to the diversity of soil and climate in various portions of them, it would not be practicable to raise all the trees required by the Department in one locality, hence the necessity for a number of Nurseries; each to grow such trees and in such a manner as may be considered suitable for their respective districts. Properly organised State Nurseries in South Australia and Victoria.

163. In no other of the Australian Colonies should this fact be borne in mind more forcibly than in that of New South Wales, where I venture to think there is a greater diversity of climate, soil, and situation than in any of the other Colonies. Hence, in consideration of the future operations of this Department and of its possible planting operations, it will be necessary to establish several Nurseries in various parts of the Colony to meet the requirements contemplated. Great diversity of climate, soil, and situation in New South Wales.

164. In such a large country as this it will take some time to determine where such Nurseries should be established, but it will suffice at present to indicate in a general manner the probable districts in which they should be situated. Before doing so, however, I shall briefly refer to the Gosford State nursery, which is the only establishment of the kind at present at the command of my Department. Time required to determine where nurseries should be established.

165. The State Nursery at Gosford is situated about half-a-mile from the township of that name. The operations in connection with its formation were begun some three years ago; it occupies about 80 acres of a portion of commonage reserved for the township of Gosford, but which was resumed for the purpose to which it is now dedicated. Although it is not intended that the whole area shall be devoted to the raising of trees, some 15 to 20 acres of its extent will be cleared eventually, and possibly devoted to the purpose of nursery propagation, and the remainder will be cleared of its indigenous trees and scrub, and planted out with specimen trees of various kinds as an Arboretum. Gosford State Nursery.

166. The soil is somewhat variable in character, and in parts consists of a poor sandy loam and in others of a fairly rich vegetable sandy loam lying upon a clay subsoil. In many respects, therefore, the site is one fairly well suited to the successful raising of young tree stock. Nature of soil and suitability of site.

The upper portion of reserve.

167. The upper portion of the reserve, upon which the first efforts of the Department were some two years ago devoted to the purpose of raising young trees is, perhaps, so far as regards soil and situation, the least favourable portion of the whole area for the purpose in view, as it consists of a somewhat sour sandy nature lying upon a hard pan, and is subject to a continual wetness caused by a natural drainage from the adjoining rising ground.

Necessity for drainage.

168. In order, therefore, to put the land in a condition suitable for the raising of a young stock of plants, it has been found necessary to go to considerable expense in the way of underground covered drains; but even with this improvement the ground still remains too wet and sour for the raising of certain kinds of plants, and hence the utilisation of this part of the enclosure will, I fear, have to be confined only to a large extent to plants favourable to such conditions.

Varied nature of soil in Gosford nursery not altogether a disadvantage. The necessary buildings at the nursery.

169. It is true that in a Nursery of this kind, which necessarily will have to be devoted to the raising and cultivation of plants and trees from various parts of the world, and thus requiring soils and situations of a varied character, it is not to be altogether regretted that this state of things exists here.

170. Upon that portion of the reserve just referred to, the various huts, houses, sheds, shade houses, stables, carpenter's shops, and timber stores or sheds required for the establishment have been erected, and although these are of a comparatively primitive nature, they are sufficient at present for the purposes for which they were intended; and the selection of the sites which they occupy have been well chosen as regards the general working of the Nursery.

Lower portion of Gosford nursery.

171. During the last year some 5 or 6 acres of the lower lying and richer portion of the reserve have been cleared of the indigenous trees and undergrowth, trenched, and otherwise made suitable for nursery purposes. The soil upon this part consists of a good sandy humus clay lying upon a fairly retentive clay subsoil. It is rich in those ingredients which conduce to the growth of plant life, and consequently the results from it may be expected to prove much more satisfactory than what has resulted, or may be expected to result from the portion previously mentioned. Already many thousands of plants of various kinds have been lined out upon it, and the results, so far, have come up to expectations.

Clearing the portion still in progress.

172. The work of continuing the clearing on this portion is still in progress, and will be carried on until something like 10 acres of the land will be ready for the raising of plants before the end of the present season.

A.—Stock of Plants in Gosford Nursery.

173. The stock of plants at present in this Nursery is composed of those enumerated in the following tabulated statement:—

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers available.	Botanical Names.	Vernacular Names.	Numbers available.
<i>Abies Douglasii</i>	Oregon pine or fir	60	<i>Diosyros Kaka</i>	Chinese date plum	25
<i>Abies excelsa</i>	Bhotan or Lofty pine	24	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>	Red or Flooded-gum	2,020
<i>Abies jezeensis</i>	Spruce	500	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp mahogany	400
<i>Abies Smithiana</i>	Wanda spruce	200	<i>Eucalyptus creba</i>	Grey ironbark	1,400
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Broad-leaved wattle	500	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red mahogany	200
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Wattle	70	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	1,800
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver wattle	200	<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i>	Sugar gum	24,600
<i>Acacia species</i>	Various sorts wattle	200	<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Stringybark	100
<i>Acer pseudo platanus</i>	Sycamore	85	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue-gum	200
<i>Arucaria excelsa</i>	Norfolk Island pine	400	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Gosford blue-gum	200
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i>	Moreton Bay pine	50	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Stringybark	100
<i>Aloysia citriodora</i>	Citron scented verbena	60	<i>Eucalyptus meliodora</i>	Yellow box	350
<i>Ailanthus glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven	2,924	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Flooded-gum	500
<i>Ailanthus glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven	108	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	1,000
<i>Berberis elegans</i>	Berberis	14	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Grey-gum	2,150
<i>Cupressus Governiana</i>	Cypress	1,600	<i>Eucalyptus leucocorydon</i>	Red ironbark	600
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Cypress (twisted)	1,000	<i>Elæodendron australe</i>	Blue ash	200
<i>Cupressus horizontalis</i>	Cypress (horizontal)	250	<i>Escallonia montevidensis</i>	Excallonia	50
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Cypress (large fruited)	350	<i>Erythrina speciosa</i>	Coral-tree	20
<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i>	Cypress (Lawson's)	1,700	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	20,000
<i>Cupressus Benthamiana</i>	Cypress (Bentham's)	400	<i>Elæocarpus holopetalus</i>	Blue Berry ash	650
<i>Carya sulcata</i>	Furrowed hickory	25	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i>	Lilly pilli	150
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	White heart hickory	60	<i>Fraxinus excelsa</i>	English ash	250
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	Deodar	30	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	American ash	100
<i>Casuarina torulosa</i>	Forest oak	80	<i>Frenela rhomboidea</i>	Illawarra pine	200
<i>Corynocarpus lævigatus</i>	Karaka	60	<i>Frenela robusta</i>	White or Cypress pine	500
<i>Clanthus puniceus</i>	Glory pea	60	<i>Frenela Endlicherii</i>	Red or black pine	1,200
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas-tree	25	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i>	Port Macquarie pine	300
<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Bottle brush	600	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay fig	200
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japan cedar	40	<i>Gleditschia trianthos</i>	Three-spined honey locust	100
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	Hickory	25	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i>	White beech	250
<i>Cedrela australis</i>	Red cedar	15,704	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	500
<i>Corypha australis</i>	Cabbage palm	580	<i>Gleditschia horrida</i>	Horrid honey locust	200
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Catalpa	11,000	<i>Hibiscus sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus	300
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas bush	1,080	<i>Habrothamnus elegans</i>		50
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	1,250	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Juniper	100
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Bottle brush	100	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut	75
<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>	Laburnum	200	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	50
<i>Cassia Candelleanum</i>	Native laburnum	900	<i>Kentia Belmoreana</i>	Curly palm	100
<i>Cratogeomys species, and varieties.</i>	Hawthorn	75	<i>Ligustrum pubescens</i>	Privet	200,000
<i>Deutzia species, varieties</i>	Deutzia	50	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet	100,000
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	Sassafras	50	<i>Laurus camphora</i>	Camphor laurel	500
<i>Dysoxylon Fraseranum</i>	Rosewood	250	<i>Lagunaria Patersonii</i>	Lagunaria	400
			<i>Lasiandra micrantha</i>		100
			<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar	60,500

Stock of Plants.

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers available.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers available.
Morus rubra	Mulberry	250	Quercus suber	Cork oak	400
Melaleuca leucodendron	White tea-tree	200	Quercus species	Various oaks	200
Melaleuca armillaris	Prickly-leaved tea-tree	150	Robinia pseudoacacia	False acacia	200
Myrsine variabilis		400	Raphiolepis indica	Indian hawthorn	500
Nerium oleander	Oleander	100	Raphiolepis ovata	Indian hawthorn	100
Olea Europea	Olive	7,800	Syncarpia laurifolia	Turpentine-tree	1,900
Pinus ponderosa	Yellow pitch pine	325	Schinus molle	Red sea pepper-tree	50
Pinus Canariensis	Canary Island pine	150	Salix aurea	Golden osier	3,000
Pinus pinaster	Cluster pine	90,000	Salix Babylonica	Weeping willow	500
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo pine	70,000	Salix Russellianum	Basket willow	1,000
Pinus pinea	Stone pine	6, 00	Spartium junceum	Rush-leaved broom	100
Pinus insignis	Remarkable pine	15,000	Spartium iusitanica	Spanish broom	200
Pinus muricata	Bishop's pine	100	Spartium album	White broom	50
Pinus strobus	Weymouth pine	250	Sterculia acerifolia	Flame-tree	100
Pinus siensis	Chinese pine	350	Sterculia diversifolia	Black kurr-jong	1,500
Pinus montana	Mountain pine	200	Seaforthia elegans	Bangalow palm	2,000
Pinus Sabiniana	Californian nut pine	100	Tristania conferta	Brush or white box	2,200
Populus nigra	Black poplar	200	Tristania laurina	Water-gum	250
Populus fastigiata	Upright poplar	5,200	Tamarix gallica	Tamarisk-tree	500
Populus cinerea	Silver poplar	1,000	Xanodium distichum	Swamp or bald cypress	60
Podocarpus elata	Colonial deal	2,500	Xecoma velutina	Tecona	150
Prunus prunifolia	Plum-tree	300	Teopaea speciosissima	Waratah	50
Poinsettia pulcherrima		650	Thea Bohea	Tea plant	100
Platanus acerifolia	Plane-tree	350	Thuja orientalis	Eastern arbor vitae	200
Polyosma Cunninghamii	Feather-wood	50	Thuja occidentalis	Western arbor vitae	50
Psidium Cattleianum	Purple guava	150	Thuja aurea	Golden arbor vitae	50
Pittosporum crassifolium	Pittosporum var.	250	Ulmus campestris	English elm	2,500
Pittosporum phyllæroides.	Native daphne	100	Ulmus suberosa	Cork elm	600
Pittosporum nigrescens	Black pittosporum	500	Veronica species	Various	100
Pittosporum eugenioides	Eugenia-like pittosporum	550	Fruit Trees such as Peach,	Plum, &c., mostly seedlings	2,000
Pittosporum Ralphii	Ralph's pittosporum	50	<i>Climbers.</i>		
Pittosporum Buchananii	Buchanan's pittosporum	60	Rubus australis	Native blackberry	100
Pittosporum undulatum	Mock orange	500	Passiflora edulis	Passion fruit	500
Pithecolobium pruinatum	Native rain-tree	50	Dolichos lignosus	Dolichos	100
Phoenix dactylifera	Date palm	60	Ficus stipulata	Creeping fig	100
Pyrus domestica	Service-tree	40	Bougainvillea glabra		50
Punica granatum	Pomegranate	40	Phaseolus caracalla	Snail plant	25
Tilia americana	American lime	25	Vitis hypoglauca	Native grape	600
Quercus Phellos	Willow oak	100	Cloth of Gold Rose		70
Quercus robur	English oak	20,000	Hybrid perpetual Roses		400
Quercus virens	Evergreen oak	250			
Total					712,548

174. It is intended that the Gosford nursery shall be the principal one belonging to the Department, this decision having been arrived at in consequence of its central position and its adaptability for the raising of trees requiring soils and situations of a fairly general climatic character. In it will be raised such trees as those exotic ones belonging to America, Britain, the Continent of Europe, and the cooler portions of Asia and India.

Gosford to be the chief nursery.

B.—Other Nurseries Proposed.

175. As the operations of the Department progress and its requirements become more fully developed, it will, as I have already anticipated, be necessary in order to carry out the extensive planting which I propose, to establish nurseries in various parts of the Colony for the propagation of such indigenous and exotic trees as may be considered suitable for the respective districts.

Other nurseries to be established

176. Without committing myself to abide by what will now follow, I am at present of the opinion that we shall find it will be necessary to establish these nurseries in something like the following named districts, and I briefly indicate the kinds of trees which, in a general way it will, I think, be advisable to raise in them.

Places where nurseries may be required.

- A. One nursery is necessary in the New England district, situated at either Tenterfield, Glen Innes, or Armidale. Here the most valuable of the timber trees of the cooler portions of the Northern Hemisphere could, I think, be successfully planted.
- B. Should the planting of Red Cedar be carried out as proposed in another section of this Report upon our northern rivers, it will be necessary both for convenience of carriage, as also in a climatic sense for the future success of the plants, that they be raised somewhere in the district. Under these circumstances I shall probably propose that a small nursery for this purpose be established either upon the Don Dorrigo or Talgyaum Reserves. This will be devoted almost entirely to the propagation of the Red Cedar, and possibly also to those exotic trees of a like character.
- C. The north-western districts of the Colony should, I think, command, as regards the planting of trees, the very special attention of the Department, and hence, as I have recommended in a previous report, planting operations should at once be commenced in that portion of it lying between Cobar, Wilcannia, and Broken Hill. At present owing to difficulty of transport of trees from the Eastern nurseries it is almost impossible to carry out any extensive scheme of planting in these districts, and although small plantations will be formed both at Broken Hill and Wilcannia during the coming winter, these will be purely experimental and possibly will be of too expensive a character to be carried out upon a large scale. If, however, tree-planting is to be carried out under any systematic, extensive, and beneficial scheme in these districts, it will be almost absolutely necessary that a nursery be formed somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wilcannia, as that place is most central, and commands all the requisites in the way of soil and water

- water for the purpose. Were a nursery established at Wilcannia, the trees from this would be available for any planting which might be decided upon in the Wentworth, Broken Hill, Cobar, or Bourke districts. The principal trees raised in this nursery would be sugar-gums, carob, pepper, kurrajong, lagunaria or silky oak, and the native box-gum. When grown in masses, as they would be, other valuable kinds of trees would no doubt be also available.
- D. The Riverina district requires as much attention in regard to planting as that of the Western Districts already referred to; and should planting operations be carried out upon them, it is evident that a nursery will be required for this purpose, and it remains a question for further investigation and consideration as to whether Hay or Deniliquin would be the most suitable place for it. From either of these points the distribution of young trees to various places in the district would be easily attainable. Here such trees as the sugar-gum, the box-gum, the frenela, lagunaria, carob, pepper, kurrajong, and in special spots the ordinary river-gum would be available.
 - E. Possibly in the near future it might be advisable to start a nursery in what may be generalised as the Cooma and surrounding districts, where there are extensive tracts of country which would be much benefited by the planting of trees which produce the introduced timber and tannic products of commerce. A site for an establishment of this kind could easily be found in the district.

SECTION X.

PROPOSALS REGARDING THE SUPPLY OF TIMBER TO DEPARTMENTS FROM STATE FOREST DEPÔTS.

Introduction.

Work of developing new countries carried out by Government. Utisiation of local timber.

177. In all new countries, especially in Colonies such as these, most of the works in connection with their development are generally carried out by the Governments in the shape of railways, bridges, harbours, and other works of necessity.

Public Works entered upon hurriedly.

178. In many instances, such works as indicated, are constructed of local timbers, which are easily obtainable.

179. Owing to representations made to the Government by local bodies, Public Works of some of the kinds referred to, are often entered upon in an exceedingly hurried manner in order to meet pressing public demands.

Unsuitable timber used:

180. In this way such structures as bridges, harbour works, &c., are frequently carried out with timber of a character which, is in more senses than one, to a certain extent utterly unsuitable for the purpose.

Timber cut at wrong seasons.

181. By this remark I mean that owing to the apparent urgency of the case, such structures are frequently constructed of timbers, which have been cut at all seasons of the year without regard to their possible future durability.

Rapid deterioration of timber structures

182. As a result, in very many cases of the kind, disappointment often arises in consequence of the more rapid deterioration of such works than was anticipated; it is almost needless to say the timber used in their construction had not been cut at the proper time.

Durability of timber affected by the season of the year when felled.

183. The durability of timber, it matters not of what kind it may be, depends very largely upon the season of the year in which the tree may be felled; and it has been found from many and various experiments made in regard thereto that this is when the life of the tree is dormant and the sap in a stagnant condition.

Rapid decay of timber under certain conditions.

184. If trees be felled when they are in full and vigorous sap, it is found that the tissues of the timber are subject to fermentation, and that consequently its woody matter is subject to early, and in many cases rapid decay. Even at the present day, when matters of this kind might be expected to be better managed, I find that in the erection of bridges for instance, no reference whatever is made in the specifications for such work, that the timber required for their construction must be cut only at a certain season of the year.

At present impossible to keep a check on contractors.

185. Of course if the Departments of the Government interested in such works frame specifications with special reference to the timber, it is, at present, unfortunately, almost impossible for the Departments to see that the contract for its supply has been carried out properly, *i.e.*, that the timber has been cut at the proper season of the year.

Forest Departments undertake supply of timber for Government work. Guarantee that timber is perfectly matured.

186. In order that timber of a properly seasoned character may only be used in the general constructive works of Governments, it has been found necessary in all cases where Forest Departments exist, to arrange that these institutions should undertake its supply.

Durability of timber increased by cutting at proper season.

187. In this way the Forest Departments, as a matter of course, see that the various timbers required are cut at the proper season of the year only, that these are manufactured into such lengths and sizes as may be required by the respective Departments, and that no timber of any kind leaves their depôts without a guarantee being given that it is perfectly matured and thoroughly seasoned in all respects.

Recommendation re matter of timber cutting for Government Works. Government Departments already taken matter up. Steps necessary to attain best results.

188. By attention to the cutting of trees at the proper season of the year, it has been fully demonstrated, that the durable life of the timber from them is increased at the very least by nearly one-half, and this perhaps more especially as regards its lasting capabilities underground.

189. Taking these circumstances into consideration therefore, I very strongly recommend that this matter receives the very careful and favourable consideration of the Government of New South Wales.

190. I am pleased to state that already some of our Departments have taken the matter into consideration, and recognising its importance, intend, if they have not already done so, bringing the matter before the Government.

191. Having endeavoured to show the importance of this subject, I now briefly indicate the steps which I propose should be carried out in order that the best results may accrue from its adoption in this Colony.

- A. That the Government should at once recognise the importance of the subject, and by Cabinet minute instruct its various Departments that, so far as possible, all timber required shall be of indigenous growth, and obtained from the Forest Department.
- B.

- B. That each Department shall intimate to the Forestry Department every year, the probable quantities, kinds, and sizes of the timbers which are likely to be required by it during the following or subsequent year.
- C. That the Government instruct the Forest Department to deal with this matter and arrange as far as possible for the supply of the various timbers required by the other Departments.
- D. In order that the Forest Department may be in a position, in a monetary point of view to fell, cut, and manufacture the timber so required by other Departments, arrangements may be made whereby the former may be placed in a position to do so, without interfering in any way with its annual Parliamentary vote.
- E. That Depôts be established by the Forest Department in various parts of the Colony of such timbers as may be required, and that these be formed in localities and positions as contiguous as possible to easy and ready transport by rail or water.
192. That such a system as has thus been briefly sketched would very materially enhance the value of the works of the various Departments interested, there can be no doubt, and besides contributing to the lasting capabilities of the works affected thereby, it would to a very large extent tend to increase the usefulness and solidity of the revenue of the Forest Department.
- Beneficial results derivable from adoption of system recommended.

SECTION XI.

WATTLE CULTIVATION AS A NATIONAL INDUSTRY; ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE COLONY.

Introduction.

193. The developments of industrial science in recent years have proved the superiority of the astringent properties of the Australian wattle for tanning purposes, and have so strongly emphasised the desirability of conserving and cultivating the tree on a large scale for commercial purposes in the waste corners of the State Forests of the Colonies, that surprise cannot but be expressed at the comparative inertia and indifference that has been shown to the subject on hand up to the present time.

Superior quality of Australian wattle bark.

194. There is no natural product of the forest which costs so little to mature and produces so much in so short a space of time as the wattle,—it is a golden twig wherever it is grown that requires little or no attention,—and yet very little has been done, in a solid practical commercial sense, except in South Australia and Victoria to develop its resources, and utilise its properties on a scale at all commensurate with its national importance.

Small cost and large returns.

195. As a branch of forestry it is of the utmost value to the Colony, and might in a very few years, with only an odd hours attention now and again, be developed into such a revenue producing industry as to pay the whole cost itself of the Forest Department of New South Wales, but the longer the initial work is delayed the greater difficulty will be experienced in restoring the "twig" to the depleted forests and developing the market for the bark.

Wattle cultivation a revenue producing industry.

196. There is an almost inexhaustible market in Europe for Australian wattle bark; it commands a higher price than the old astringents; and there is no prospect of increased production injuriously affecting the exportation as is very often the case with other natural products of the soil; for the experiences of the last twenty years or so have shown that the prices have risen from £2 10s. to £10 per ton, with the result that the forests have been ravaged and very often permanently destroyed to keep pace with the increasing demands in the home and Colonial markets for the better qualities of tanning-bark.

European market for wattle and rise in price.

197. At one time the supplies were so intermittent and unreliable that a number of large tanning firms in Great Britain, France, and Germany, who had shown a preference for the Australian bark, were compelled in their own interests to fall back upon other less effective astringents in their tanneries, since which time the local supply has been less regular and less abundant and larger quantities of hides have been exported from all the Colonies.

Intermittent and unreliable supply of bark detrimental.

198. There is no doubt that the better qualities of wattle bark,—those which possess the richest tannic properties—are diminishing seriously throughout Australia through the absence of anything like a system of reproduction, and which, but for the interference of the stripper, Nature herself would provide; it is imperatively necessary therefore that the Government should undertake the duty of cultivating wattles in the State Forests, and of encouraging their growth on the roadsides and on the farm as a national industry.

Better qualities of wattle diminishing.

199. Wattles will thrive on dry barren spots and stony places where much else will not grow; a very heavy rainfall is of no importance as they prosper with from 10 to 16 inches a year; and, they yield a large profit at the sixth or seventh year when probably the farm proper is recuperating in fallow. The very poorest soil can be utilised and turned to profitable account, while at the same time the fallen leaves manure and improve the ground and make it ultimately useful for other purposes; at one time the natural reproduction of the wattle was so great in Tasmania that they ridiculed the idea of cultivating it in the State Forests, but the destruction has been so great in recent years that the better classes of Acacia have almost entirely disappeared, and the people are now endeavouring in a few years to retrieve the destruction, neglect, and inattention of generations.

Wattles readily grow and poor soil can be turned to useful purposes.

200. In Victoria wattle forests have been depleted and it will be so in New South Wales unless their cultivation is placed upon a more satisfactory footing. The Government should set a good example by forming wattle plantations in the State Forests, and distributing acacia seed with instructions for planting and cultivation and conservation throughout the pastoral and agricultural areas, particularly in those parts of the country where the soil and climate are most likely to conduce to the success of the enterprise. With the view of helping the matter forward I take the liberty here of going somewhat fully into the question of wattle cultivation.

Destruction of wattle in Victoria.

A.—The Science of Wattle Culture.

201. There is a science in growing wattles as in almost everything else that is turned to profitable account in the industrial world, and in a general way it may be laid down as an unvarying rule that the greater scientific experience is brought to bear upon the subject the greater the return and the larger the

A science in growing wattles.

Leaves and barks used in tanning.

the profit. The rule does not apply alone to the cultivation of the wattle, but to all conditions of life in the vegetable kingdom. In the early times, when the tanning of hides was first practiced various descriptions of leaves and barks were used as astringents such as the leaves of the myrtle, laurel leaves, the bark of the mangrove-tree, willow bark, gall nuts, and birch bark.

Astringency of bark, dependent on age and character of tree. Most suitable time for stripping operations.

202. The astringency of the bark varies with the age and character of the tree from which it has been stripped, and experience in all parts of the world has shown that bark stripped in the spring months contains more tannin than when procured in winter.

Inferior wattle grows on limestone formations.

203. In the Colonies, the stripping should commence as soon as the sap rises sufficiently into the tree to admit of the bark being readily removed—September to February,—and it will be found that the most valuable bark will be that which is first removed when the trees are in bud. The tanning properties are not so strong when the trees have expanded into full leaf.

Number of crops that may be taken. Treatment of land before planting wattle

204. The bark of trees grown on limestone formations is greatly inferior to that grown on sandy soil lying upon a clay subsoil, which will probably be found the best, but any description of poor land may be used for planting with great success.

205. Three or four crops may be taken off the same soil without impairing its quality or productivity. The trees should not be stripped until they are 10 inches in girth.

206. Land intended for wattles should be cleared in the usual way, the surface broken up and the seeds harrowed in, and the more care that is taken in the planting of the trees the more profit will be obtained from their maturity.

B.—State Control Necessary.

Strong reasons for State interference.

207. The strongest reasons for State interference in connection with the cultivation of the wattle are to be found in the abstention, and disinclination of private enterprise as a rule to develop the industry; the value, number, and importance of the industries which require a permanent supply of bark and the possible extinction of the *Acacia* in our forests in the near future.

Without Government control wattle industry will collapse.

208. Without that particular kind of encouragement, which the Government alone can give, the cultivation of the wattle for commercial purposes will in a few years become a mere reminiscence in the Colony, while judicious legislation and the cultivation of a few successful plantations within the forest areas, may induce the farmer and the squatter to give some practical consideration to the subject, and turn their barren and unproductive patches to profitable account.

Many interests concerned in the production of wattle.

209. The number of people who are concerned directly and indirectly in wattle growing must be enormous. They comprise the growers of the raw material, the strippers, tanners, fellmongers, who number some thousands in New South Wales, to say nothing of the minor branches and industries which in one way and another profit by the local production of wattle bark.

The supply of wattle should be maintained.

210. Not only should the supply at present required within the Colony be kept up without intermission, but a large surplus should be annually produced for exportation to England, France and Germany, where a good price can always be obtained for it, and this desirable end can only be achieved by the Government demonstrating that the trees can be profitably and systematically grown in the public reserves. It is necessary that this should be done with as little delay as possible, because, as the country is gradually taken up and put under cultivation, the wattle, as well as almost every other description of tree, will in time almost disappear, and the work of reforestation will be made more costly and more difficult of accomplishment.

C.—Supervision of Wattle Plantations.

Strict supervision necessary.

211. In South Australia and the other Colonies where any attention has been paid to wattle growing, the bark is almost wholly obtained from the State Forests, and experience has shown that the strictest supervision is necessary to ensure the success of the plantations—that is to say Legislative precautions have to be taken to prevent the destruction of the plantations by fire, to protect the young trees from unseasonable interference, and to restrict the process of stripping to certain months of the year.

Restrictions on wattle bark strippers.

212. In the early times in South Australia, stripping licenses were issued from September to December at £1 per month, and the stripper was restricted in his operations to trees of not less than 10 inches in girth, measured one foot from the ground, and the stripped trees had to be grubbed; but the system did not work efficiently in the direction of conserving a crop of wattles permanently in the reserves, and fresh regulations were framed whereby permits to strip bark upon defined areas of the reserves were issued direct from the Forest Office, upon agreement to pay a royalty per ton, or a lump sum for the whole season's stripping, and not to strip any trees under 10 inches in girth, and to cut down all stripped trees. [The system acted very well, and the revenue was thereby considerably increased.]

D.—What Results may be Expected.

Plantations established at little cost.

213. Under the supervision of the Government such wattle plantations can be established at little or no cost and will ensure a permanent supply of the best description of bark for tanning purposes, and greatly benefit a number of important industries.

Present source of supply precarious.

214. The present means of obtaining necessary supplies are too precarious and in a few years may be expected to disappear altogether, but by adopting a systematic course of planting, good results would be obtained.

Proper and systematic measures and their results

215. A large and regular supply of good bark would be obtained; no supervision would be necessary as to the size of the trees felled, because by a systematic process of sowing the ground, a regular portion would come on for stripping each year; the wood of the trees felled would be removed from the ground as firewood, thus preparing it for another crop, and at the same time reducing the chances of bush fires; the value of the bark would be maintained and could be relied on from the prevention of unseasonable stripping, and it would be to the interest of the strippers to take all the bark they could get from the trees included in their particular area.

What successful plantations will produce.

216. There is always a revenue, and an ordinarily successful plantation will produce 5 tons of bark per acre after the thing has got a fair start—which at £10 a ton amounts to a yield of £50 per acre, or £7 per acre per annum allowing seven years for their maturity. With a proper system of

of planting, and judiciously thinned, the subsequent yield of the same plantation would be quite as heavy annually for many years.

217. The estimates of the Melbourne Board of Inquiry in wattle cultivation (1878) showed that the proceeds from 100 acres of wattles in eight years would at £4 per ton be £4,852 and the expenditure £2,213 including £240 as interest, and practical experience since this has shown that the estimates were not over the mark. Estimates of Melbourne Board of Inquiry.

E.—Where to grow Wattles.

218. It is hardly necessary to specify the description of country most suitable for wattle growing, they will grow almost where nothing else will. It grows with vigour in different kinds of soil and with considerable vitality, and with a large amount of profit on the poor and sandy parts of the country at various elevations. Wattle will grow anywhere.

219. In the State Forests the wattle should be planted, in poor spots where timber trees will not mature to profitable dimensions, on exposed country in masses so that they may act as shelter to more valuable trees, and as "nurses" in certain spots, so as to protect and encourage the growth of those timbers which are intended to occupy the ground permanently. Planting wattle in State Forests.

220. Any arid spot or unoccupied odd corner about the farm or station, for which ordinary vegetation appears to have no liking, may be strewn with the golden wattle seed, and in time small plantations will spring up imperceptibly, and may be utilised either for shelter or for profit. No hill-side can be too barren, nor plain too desolate for the wattle, and if it is not used in its maturity for its tanning properties it will beautify the locality and improve it, and at the same time afford shelter to the stock from the cold winds and summer heat. Planting wattles, on farms and stations.

F.—The most profitable Wattles to grow.

221. There are a great many descriptions of trees possessing tanning properties which might be profitably planted in the public forests and reserves, but the subjoined are the most suitable. Trees possessing tannin qualities.

Botanical name.	Vernacular name.	Average height.	Age at maturity.	Soil on which it grows.	Percentage of tannin.
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Broad leaved wattle.	ft. ft. 15 to 20	Generally when 8 to 10 years old, but they are ready for stripping at 5 years	Poor sandy soil, stony ridges, &c.	30 to 40
<i>Acacia decurrens</i> and varieties.	Black wattle	40 to 50	do do	do	25 to 35

G.—How to form a Wattle Plantation.

222. When once a wattle plantation has been fairly established no difficulty will be experienced in keeping up a regular crop by a process of natural reproduction, but of course a great deal of the after success will depend upon the conditions under which the original sowing is carried out. No difficulty in obtaining regular crops.

223. Having selected the area upon which it is proposed to establish a plantation, the ground should be lightly prepared for the seed, and each species should be sown in separate blocks by itself, so as to ensure regularity of growth and to facilitate the subsequent work of pruning, thinning, and clearing at regular intervals. In planting masses of any of the *Acacias* the plough should be used and furrows opened at regular intervals 4 feet apart in as straight a line as the ground will permit. The seed should be dropped in, three or four together, all along the furrow 4 feet apart—the man in the second furrow dropping the seed one pace behind the first man, the sower in the third furrow doing the same behind the second man, and so on over the whole area so as to secure alternate rows 4 feet apart throughout the plantation. The plants will in this way be protected and their vitality concentrated more to making stems than side shoots. Preparing ground and planting.

224. The average cost would be from 10/- to 12/- per acre; but the process of planting them as "nurses" for valuable timber trees and with the spade would naturally be more elaborate and more costly. The spade is only used in spots which are of too rough a character generally to allow of the plough being used. Average cost.

225. The seed will require some slight preparation before being planted. The germination must be assisted by means of heat, and it can best be effected by either placing the seed in hot water, by roasting it in a frying pan, or by mixing it up in hot ashes, charred coals, or the residuum of any still slumbering fire. The most favourable process is to pour water nearly boiling upon the seed, and allow it to remain twenty-four hours, when it should be removed and kept damp in a suitable bag until swelling commences, when it should be planted. In adopting this course the seed must be planted in the winter season so that the necessary amount of moisture may be maintained. Seed germinated in any other way may be planted at any time of the year without imperiling the prospects of the future plantation. Wattle seed requires slight preparation before sowing.

226. The young trees will require some little attention in the way of thinning and occasionally pruning in order to direct their growth into one stem, and so aid the production of more bark and simplify the process of stripping, and beyond keeping the roads ploughed in the summer time so as to minimise the risks from fire, nothing further need be done until the first period of thinning arrives, which, as a rule, when the wattles are healthy and of vigorous growth, will be about the fifth or sixth year from the time of sowing. Young trees require attention in thinning and pruning.

227. The best bark containing most tannic acid, is obtained from trees between the ages of five and eight years. Age at which trees contain most tannic acid.

228. Every alternate tree should be removed at the first thinning,—two years afterwards it will be a matter for observation on the ground to say whether only a portion or the whole of the original remaining trees should be stripped. Manner in which thinning operations are carried out.

229. It will depend very much upon the condition and general appearance of the plantation, but in a general way it may be said that in view of the rapid growth of the young trees no great advantage can be obtained from allowing the old trees to stand beyond the seventh year. No general rule can however be laid down, for so very much depends upon the character of the country, the climate, the description of wattle, and the condition of the market. No material benefit from old trees after seventh year.

SECTION XII.

OUR CEDAR FORESTS.

Introduction.

- Importance of the red cedar. 230. One of the most important trees indigenous to New South Wales is that of the red cedar (*Cedrela australis*), the timber of which is now so well known in the commercial timber markets both here and in Europe.
- One of the first Australian timbers used for general purposes Cedar as an article of commerce. 1815, 1817, 1824, 1837. 231. Curiously enough, its launch upon the timber market bears record as one of the first of Australian woods which was used for cabinet and general furniture making.
232. As far back as 1815 we find it being referred to as an article of commerce on this Continent, and at a later date also in the Home market, and, the cutting down and general utilisation here, and export to Britain and other countries has ever since given birth to a considerable industry in the districts where the timber is found largely growing. In 1815 there is some record of a man named Dalton bringing cedar from Shoalhaven and Illawarra, and a vessel is stated to have been wrecked upon our coast some time in 1817 loaded with cedar. There is also some record of cedar having been exported in 1837, the quantity being 116,000 feet. In 1824 one, Alex. Berry, exported cedar from Shoalhaven.
- The height and diameter of red cedar. 233. The wood is easily worked, comparatively light in texture, fairly durable, and is largely used in the construction of furniture, general house decorations, and other purposes where lightness, beauty of grain, and capability of taking a fine polish are necessary.
234. The tree attains a height sometimes of over 180 feet, and from 4 to 10 feet in diameter. As a rule it is deciduous, umbrageous when allowed sufficient room to expand its branches, and is generally handsome in appearance. Its congener, the *Cedrela Toona*, indigenous to India, is also well known in the timber market as a wood of great commercial value, which is used for similar purposes as those referred to.
- Cedar forests destroyed through inadequate supervision. 235. Owing to its very great value the indigenous forests of *Cedrela australis* have been largely worked upon, and owing entirely to inadequate regulations and supervision by the State, they have been to a very large extent ruthlessly destroyed; and although not beyond the means of renovation both by natural regeneration and planting, it will be a matter of very careful and special application for a considerable number of years before their previous original excellence can be attained.
- Large quantities of cedar felled. 236. In consequence of the very lax regulations and to the value of the timber and the general demand by the trade, large quantities of this timber was at times felled by the so-called and well-known "cedar getters" in almost inaccessible situations, with the view at some future time of being able either by floating it down creeks and rivers when floods occurred, or by opening up the country by settlement through the construction of roads, to reach a market.
- Waste of timber through delay in transport. 237. In many cases, and unfortunately they are very many, the necessary means in the way indicated towards the transport of the logs did not occur, or at least were delayed so long that the timber thus cut became so thoroughly water-logged and otherwise decayed as to become to a very great extent worthless and hence unmarketable.
- Waste of Cedar timber a serious loss to the country. 238. In this way it is not too much to say that millions of superficial feet of this the most valuable of all our indigenous timbers have been wantonly wasted, and consequently that tens of thousands of pounds not only in royalty, but in value of actual product have been lost to the country.
239. In connection with the important matter of our cedar forests, I have to draw attention to the following subjects under their respective headings:—

A.—*Where are our Red Cedar Forests?*

- Natural habitat of red cedar. 240. It is interesting to record at this stage of the country's history where the natural forests of Red Cedar trees exist at the present time. From personal observations, and from the information I can obtain upon the subject, it appears that the natural habitat of the Red Cedar is confined to a very large extent to the rich alluvial deposits in the sheltered valleys and foot hills of what may be called the coastal ranges.
- Districts favored by red cedar. 241. In no instance whatever has the tree, so far as I am aware, been found to any great degree beyond the influence of the sea breezes, or say at a distance of over 40 to 50 miles from the coast. This of itself is a very marked feature in the physical habitat of the tree, and is of very great importance to be considered in connection with any planting of Cedar, which may be proposed and carried out by the Department.
- The growth of cedar in coastal districts an advantage. 242. In a commercial point of view, the facts thus notified of its growing in such close proximity to water carriage, both by sea and river, is of very great importance, and contributes in no small degree to the commercial value the timber has and always will attain.
- Real habitat and home of the red cedar. 243. We find that the real habitat and home of the red cedar in its most comprehensive sense, is found to be upon the rivers and affluents thereof in the northern portion of the Colony, viz., those of the Tweed, Richmond, Brunswick, Clarence and Macleay. Perhaps, however, the palm as regards the natural production of the tree may be given to that of the rich alluvial deposits of the Tweed River District, from which, to say the very least, millions of superficial feet of the timber have been removed.
- Quantities of cut cedar not utilised. 244. In these districts the cutting of the cedar in the reckless manner already mentioned, has been carried out upon a very extensive scale, and at the present time it is not too much to say that there are many thousands of pounds worth of the timber lying on the ground, cut many years ago, and which to a large extent is going to waste from the want of adequate means for its removal to market.
- Few matured trees of the species left. 245. From my own observation in that part of the country, there are, comparatively speaking, very few natural matured trees of the species still standing, and with the exception of along the borders of rivers and creeks, the natural reproduction of the tree is in a general sense not so prolific as one could wish.
- Satisfactory growth of young cedar requiring proper attention. 246. In many instances, however, there are some fine young trees and saplings growing upon the sites indicated, which will, in course of time, if systematically attended to (as will now be done), take the place of those trees which have been removed, and thus we trust will gradually conduce towards the keeping up of the supply of this class of timber.

247. Similar remarks may be made with regard to the natural Cedar Forests of the Brunswick and Richmond Rivers, but perhaps one of the most important indications of the natural regeneration of the forests of the trees in question, is to be found upon what is known as the Don Dorrigo reserve, which is situated upon the plateau at the head of the Bellinger and Macleay Rivers, where, upon a very considerable extent of country, young cedar plants are found growing in all stages, from the smallest seedling to the young tree 60 or 70 feet in height and from 1 to 2 feet in diameter.

248. The Cedar is found growing in various parts of the coastal ranges other than those mentioned; from the Illawarra northwards; among which may be mentioned Bulli mountain, Kowmung, Hawkesbury River and thence northwards in increasing abundance until the northern rivers are reached,

B.—*Results of Cedar plantations already formed.*

249. Some years ago it was decided, upon the recommendation of Mr. Duff, the late Inspector of Forests, and approved by the then Minister for Mines, to begin the formation of Cedar Plantations upon several of the forest reserves in the northern portions of the Colony.

250. In accordance with this decision, operations of this kind were begun upon the Don Dorrigo Forest Reserve, as also upon the reserve at Hogan's Brush, near Gosford and Nulla Nulla, on the Macleay River.

251. In regard to the planting of cedar upon the Don Dorrigo Reserve, it may be stated that the operations in connection therewith consisted to a very large extent of transplanting cedar seedlings of various sizes, varying from 2 to 4 feet in height, from various parts of this reserve where such seedlings had come up naturally, to other portions of the reserve where trees of the kind had not previously existed.

252. These seedlings were planted in straight lines at distances of about 12 feet apart in the scrub vegetation of the reserve. This planting was begun in the winter of 1884 and continued each year till 1888, up to which time it is estimated that over 23,000 trees were planted. The area so occupied was also estimated at 400 acres.

253. Upon an examination of the work I very much regret to say that it was not carried out in such a satisfactory manner as should have been done, nor in accordance with the usual method adopted under such circumstances.

254. The trees were planted out in a manner much too methodical, ignoring to a very large extent the surroundings of the various sites which they were intended to occupy. In consequence of the system adopted, in many cases the young plants were placed in sites in which any practical forester would never have expected them to grow. By this I mean that the trees were in many instances planted near to, or within the influence of the overhanging branches of large trees, which as a natural consequence would prevent their growing. In other cases their surroundings in regard to vines and general undergrowth were such that no practical results could possibly accrue.

255. I much regret to have to make a statement of this kind, but the circumstances of the case compel me to do so; and in consequence of the defective manner in which the work has been carried out, it is sufficient without further remark to say that of the large number of trees planted out in the manner described there are not more than from 5,000 to 6,000 plants now alive, and these to a very large extent are of a somewhat stunted growth, and in my opinion do not show any particular symptoms of that progress which might have been expected under more favourable circumstances in regard to management.

256. In addition to the unsatisfactory manner in which the trees were planted it is unhappily my duty to record that some few years ago a large number of the plants were destroyed by the inroads of cattle, the matter of their protection from depredations of this kind having been entirely overlooked.

257. Upon this reserve a small enclosure of some 30 or 40 feet square was cleared of the brush, thoroughly dug, fenced and otherwise properly prepared for the purpose of forming a small nursery or seed-bed, in which to raise young Cedar plants from the seed, with the view of transplanting the seedlings out into the forest in the manner described, as they became of sufficient height and strength for the purpose.

258. This primitive nursery I inspected and was gratified to find the results were satisfactory, and that a large number of fine seedling plants had come up and will be available for the purposes of the Department in years to come.

259. In many of the gullies and otherwise rich portions of the country within what may be generally designated the Gosford or Hawkesbury River district the Red Cedar had, and in some instances still has, its natural home—the latter simply arising from the fact of natural barriers having prevented its eradication. Taking this into consideration and also the fact of the district being in direct communication with Sydney as a central market, the Department very wisely, some two years ago, determined to begin the formation of Cedar Plantations in the neighbourhood

260. The first of these, and it is the only one which has so far been formed, is that at a place called Hogan's Brush, situated about 4 miles from the township of Gosford. The site of this experimental plantation is that of a deep alluvial flat, possessing soil of great depth, and composed of a rich humus deposit, and was before being cleared occupied by an indigenous growth of the usual scrub timbers, ferns, and palms.

261. The plantation, although small in extent (embracing an area of only 6 acres), is a thoroughly typical one as a site for the production of Red Cedar, and hence the results accruing from it may be accepted as an indication of what the Department may be able to attain in the replanting of our Cedar Forests.

262. The ground was thoroughly cleared of its indigenous scrub before being operated upon by planting, and as the situation is such that it is subject to inundation when floods occur, the soil was not ploughed as the opening up of it would have made it liable to be washed away by the rush of flood waters. For the insertion of the plants, therefore, holes only were dug.

263. Something like a little over 800 red cedar plants were put out upon this site at about 10 feet apart, but as it has been thought that this distance would enable the young plants to develop a tendency to the making of more lateral shoots in the way of branches than is desirable for the production of good, sound and straight-grained timber, other kinds of trees—chiefly Silky Oak, American catalpa and Eucalypts of various sorts, were subsequently planted amongst them in order to act as *nurses*, with a view of checking any symptoms in this way.

- The plantation a success. 264. I have upon several occasions examined this plantation, and it is with much satisfaction I am enabled to report most favourably of it.
- Hogan's Brush a well chosen site. 265. The site has been well chosen as regards its surroundings, the soil is all that could be desired for the growth of Cedar; the plants had evidently been well selected, of a healthy and robust character, and the work generally carried out in a thoroughly practical manner.
- Red cedar and other plants growing well. 266. Although some filling up has had to be done, where failures have occurred from various causes, the plants of all kinds have done well, and this remark, I am glad to say, has special application to the Red Cedar.
- 5,000 trees planted. 267. During the last six months these trees have begun to assert themselves in a very satisfactory manner, and are now making a progress which indicates a thorough adaptation to the site in which they have been placed. Altogether somewhere about 5,000 trees of the various kinds indicated have been put out in this plantation.
- Plantation on Nulla Nulla Creek. 268. The only other plantation of cedar formed by the Department up to date, is one of about 10 acres in extent situated upon the Nulla Nulla Creek, a tributary of the Macleay River.
- The reserve suited to red cedar. 269. The reserve upon which this plantation has been formed is within an area of country which is the natural home of the Red Cedar tree, and hence its selection as a site for the experiment.
- Naturally growing trees planted out. 270. The plants used in connection with this plantation were found growing naturally on the reserve and were simply planted out in the scrub in a similar manner to the system adopted at Don Dorrigio.
- Unfavourable reports received. 271. Although I have not as yet been able to make a personal inspection of this plantation, I gather from reports received from the officer in charge, that the results in more ways than one have not been as satisfactory as could be wished.
- Unfortunate position of the plantation. 272. The site appears to be too liable to spoliation by severe floods, and consequently more than one half of the trees put out have been either washed away, or otherwise destroyed by inundations.
- 2,450 cedars planted. 273. In all, about 2,450 cedar trees were planted on this reserve in 1888.
- Proposals for operations in connection with the reproduction of timber. 274. This ends the record of the efforts of the Department hitherto in the reproduction of the cedar timber in the Colony. As the subject is one of very great importance, especially in a commercial point of view, the proposals of the Department with regard to future operations of the kind will be dealt with under the following special heading:—

C.—Proposals with regard to future operations, in connection with the formation of plantations, and the renovation of the indigenous Cedar Forests.

- Depletion of forests through past neglect. 275. I have already endeavoured to draw attention to what has been a matter of general comment by the public many years before the establishment of a Forest Department was ever contemplated, viz., the immense importance to the country of nature's gift in her indigenous forests of Red Cedar. The matter has occupied the attention of many abler Colonists, and the attention of the Government has been from time to time directed to the subject of forest preservation; but unfortunately it is only now when to a large extent the forests have been depleted, some action is being taken to endeavour to restore them to their primeval value. Although fortunately not too late to begin this work, the effects would have been perhaps, much more immediately satisfactory in their results had the matter been taken up by the Government many years ago. I need not further dilate upon the subject, but will now endeavour to point out to the Government the course which I propose should be adopted as expeditiously as possible, in order to attain that most desirable object, the continuance and possible extension of the permanent supply of our Red Cedar timber.
- Reforestation in New South Wales requires systematic treatment. 276. I have already briefly pointed out the efforts of the Department in this direction, but as these have been to a very large extent purely experimental, not altogether so successful as might be wished, and moreover of too small a nature to ever meet the requirements of this important subject in a preliminary sense alone, it behoves us to take up the matter in a much more comprehensive and systematic manner than has been attempted in the past, before the materials remaining, such as they are, have become exhausted.
- Situations favoured by the red cedar. 277. It is well known to all those who have had any experience in connection with our Cedar Forests, that the natural habitat of the tree is limited to deep alluvial soils, sheltered and warm situations, with general surroundings of a semi-tropical nature. In all cases where the tree has been found; and this has invariably been in isolated patches, it has been intermixed with, surrounded and protected by more or less dense masses of forest vegetation.
- Red Cedar not found beyond certain limits. 278. In no instance so far as I am aware have Red Cedar trees of any important commercial value been found otherwise than under the conditions stated.
- Particular attention required to the predilections of red cedar. 279. Since the opening up of the so-called Cedar Scrubs upon our northern rivers, a good number of trees of the kind have come up in the open glades or clearances made by settlement; and in every instance it is found that in such situations the trees become dwarfed and branchy in habit. It appears therefore that the warm and comfortable surroundings in the habitat of the tree are essential to its growth, for the production of a saleable commercial commodity; and as the aim of the forester in the growing of trees, and attempts at their reproduction, may always be guided by the experience gained from seeing how the trees favour certain localities in their natural state, it is evident that in the reforestation of this our most valuable timber tree particular attention will have to be paid to its predilections thus referred to.
- Predilections of red cedar tree not previously considered. 280. In some respects I fear that this matter has not had that attention which it deserved in the attempts hitherto made in growing these trees.
- Red Cedar requires to be planted in certain ways. 281. As in a smaller degree indicating the natural desire of the tree to be surrounded and confined in its habitat, it is interesting to note that even in the nursery they have to be grown closely together in order to produce plants of a character suitable for planting out.
- Red cedar favours rich land. 282. As will be gathered from these remarks, it is evident that to a very large extent the Cedar can only be grown successfully upon rich lands, and therefore upon sites which unfortunately, if I may use the expression, are suitable for settlement, and hence no doubt will be sought after for the latter purpose. As however the production of the timber is beyond doubt essential to the country's welfare, I respectfully submit that it will be necessary for the Government to dedicate certain portions of these lands for the growth of cedar, beyond any alienation whatever.

283. The selection and dedication of reserves for this purpose will, of course, have to be carefully and judiciously made, in order to interfere as little as possible with the necessary settlement of those districts in which cedar is found to flourish. Careful selection of sites for future reserves necessary.
284. Coming now to the practical aspect of the question, I have, after careful consideration of the subject, to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of the Government. Suggestions for future action in regard to red cedar.
285. If the Government approve of the suggestion, a very careful inspection and survey of the cedar growing localities should be at once made, and certain portions of them declared reserves for the purposes of the propagation of the tree for all time to come, in the manner indicated above. Careful inspection and survey of cedar lands necessary.
286. Regarding the reserves which should be selected, it must, of course, be a point of paramount importance to see that the retention of these is made so as to embrace those places in which the tree has been known to have originally existed, and also where it is seen to be reproducing itself by natural means at the present time. And as its natural habitat is, as we know, somewhat circumscribed in area, it would, I think, be advisable to make these reserves as large as possible. Reserves must be selected in favourable situations.
287. Although it is a matter of purely departmental detail in connection with the renovation and planting of cedar, it is perhaps advisable that I should indicate to the Government and the public generally those steps which I propose to carry out in connection with this work. It will be gathered from previous remarks that notwithstanding the destruction which has hitherto taken place in these forests, nature has asserted herself in reproducing the cedar tree to a certain extent in her own way. This fact is perhaps more noticeable upon the Don Dorrigo Reserve than upon any other reserves upon which the trees are growing naturally. Necessity to indicate the best course to be pursued in the future.
288. Where natural regeneration of this kind takes place, the reforestation of a tree by this means is of great importance, and should be carefully attended to, and encouraged in every possible manner. Natural regeneration and reforestation.
289. On such of the reserves, therefore, where this has taken place, it is the object of the Department to give this natural regeneration special attention and assistance, as it is a well known fact that when trees grow up in this manner they have a better chance of giving satisfactory results in regard to growth and quality of timber than those trees reared by artificial means. It is consequently proposed that as regards these trees, there care and proper supervision will have the special attention of the Department. Special attention to natural regeneration!
290. In order to protect such portions of these reserves as are not already naturally protected by the density of the scrub against the inroads of stock, it will be advisable to thoroughly fence them. Necessary to fence certain portions of reserves.
291. Should the system be carried out upon an extensive scale, this matter of fencing will, no doubt, entail considerable expenditure, but the results will eventually amply justify the cost. Ultimate results will justify expense of fencing.
292. In dealing with such tracts of country, it is proposed for a few years to go carefully over the ground and clear away all underbrush which may be interfering with the proper health of the young cedar plants, to thin out these where they are found growing too thickly together, and, in some instances, to ring-bark such of the worthless trees of other kinds which may be found overshadowing, and thus retarding the growth and proper development of the young cedar, which it is desired should be assisted to come on as the permanent and most important crop. Manner of dealing with certain forest lands.
293. Of course, it will be found in work of this kind that the cedars have come up in a very intermittent and irregular manner, hence many spots in the forests highly suitable for the production of the species will be unoccupied by them. It will therefore be a matter of detail for the foreman in charge of the work to have the thinnings referred to, transplanted out into such vacant places as the work progresses, and these sites treated in a similar manner as regards undergrowth and useless trees, as those left standing. Manner of dealing with reserves a matter of detail for officer in charge of work.
294. In this way it will only be a matter of time and application to regenerate these forests of cedar in a more systematic and regular manner, than they were originally. Regeneration of forests, matter of time and application.
295. Whilst looking to the natural reproduction of the tree, to which reference has just been made, for its output of cedar timber, it will be necessary I think to supplement this by the formation of regularly formed plantations, and with this object in view the Department has, as a preliminary step, already raised over 100,000 red cedar plants at the Gosford State Nursery. Regularly formed plantations necessary.
296. In certain reserves in which there are portions where the red cedar is found growing naturally, there are some fine open glades and valleys of an extent of from 5 to 20 acres upon which no trees of any particular size or value, are to be found; in many cases the soil upon such portions appears to be equivalent to that upon which the cedar luxuriates, and as these sites are well sheltered, it is proposed that the best of them should be devoted to its cultivation by the formation of plantations, in the usual artificial manner. For such purposes the trees will be utilised, which have been, and may hereafter be raised at the State Nurseries. The system of carrying out this work may be briefly stated as follows:—
297. Where it exists upon the comparatively open glades and spaces referred to, the indigenous scrubby growth will be thoroughly grubbed and removed in order that the ground may be systematically dealt with afterwards. Ground to be thoroughly cleaned and grubbed.
298. Where not naturally surrounded by impenetrable scrub, it will be necessary to fence the lands in question, in order to protect the plantations from the depredations of stock. Lands to be fenced.
299. The whole of the ground will then be thoroughly ploughed and partially subsoiled to a combined depth of about 15 inches, taking care that the subsoil is only stirred up and not turned up to the surface. It is proposed to do work of this kind at least twelve months previous to the work of planting being carried out upon it, with the view of pulverising, sweetening, and otherwise making it as suitable as possible to the young trees which as proposed should be planted out upon it. Ground to be ploughed and subsoiled.
300. At an early period of the following season, and just before planting operations are begun, the ground will be again reploughed, but in this instance only to a depth of about 4 inches, with the view chiefly to simply clear the surface of any weeds and other growths which may have come up during the previous summer. Ground to be reploughed just before planting operations.
301. The site will now be in a fit condition for planting, and I propose to establish these Cedar plantations in the following manner. Before leaving the nursery the plants which have been raised there will be selected at a fairly uniform height, and as far as can be judged of equal vitality. Selection of plants.
302. It may here be stated that these trees before leaving the nursery will have been transplanted once or twice as the case may be in order to encourage as much lateral and fibrous roots as may be attainable, so that the plants may be able at once, upon being removed into their permanent sites, have the means of establishing themselves in their permanent positions, with every chance of success. Treatment of young trees before leaving the nursery.

- Planting the young cedars. 303. It is proposed to plant the young Cedars in rows 10 feet apart, and the trees shall be put out in these at the same distance apart, and the plants in each successive row will alternate with those of the previous one.
- Other trees to be planted with the cedars. 304. In order to give the young Cedars that shelter and general protection which we find in nature is an absolute necessity for their proper growth, I propose to plant *nurses* amongst them with this object; these will be planted in such a way that when completed the whole of the trees in the plantation will be at equal distances of 5 feet apart all over the ground. By doing this the young Cedars will, from the branches of the *nurses*, be confined in their attempts to produce that undesirable lateral growth, which as I have already pointed out they are so apt to assume when standing out by themselves at wide distances apart.
- Treatment of the plantation in its early stages. 305. For two or three years after the plantations are formed, it will be necessary to dig round the trees and otherwise keep the ground clear of any other tree and scrub growth, which in such situations as are proposed to be dealt with would be sure to arise. By this operation, the soil upon the surface will be kept open and friable and materially conduce to the growth and development of the young trees.
- Management of plantations depend on character and physical conditions. 306. The future management of the plantations will of course very much depend upon the character of the soil, and the general physical conditions of each site operated upon; and to the consequent progress and health of the trees. Taking, however, an average of the conditions under which such plantations are likely to be formed, I may generalise by saying that in the course of four years the position of the Cedar trees which as may be gathered will be intended to form the permanent and ultimate crop in the plantation, will be such, that it will be necessary to carefully watch their relative positions in regard to their *nurses*.
- Growth of the cedars and nurses. 307. At the comparatively close distance apart, both cedars and *nurses*, at which they will stand, it may be presumed that under ordinary fair circumstances the respective trees will naturally begin to interlace or otherwise obstruct each others branches at a comparatively early stage of their growth. This crowding which it is of course desirable to a certain extent to encourage, must only be allowed to continue up to a certain stage, and no further; if allowed to proceed too far the results may not be conducive to the future welfare of the Cedar plants.
- Remarks on the gradual thinning of the plantation. 308. It is difficult of course to describe here the particular stage at which relief should be given to the Cedar plants, by the pruning and thinning out of the *nurses*; but to the practical forester it is a simple matter to judge of this by an inspection of the plantation. It is only necessary, therefore, in a report of this kind, to state, that as the Cedars progress upwards, and as their lateral branches become thoroughly checked, and their vitality driven into the formation and strength of the woody matter of their stems, the *nurses* must be gradually removed, in order not to retard in any way the growth of the permanent Cedar crops. It may be as well here, in order to illustrate my meaning, to explain, that once Cedar or any deciduous tree becomes in its youth trained in the way it should go, it will almost invariably continue to assume that character until maturity.
- Pruning by cutting not advisable. 309. It is not desirable to assist the upward tendency of cedar trees by pruning with the knife, as this conduces to bleeding, and the possible deterioration of the timber by "borers," to which it appears the tree is subject, and hence my object in recommending that the necessary curtailment of the lateral shoots should be done naturally by *nurses* in the way pointed out. In the course of a few years it will be seen, therefore, that all the *nurses* will be gradually thinned out, and eventually nothing will remain but the Cedars. Should—and it will no doubt happen, after the removal of the *nurses*—the Cedars assume a tendency to branchy growth, this will be curtailed by the closeness at which they have themselves been planted.
- Foresters must use discretion in thinning. 310. In the course of years it will no doubt be found that even the Cedars will stand too close together, and these will have to be thinned out from time to time as the plantations progress, and it will be a matter for the forester to decide upon as the circumstances of the case arise. I may say, however, that in my opinion plantations of this valuable tree could easily be formed in the manner described, if carried out upon the lines indicated.
- Trees planted as nurses to consist of indigenous and exotic trees. 311. The trees which will constitute the *nurses* will consist of kinds both indigenous and exotic, whose growth will be equal to, if they do not exceed that of the Cedar; and care will be taken to select for this purpose such as may, when they are being gradually removed, be utilised for some regularly commercial purpose, and thus, that their utility as *nurses* will be supplemented by conducing in some degree to the revenue of the Department.

SECTION XIII.

THE MURRAY RIVER FORESTS.

Introduction.

312. I recently had an opportunity of making a careful general inspection of these forests, and from personal observations, and information derived from various sources, I venture to make the following remarks in regard to their present position and future management.

A.—*Their Extent, Condition, and Value.*

- Murray forests extensive and valuable. 313. Of the hard-wood forests of the Colony, those lying along the banks of the River Murray are perhaps some of the most extensive and valuable of any of the kind which the State possess.
- River frontage over 500 miles. 314. These, with few intermissions, have a frontage to the northern bank of the river of over 500 miles, and are embraced chiefly in the counties of Hume, Denison, Townsend, Cadell, and Wakool.
- Nature of the trees. 315. These forests are composed chiefly of *Eucalyptus rostrata*, or red-gum, with occasional belts of *Eucalyptus hemiphloia*, or the box-gum.
- Acreage occupied by timber. 316. In all it is roughly computed that something like 300,000 acres are occupied by these timbers, and that the *Eucalyptus rostrata* is growing upon about two-thirds of the whole area.
- Nature of the country occupied by red and box gums. 317. The red and box gums occupy the immediate frontage to the river, the former invariably suiting itself to the lower-lying or more swampy portions of the land and which are always subject to inundations by floods, and the latter apparently favouring the more elevated stretches of the frontage country, which are not, as a rule, subject to the overflowing of the river.

318. The gum-timbered portions of the land in question extend back from the river to various depths, ranging from 3 to 8 miles in extent, according as the land lies within the influence of the river and its overflowings. Immediately behind this belt of Eucalypts the land appears to get somewhat more elevated, and the soil of a sandy and lighter character, upon which we find that the native or Murray pine (*Frenela robusta*) and *Acacia myall anema*, together with other genera of a like low and scrubby character, form the principal indigenous forest growth. The red-gum, or *Eucalyptus rostrata*, being, as I have already indicated, the principal and most valuable of the trees upon these reserves, it may, perhaps, be as well to indicate briefly the character of the timber, its sizes, and the uses to which it has been and may be put, before dealing with the more practical question of the future management of these forests.

Extent of timbered land from river frontage and forest growth thereon.

319. This tree grows to a height of about 120 feet, and in many instances attains a diameter at the base of from 6 to 8 feet; the timber possesses great crushing strength, and is almost unequalled for its durability for underground works.

Growth of the red-gum tree.

320. In comparison with other *Eucalyptus* timbers it does not, in several instances, compare so favourably as regards its lateral or tensile strength, yet for general engineering constructive works it bears a very high standard.

Strength of the red-gum timber.

321. In Victoria and South Australia the timber of this tree has been highly favoured by the Railway authorities for the purposes of sleepers and bridge timbers, and very large quantities of trees of this kind have from time to time during the last thirty years been removed from these forests to meet the requirements of the Colonies named.

Red-gum timber favoured by Railway authorities.

322. For Harbour and Jetty works they have also been largely used and are still in great request. Many thousands of piles for these purposes have been procured from our Murray River forests, and in order to show the importance and suitability of Red-Gum for such works it may be mentioned that jetty piles of from 60 to 70 feet in length have been procured from them.

Use of red-gum in harbour works.

323. Although no doubt the Government has for several years back had fairly good supervision exercised over these forests, and a fair revenue obtained from them in regard to licenses and royalty, their management in that systematic and proper manner which they undoubtedly deserve has been to a large extent overlooked, and this shall therefore be a matter demanding the careful attention of the Department.

Management of Murray River forests to be improved upon.

324. Although we are aware that much of the original timber upon these reserves has to a large extent been ruthlessly wasted, like that upon many other of the forest reserves of the Colony, it gives me much pleasure to state that much valuable timber still remains upon them for immediate use, and that it is purely a matter of careful management and judicious application to not only bring the reserves back to their former excellence, but also to exceed this in their capabilities for a permanent output of timber.

Much valuable timber upon the Murray River.

B.—Proposed treatment of these Forests.

325. These reserves are of such a large area, and their management has been so thoroughly overlooked in the past (through no neglect of the Chief Forester, but from departmental apathy), especially in regard to future permanency, that the work in connection with their practical renovation now becomes of a much more laborious character than had it been undertaken many years ago. By this remark I mean, that owing to past neglect a larger outlay is now necessitated in order to deal with the matter in a thoroughly practical manner.

Past neglect entails larger outlay at present time.

326. There is still a very considerable quantity of matured, and hence available timber for market upon these reserves, and this fact will be borne in mind in the suggestions I am now about to make in regard to their management.

Considerable quantity of matured timber available.

327. Under the present Crown Lands Act, under the provisions of which the Department is at present worked, the definitions of these reserves are to a certain extent very vague and uncertain; and until the boundaries of these are definitely settled under a schedule of a properly constituted Forest Act, working in conjunction with the said Crown Lands Act, in regard to the opening up of certain portions of them for legitimate settlement, the proper and systematic working of these reserves cannot be thoroughly gone into in such a manner as could be wished.

Indefinite position of reserves under present Crown Lands Act.

328. Looking forward, however, to the possibility of a Forest Act being passed by Parliament, it may not be premature to lay my views in regard to the matter at issue before the Government.

Possibility of a Forest Act.

329. Assuming, then, that large areas of these valuable forest lands will eventually be permanently dedicated to the Department, I suggest that something like the following system in regard to them be adopted.

System to be adopted in regard to forest lands.

330. Assuming that 300,000 acres of these forest lands, upon which there is a naturally growing crop of red-gum trees in various stages of growth, have been dedicated for forest purposes under the proposed Forest Act, I propose that this area be subdivided into carefully defined blocks, say 10,000 acres each in extent. This would then give us approximately some thirty blocks in all. These blocks should be carefully surveyed and plotted upon respective plans, and a proper valuation recorded of each in regard to the timber and the various ages and sizes of the trees then composing the crop; and it will no doubt be found that this would embrace trees of all stages, from the small seedling to the matured tree fit for marketable purposes.

Subdivision of forest lands into blocks.

331. The object in view in dividing the reserves into blocks of the areas indicated would be to simplify the means of taking stock of the marketable timber, and its periodical sale, and of dealing with the matured timber from time to time in rotation.

The object in view in dividing reserves into blocks.

332. Over such an immense area as there exists, upon which there would be found trees to a greater or less degree matured and suitable for marketable purposes, the organisation of the system in the first instance in a hard and fast line could not be carried out, for as can be seen, some of the trees upon the respective blocks would have arrived at a too advanced state of maturity before they could be dealt with, unless an unprecedented demand for timber had arisen.

Hard and fast lines cannot be carried out.

333. In course of years however, and keeping the main object of rotation in view, the matter could eventually, by proper management, be gradually dealt with in the manner desired; and in this way the work of the Department upon these valuable reserves would become as methodical as that upon a well organised farm, where a thorough system of cropping prevails. In this way the head office would be able to estimate at the beginning of each year the probable amount of timber which it could guarantee to supply from these forests, and the revenue which it might expect to receive therefrom.

Work will ultimately become methodical.

Subdivision of blocks

334. As each block or blocks became available for utilisation, it would perhaps be advisable to subdivide them into areas of from 100 to 500 acres in extent, according to the quantity and character of the timber, all the matured trees marked for sale, and a carefully prepared valuation made. According to this valuation these subdivided blocks of timber would be offered by public auction at the upset price thus arrived at, or the timber upon them placed under cutting by royalty, as the case might be considered most judicious in the interests of the State.

Stringent Conditions with purchasers.

335. Of course stringent conditions would have to be entered into with the successful purchasers in regard to the system of felling the trees, the fines which would be inflicted in case of any infringement of the agreement, the damage which might be carelessly inflicted upon the young growth of trees, and the time which would be allowed them in which to remove their timber.

System necessary to successfully work the forests.

336. I may say that it would only be by a system of the kind briefly indicated that the systematic utilisation and permanency of output of these valuable forests could be maintained, and I can only trust that the Government will see its way to adopt a system such as that which has been thus briefly, and perhaps somewhat imperfectly indicated at present.

C.—Operations already initiated with regard to these Forests.

Natural regeneration of Murray forest simple matter.

337. During my inspection of the Murray River Flat forests it was most visibly demonstrated that their renovation by natural regeneration is a very simple matter indeed.

Healthy and vigorous growth of timber.

338. Almost without exception I observed that a strong, healthy and vigorous growth of young trees had come up in all stages of growth, and that proper attention to this was a matter of the utmost importance.

Principal growth after immense floods.

339. Curiously enough, the principal growth of young trees appeared to have started some eight or ten years ago, at which time I was informed, the country was inundated by immense floods, after which the young trees came up in dense masses over nearly the whole area of the forest.

Height of the young growth.

340. This young growth has now attained heights ranging from 6 to 20 feet, and in many places presents an almost impenetrable bush.

Young trees must be helped to develop.

341. Of course under such circumstances as these it would be almost impossible to expect that these saplings would reach anything like those proportions which it is most desirable they should attain, unless some means are adopted by which a certain number of them may be allowed to properly develop themselves.

Parliamentary Vote for thinning forests made use of.

342. Recognising this fact I have to intimate to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary that—there being a vote for the purpose of thinning forests granted by Parliament, I at once made arrangements to begin the thinning of this natural growth in a systematic manner.

Necessity to work on Murray forests before floods arise.

343. In consequence of the country being almost invariably inundated by floods each year, it is necessary that work of this kind should be undertaken before the floods come down, therefore in April last I put on a squad of some sixty men with a view of beginning the thinning out and otherwise properly attending to the young growth referred to.

Work on the Murray in full operation.

344. This work is now in full operation under a careful foreman, who carried out successfully the work of a similar character for several years under myself in the State Forests of South Australia.

Will be continued till prevented by floods

345. This work will be continued until such time as it may be stopped by the overflow of the river as already referred to.

Number of young trees attended to.

346. It will no doubt be of interest to record that up to date over 1,000,000 of strong young trees have been carefully attended to in this manner, which from the attention thus paid to them will in course of time have a chance of developing themselves into trees of a marketable value, and which, had this not been done, would have grown into long and useless saplings of no immediate commercial value.

Immense area to be operated upon will take considerable time.

347. Although this work is of very great importance, and should have been begun several years ago, it will take a considerable time to accomplish it thoroughly, owing to the immense area which will have to be operated upon, still the fact of its having been started is an important one, and the results will eventuate in a very satisfactory asset to the State.

D.—Supervision of these Reserves.

Officers in charge of the Murray forests and their duties.

348. These are under the supervision of a Chief Forester for the district, who has under him three foresters and one assistant forester, the duties of the staff being to patrol the river frontage, measure the timber purchased under royalty, and to receive such licenses as are now imposed under present regulations.

Steamer in use on the Murray.

349. In order to expedite this work a steamer has recently been constructed for the Department, and placed under the management of the Chief Forester.

SECTION XIV.

PLANTING IN OUR WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Introduction.

Director-General visits Western District.

350. Having been requested by Sir Henry Parkes to make an inspection of the far western portions of the Colony, I proceeded in the early part of this year to the Darling District, as also the Barrier Silverfield, travelling via Adelaide, in order to get at the most important portions of this region expeditiously. The result of this visit was, that I discovered all timber used by the property owners and in mines was imported from other districts or abroad. As a matter of fact, hundreds of miles can be traversed by the traveller over sandy plains and ridges on which in the most favoured spots timber is scarce and of a very stunted nature; but as a rule the country is either treeless or otherwise thickly covered with dense low-lying scrub.

The scrub country.

351. This scrub country is decidedly uninteresting and monotonous, consisting of leopard-tree, mallee, mulga, belar, punty, hop bush, blue bush, and the various species of salt bush.

Edible scrub.

352. Most of the scrub bushes are edible by stock, and in many instances they are the chief stand-by of the pastoral tenants in this portion of the Colony, generally remarkable for a scanty rainfall.

Large trees near water courses.

353. It is only when in the vicinity of some large creek, or perhaps some inland lake fed by the flood waters of the Darling, that trees of large dimensions are found growing, they being chiefly the common Red-gum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*).

354.

354. There is an immense quantity of timber used in the Silverton and Broken Hill districts both for mining and building purposes all of which may be said to be imported. Such timber as grows on the pastoral properties is only fit for the rough and common purposes of station work, but red-gum, Colonial pine, American pine, flooring boards, beams, battens, lining boards, and all descriptions of wood for superior buildings in the shape of residences, woolsheds, &c., has to be imported and is therefore a considerable article of commerce to the merchants of the Barrier and Wilcannia districts. Immense quantity of timber used in the Barrier district.
355. Wilcannia receives its importations by river, and considerable quantities of red-gum and Colonial pine which are landed at that place come from Echuca, the Murray and Narrandera districts. Wilcannia importations by river.
356. In regard to any possibilities of an increased demand for timber in the Wilcannia district, the nature of the country around that place and the permanent nature of the Barrier field all tends to warrant the belief in the demand being one of an increasing and lasting character. An increasing demand for timber.
357. Wilcannia is but the shipping port at present of a vast and almost unknown land lying to the westward, and there are hundreds of square miles of auriferous and argentiferous country between Wilcannia, Broken Hill, and Tibooburra embracing what is known as the Albert Gold Field, which has yet to be properly developed. For years there has been more or less mining at Milparinka and Tibooburra, and of late considerable activity has been displayed on what is known as the Nuntherungie Silver Fields and at the Black Mountain Silver Mine near Gnalta. Mineral country beyond Wilcannia.
358. Besides the present demand for timber arising from mining operations there is a large demand for various classes of timber for station improvements, the district being one in which there are very extensive pastoral firms who in the face of many difficulties and serious losses from drought, persevere in making improvements in wool and shearing sheds, tanks, and wells and artesian bores. Demand for timber for station improvements.
359. Besides the demand for timber for many large stations in the district, the smaller settlers in the shape of homestead lessees are apparently on the increase, and in prospect of the railway from Cobar being continued to Broken Hill via Wilcannia, the people seem to anticipate a considerable increase in this desirable class of settlers, all of which mean increased demand and consumption of all descriptions of timber. Small settlers on the increase who require timber.
360. Timber for ordinary household purposes is not obtained within close proximity to the town of Wilcannia, the wood carters having to travel some few miles to obtain supplies, and there is now but little timber upon the reserve devoted to the purposes of a town common. Firewood not plentiful.
361. There is a continual drain upon the timber growing along the Darling caused through the necessity for firewood for the steamers navigating the river, and taking the whole aspect of this country into consideration, it is evident it is being gradually denuded of what little timber it possesses, and there is no new growth worth mentioning to provide in the future for an ever increasing demand. River steamers consume quantities of timber.
362. If this portion of the Colony is likely to progress in a proportionate ratio with that of other districts, the question of timber supply is one of considerable importance on commercial and climatic grounds, and great care should be exercised in preventing any more extensive destruction of the river fringes of timber. Question of timber supply one of importance and necessity to protect river fringes of timber.
363. I found on investigation that the cultivation of trees so far as it has been attempted by private persons and the Wilcannia Municipal authorities, had met with remarkable success. In the streets I found white cedar (*Melia azederach*), Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*), the Maple-leaved Plane (*Platanus acerifolia*), the Morton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx*), Pepper-tree (*schinas-molle*), the Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Cork Elm (*Ulmus suberosa*), and Kurrajong (*Lagunaria Patersoni*), all growing luxuriantly. Wilcannia Municipality plant trees with success.
364. On economic, climatic, and commercial grounds the future prospect of tree cultivation of this western region is full of promise and without regard to these features at all, there are parts where the endeavours to preserve or grow useful timber trees seems a positive necessity to provide for some of the ordinary demands of daily life. Various grounds on which tree cultivation is necessary in the west.
365. Fruit growing so far as it has been attempted in this district and along the Darling to Wentworth has proved exceedingly successful. Grapes grow luxuriantly. Lemons, oranges, peaches and apricots show a wonderful growth. Fruit growing a success.
366. The fertility of the soil on the Darling is remarkable and it is easily cleared and made fit for tree-planting or cultivation of crops. Fertility of soil.
367. Lucerne is found to grow well, the soil being well adapted for it. Some system of irrigation has been attempted in most cases where lucerne was planted. Lucerne growing well.
368. The route to Mount Brown for some distance is a heavy sandy road on which there is considerable traffic, the mining population of Mount Brown, Milparinka, and Tibooburra, together with the owners of pastoral properties around the two latter townships drawing considerable supplies from Wilcannia. There is very little timber that is any good around those places, and if a large amount of timber is required for mining or other purposes it is imported. In the future if any railway work is projected in that direction, there is not at present any timber in that country fit for railway sleepers. Timber not plentiful in Mount Brown district.
369. The rainfall at Wilcannia each year since 1873 was as follows:—
- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1873 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 inches | 4 points. | <small>Rainfall, Wilcannia.</small> |
| 1874 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 " | 22 " | |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 " | 47 " | |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 " | 65 " | |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 " | 20 " | |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 " | 22 " | |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 " | 30 " | |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 " | 80 " | |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 " | 82 " | |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 " | 35 " | |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 " | 86 " | |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 " | 65 " | |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 " | 37 " | |
| 1886 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 " | 0 " | |
| 1887 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 " | 99 " | |
| 1888 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 " | 22 " | |
| 1889 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 " | 8 " | |
| 1890 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 " | 17 " | |
| 1891 January to April | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 " | 26 " | |

- Director-General visits Cobar. 370. From Wilcannia I proceeded to Cobar, a journey which at the time was one of some difficulty in consequence of the flooded state of the country after heavy rains.
- Nature of soil. 371. The character of the soil around Wilcannia and on the route to Cobar is in many places of a rich chocolate loamy nature, and where station owners attempted cultivation it has met with considerable success.
- Great Cobar Copper Mine. 372. The Great Cobar Copper-mine has been idle for some time, but there is considerable activity in gold mining.
- Nymagee Mine. 373. At Nymagee also is a large Copper-mine using considerable quantities of timber.
- Firewood scarce. 374. It has been estimated that at one time when in full working order the Cobar Mining Company expended for firewood an average amount per annum of £24,700. Around Cobar and Nymagee this necessary commodity is becoming scarce.
- Pine Forest. 375. Between Nyngan and Cobar there is a considerable area of pine forest country.
- Imported timber at Broken Hill. 376. Large quantities of timber both sawn and rough used for mining and business purposes come through South Australia from Tasmania and New Zealand and America. New South Wales timber is, however, generally considered more serviceable for mining and other purposes than imported Tasmanian and New Zealand timbers.
- Official report to the Colonial Secretary. 377. The official report upon the subject submitted by me on the 4th February last to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary was as follows:—

“ Sir,

“ As requested by you, I recently inspected that portion of the Colony between Broken Hill and Cobar, with the view of forming an opinion as to whether or not trees of commercial value could be grown upon what is known as our Great Western Plains; and, although my inspection was not, owing to delays caused by the heavy rains, as extensive as I should have desired, still sufficient was seen for the present to enable me to have the honor to submit the following brief report upon the subject for your consideration.

“ With regard to the soil in the stretch of country lying between Broken Hill, Wilcannia, and Cobar, I may say that, generally speaking, it is much of a similar character throughout, and consists of a deep, rich, alluvial chocolate loam of great depth.

“ Although at present unsuitable for agricultural purposes, owing *only* to the scanty rainfall, the soil is highly suited for the successful growth of ordinary farming crops, especially cereals, were the rainfall greater or a supply of artificial water available for irrigation purposes.

“ Bearing in view the desire of the Corporation of Broken Hill that, if possible, the subject of tree planting should occupy our attention for the purpose of supplying the mines with timber in the neighbourhood of that town, I, accompanied by the Mayor, carefully inspected the mines, and selected about 50 acres of the catchment area of the Stephen's Creek Broken Hill Water Supply upon which, in my opinion, a trial of planting trees suitable for the requirements of the industries of the district might be carried out with every chance of permanent success.

“ The site selected is situated about 4 to 5 miles north of the Town of Broken Hill as per portion coloured red on plan attached, and I ascertained that its occupancy for the purpose of forest culture would not in any way interfere with the possible extension of the mines or its efficiency in connection with the catchment area of the proposed reservoir. Indeed, I may here remark that the success of the proposed reservoir would be very materially enhanced were a large portion of its catchment area covered with a dense crop of tree vegetation, the flow of water into it would be more gradual and become more permanent than that which may be expected off its at present bare, non-absorbent, and thus flood-producing surface.

“ Under the circumstances therefore I have the honor very strongly, to recommend that the portion of the catchment referred to should, both in the interests of the timber and water supplies for Broken Hill be proceeded with as early as possible.

“ At Wilcannia, I selected a piece of country upon what is known as ‘The Common’ which, in my opinion, might be experimented with in regard to the planting of trees. The position of this is shown in blue on the plan attached. From 50 to 100 acres could be obtained here without in any way interfering with the commonage privileges or rights of the people.

“ For the present I would recommend that the experimental planting on the Western Plains be confined to the two places indicated, and should the results upon these come up to expectations, the matter of extension and other developments of this important matter could be taken up at any future time.

“ In considering the subject of planting upon these hitherto treeless plains, I have not made the recommendations which I have now the honor to lay before you, without carefully considering the matter in all its aspects. I am aware that the rainfall at both Broken Hill and Wilcannia is not only fitful in its periods of precipitation but very uncertain in regard to its volume per annum as well. The average at these places is 16 inches and 13 inches respectively. In dealing with planting operations upon a similar character of country in South Australia both as regards soil and rainfall, we found that, owing to the uncertainty of the rainfall as just referred to, the success of the planting was not always assured during any one season, but that it, on several occasions took two and three years' careful attention and persistent application to secure the desired object of thoroughly clothing the ground with trees. Should therefore you decide to try the planting as recommended, it is just possible that a similar experience might result; I mention this in order that a possible failure during the first season may not be altogether unexpected.

“ With regard to the trees which I think would grow upon these Western Plains there are several kinds which in my opinion might be experimented with later on, but the one of all others which I consider would produce the best results on these plains is the sugar gum *Eucalyptus corynocalyx*.

“ This tree is endemic to South Australia only; it grows to about 150 feet in height and 6 feet diameter; its timber is of excellent quality and is largely used in the construction of the South Australian railway lines; it delights in dry climates, and has been grown by myself as high as 10 feet in one year without artificial watering, and with an annual rainfall of only 9 inches, about 250 miles north of Adelaide. I have some 40,000 trees of the species now being raised in the Gosford State Nursery, which will be available for planting out during the coming season.

“ Should

"Should the Colonial Secretary decide to begin planting at Broken Hill and Wilcannia this winter, I would advise that only 50 acres at each place be so treated this year. This would entail an expenditure of about £500.

SECTION XV.

THE PLANTING OF OUR RAILWAY RESERVES.

Introduction.

378. The planting of the Reserves, or what may perhaps be more definitely described as the vacant or unoccupied lands within the fences of the areas resumed for the construction of our railway lines, is one which I think might very advantageously be considered by the Government.

Government may plant railway reserves to advantage.

379. In the Colonies of Victoria and South Australia this matter has received in several instances a fair amount of attention, and the results have been as satisfactory as could be wished under the circumstances. In both of these Colonies the work has been carried out by their respective Forest Departments.

Victoria and South Australia already done so.

380. In Victoria the class of tree operated with has been chiefly that of the wattles of commerce, viz., *Acacia pycnantha* and *Acacia decurrens*, where belts of these trees have been raised directly from the seed, chiefly upon the lines from Melbourne to Geelong and from Geelong to Ballarat.

Wattles mostly planted in Victoria.

381. In South Australia the work has been confined chiefly to the planting of a large variety of evergreen trees and shrubs, around and in the neighbourhood of the several railway stations; especially those situated upon what are locally known as the northern and more southern lines.

Action taken by South Australia.

382. In both of these cases the results have been very satisfactory indeed, and these may, I trust, act as an incentive to similar work being carried out by the Government of this Colony.

Results satisfactory.

383. Presuming, therefore, that some definite action will be taken in regard to this matter, I refer to it generally under the following headings.

A.—The Area of land available.

It will perhaps be a matter of surprise when it is stated that there are no less than something like 60,000 acres enclosed or otherwise dedicated for railway purposes in the Colony, of which there are probably about 40,000 acres containing all sorts of soils and situations which could be in many instances devoted to the cultivation of trees and other products.

Large areas of land available and benefits derived by planting.

B.—The benefits which would arise therefrom.

1. Improved appearance of the country, especially where no trees already exist.
2. Comfort to passengers, in protecting them from dust storms and providing a cool shade in summer, and the breaking of cold winds in the winter time.
3. Running as these lines do, through the country in various directions, these plantations would, especially in the more exposed parts of the Colony, act to a large extent as shelter belts to the agricultural land adjoining.
4. Were the proper kinds of trees planted, to which we shall presently refer, the products from them would form a very considerable source of revenue.

C.—Trees suitable for Railway planting.

384. After due consideration of the subject, and from previous experience, I have come to the conclusion that the best tree to plant upon these reserves is the wattle, which produces the well-known tannic bark of commerce.

Best plant is the wattle.

385. These trees are easy of propagation, and their height would not to any great degree interfere with the general view of the country by the passengers.

Easily grown and not too high.

386. Their product would come early into market, and, comparatively speaking, the profits derived from them would in my opinion be greater per acre than those which might be obtained from any other tree growth.

Results and profits would be satisfactory.

387. The expenses attached to placing the wattle bark from these trees on the metropolitan or other markets would only be light, in consequence of the close vicinity of the plantations to the trucks.

Expense of reaching a market only slight.

388. While the Government would be reaping any profit derived from the sale of such wattle bark, the Railway Department would be receiving its freight for haulage of same.

Government reaps a benefit and railway receives freight.

D.—The system of planting proposed.

389. This, with regard to the wattles, is a simple matter and also very inexpensive. The wattles are hardy trees, and can easily be raised in plantations by simply putting the seed in the places which they are intended to occupy until arriving at maturity. As a rule they are somewhat shy of transplanting, and consequently the system of raising them in the nursery and afterwards transferring them from this to the plantation which they are intended to occupy permanently is seldom or never resorted to.

The system of planting.

390. Upon the railway reserves the putting of these unoccupied lands under a crop of wattle would be a very simple matter indeed. Briefly stated, this would simply consist of ploughing the land thoroughly to a depth of about 6 inches, taking care to see that the grassy surface was properly turned over and given a chance to rot.

Planting railway reserves an easy matter.

391. The seed would then be sown either broadcast or in rows, as the case might be, and the whole run over with a light harrow. The cost of ploughing, purchase of seed, preparation of same before planting, the sowing of it, and the harrowing in of it afterwards would not, under an average of circumstances, exceed £1 per acre.

Cost of sowing the wattle.

E.—Action already taken in regard to this matter.

392. The matter was brought before the railway authorities some time ago, and arrangements are likely to be made to begin the planting of wattle upon a large scale upon our railway reserves.

Planting railway reserves brought before the railway authorities.

393. With this object in view about half a ton of the seed of *Acacia pycnantha* or the broad-leaved wattle of South Australia, was procured from Adelaide some months ago. This seed is of the very finest quality and the results from it may be expected to be highly satisfactory.

Wattle seed procured from Adelaide.

Acacia pycnantha the most suitable.

394. The *Acacia pycnantha* produces the best mimosa bark of commerce. The tree is not indigenous to New-South Wales, and its introduction therefore to this Colony, in situations suited to its growth, will be looked upon as a matter of general interest and one of importance to the Colony at large.

SECTION XVI.

TIMBERS SUITABLE FOR ENGRAVING PURPOSES.

An abundance of timber suitable for engraving purposes.

395. There is abundance of timber in the forests of New South Wales suitable for engraving purposes, indeed it is now growing to waste everywhere, but it is difficult of access and will require a lot of careful handling and preparation before it is likely to supplant the finer qualities of imported wood-engraving timber from Turkey, Persia, and India, which have been growing scarcer and more expensive in the open markets of Europe during the last few years.

As old sources are exhausted an opening for Australian timber will occur.

396. A great market might be established in Europe for Australian timbers suitable for engraving purposes, now that the old sources are being exhausted, if someone would only take the trouble to select the most suitable timbers for the purpose and mature them. The result would undoubtedly be a national benefit.

Experiments with Australian timber.

397. Some experiments have been made in this direction during the last few years, but they have been intermittent and inconclusive, and it yet remains to be shown that our timbers may be profitably utilised on a large and comprehensive scale for this particular purpose. Morally, there is very little doubt about the matter; practically, very much still remains to be done.

Colonial timbers equal to that of Turkey and Persia.

398. A large proportion of the timbers of the Clarence, Tweed, and Richmond Rivers districts are equal in quality to those of the forests of Turkey and Persia, and even of India; but they require careful scientific treatment before being taken into the markets for comparison and competition, and this consideration has been notably absent in the past. Experience has shown that while the timbers possess all the necessary good qualities, we lack the training and experience which is necessary to mature and treat them as they do in the old world.

With care, Australian timbers will be proved suitable for wood engravers.

399. With a little care, however, it would be possible to place at least a dozen of our timbers on the European market as suitable for the best description of wood-engravers' work, with an almost certain assurance that they would all favourably compare with the best Turkish boxwood.

Experiments already made

400. In the experiments that have already been made, blocks were cut from the trunks of trees gauged at a thickness of about 2 inches, some being squared up, and others left in the block, the squares being 6 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches, and cut from each variety of timber, taken from the end of the log across the grain, while other sections of the same size were cut lengthwise with the grain, so that some judgment might be formed of its general usefulness, and after the most practical tests they were all found well adapted for engraving purposes, though the results were not in every way as satisfactory as could be desired.

Australian wood the proper colour.

401. The colour in the majority of specimens was of the yellow or cream tint necessary for work under the graving tool, but some of them were of a reddish hue and too dark to be used, except as a last resort in an emergency, and then for the most coarse and common class of wood cuts, including posters.

Grain and density of the timber.

402. The grain and density of all the samples were tolerably suitable, but the real value of the timbers in this aspect was not clearly ascertained owing to the insufficiency of the seasoning and dressing. Whatever failure there was in the experiments was due to the absence of effective scientific treatment, and this defect can only be remedied as already indicated by time and more matured experience.

Samples of wood should be seasoned with age.

403. To allow the wood to become properly seasoned, the samples should have been laid up for years, and, instead of being cut into small pieces, it would have been preferable to prepare them in short logs, from which the perfectly seasoned portions could be selected for finishing. It is most important that these principles should be observed in the future, because, until the timber has been brought into the condition which is obtained by proper seasoning, it can never be offered as a suitable engraving wood with any hope of securing a good profitable market.

Difference between imported and Australian wood.

404. One of the essential differences between the imported box-wood and the best timbers of New South Wales lies in the nature of the sap, which plays a most important part in the qualities of an engraving timber. The sap of the box-wood is oily, and not only remains in the wood after it has been seasoned, and so proves a distinct value to the engraver during the process of carving, but facilitates a proper distribution of the ink when being worked on the machine. In the New South Wales timbers, on the other hand, the sap is resinous, and while they contain any portion of the resin they are not fit for the best descriptions of engravers' work. Besides the question of the cutting surface, there is the even more important one of preserving a permanent plane. As long as any sap remains in the block there is no knowing how its various portions may be affected by temperature; marginal shrinkage, as is well known, will occasion serious inequalities of height and actual rupture even of the fibres, facts which were forcibly and practically illustrated in experimenting with the specimens already referred to. In some of the specimens this kind of thing existed to such an extent that the concentric rings of the growth of the tree showed distinctly on the printed proofs of the engravings, and in others the effect of the engravings was totally destroyed by wide cracks and shrinkages and warping and twists, defects that were the immediate results of insufficient seasoning, and in this respect it may fairly be said that the timbers did not have a fair trial.

No proper appliances for preparing the timber

405. Apart from the want of mature treatment in seasoning the timber, so as to make it fit for the engraver, there is a want of proper appliance in the Colony for preparing and surfacing and shaping the blocks, and it is desirable that all the necessary plant for seasoning and dressing the marketable timber of the Colony should be provided with as little delay as possible. There is really no necessity to send timber to Europe for experiment, its good qualities are ascertainable if not known in the Colony, and after all it would only result in a waste of time and money without in any way solving the difficulty. So far, taking all the experiments of the past as a guide, it is only fair to say that the engraving was not sufficiently fine to thoroughly test the suitability of the timbers for the finest work, and the fact is due, as already stated, to the insufficiently prepared character of the timbers used.

406. Generally speaking, although the New South Wales timbers are not equal to the box-wood generally in use for the reasons stated, they nevertheless include some varieties which experience has proved to be rather better than the American maple wood, which is being tried as a substitute for the box. All the timbers growing at random in the New South Wales forests are suitable for engraving, and five or six specimens, which are hard and firm and give a clean line, are considered by the best experts worthy of special attention. They are all capable of doing good work, and it only remains to be shown by experiment and the practical work of seasoning and preparing and dressing to command a sure and profitable market in the old world.

Australian timber and American maple.

407. Subjoined is a list of the timbers which have so far been tested:—

Timbers that have been tested

Botanical Names.	Local Names.	Localities.
<i>Duboisia Myoporoides</i>	Cork-wood.....	Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, northward to the Richmond River, southward to Illawarra.
<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i>	Rosewood	Bush forests, from Illawarra to the Tweed River
<i>Eucalyptus Melliodora</i>	Yellow-box	Lachlan and Gwydir Rivers, near Bathurst and New England.
<i>Fagus Moorci</i>	Negro-head beech ..	In the forests abutting on the Bellinger and Macleay Rivers.
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Mock orange	Port Jackson, Illawarra, and on to the Tweed River.
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	A kind of orange wood	Brush forests of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers and on through the forests of the south.
<i>Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i> .	Thorny yellow satin-wood	Forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.
<i>Eremophila Mitchelli</i>	Sandalwood — Rose-wood	Lachlan, Bogan, and Castlereagh Rivers.
<i>Elæocarpus cayneus</i>	Native olive, white-thorn, white bark.	Port Jackson, Illawarra, Twofold Bay to Tweed River.
<i>Zieria Smithii</i>	Tumeric	Bush forests, Twofold Bay to Hastings River, Mount Lindsay, and the Blue Mountains.
<i>Omenila Leichhardtii</i>	White beech.....	Brush forests of Illawarra to the Tweed River.
<i>Tusanus acuminatus</i> ..	Quandong.....	Lachlan, Murray, and Darling Districts.
<i>Pomaderris apetela</i> .....	.....	Port Jackson, Nepean River, and Twofold Bay.
<i>Acacia glauscescens</i>	Bastard myall	Blue Mountains, Nepean, Clarence, and Richmond Rivers, and Illawarra.
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver-wattle, Sallon	Illawarra, Cumberland, Blue Mountains, and banks of rivers in interior.
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Native or scrub myrtle	Blue Mountains, Port Jackson to the Tweed River.
<i>Hemicyclia australasia</i> .....	.....	Brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.
<i>Weinmannia rabifolia</i>	Marara	Brush forests, Richmond and Tweed Rivers.
<i>Eugenia, sp</i>	Mountain brush	Richmond and Tweed Rivers.
<i>Bosistoa sapindiformis</i>	Union nut.....	Brush forests, Richmond and Tweed Rivers.
<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Water gum	From Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, and northwards to the Tweed River.
<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>	Brush cherry	Brush forests, Illawarra to the Tweed River.
<i>Eugenia, sp.</i>	Lignum brush-wood saplings.	Brush forests, Manning to Tweed Rivers.
<i>Pentaceras australis</i>	Scrub white cedar ..	Scrub forests, Richmond River.
<i>Olea poniculata</i>	Marble wood	Brush forests, from the Hunter to the Clarence Rivers.
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Hickory.....	Blue Mountains, Nepean, Hastings, and Clarence Rivers, southward to Illawarra.
<i>Notelia ovata</i>	Native olive	Brush forests, Illawarra, Cumberland, and Grose River.

SECTION XVII.

OUR TIMBER TRADE.

408. To the generality of people the study of statistics is by no means a favourite pastime; but to those who take an interest in such a pursuit it proves intensely interesting and entertaining, for there is nothing connected with the life and commercial activity of the human race that is not embraced in the work of the Statistician. Statistics are instructive and of much service in enabling us to estimate the possibilities of increase or decrease in various pursuits and enterprises.

Statistics are instructive.

409. An examination of the record of imports and exports into and from New South Wales of timber and other forest products during the year 1890 shows that the timber industry is one of very considerable importance.

Importance of the timber industry.

410. The quantity of dressed timber imported is estimated as amounting to 6,819,946 feet; value, £65,018; exported timber, the product or manufacture of this Colony, is estimated at 399,232 feet; value, £2,797; the British, foreign, or other colonial timber exported was 30,305 feet; value, £322; or a total export of 429,537 feet of dressed timber; value, £3,119.

Dressed timber.

411. Of rough timber we imported 50,333,194 feet, valued at £340,058, making a total of £405,076 expended in the importation of rough and dressed timber.

Rough timber.

- Rough timber exported. 412. We exported 20,819,829 feet of our own native timber in the rough, valued at £80,984, and of British, foreign, and other colonial timbers we exported 3,168,912 feet, valued at £18,157, making a total of 23,988,741 feet of exported rough timber—value, £99,141; or a total value of rough and dressed timber exported, £102,260.
- Firewood. 413. One circumstance worth remarking is that we imported 1,935 tons of firewood, valued at £1,570. Our exports of this useful commodity, however, amounted to 8,994 tons of New South Wales timber, valued at £2,481; and 150 tons of other timber, value £225; being a total export of firewood, 9,144 tons weight, and value £2,706.
- Wattle bark imports. 414. Next to timber, the most important item is evidently that of bark used for tanning leather, and other purposes. In this our imports were 61,220 cwt., amounting to the respectable total of £24,610
- Wattle bark exports. 415. Of New South Wales bark we exported 18,649 cwt., value £5,169; bark, the product of other Colonies, we exported to the extent of 17,125 cwt., value £5,488; or a total export trade in bark from this Colony of 35,774 cwt., valued at £10,657.
- Shooks and staves. 416. Shooks and staves were imported to the extent of 503,968 pkgs., value £5,015; on our own part, we exported 15,983 pkgs. of shooks and staves produced in the Colony, valued at £3,808; and 11,083 pkgs. from other sources, value £2,694; making a total export of 27,066 pkgs., valued at £6,502.
- Posts and rails. 417. Posts, rails, and spars, our own production, were exported to the value of £287.
- Laths and shingles. 418. 2,677,767 laths were imported, value £3,712. In exports, however, we do not appear to have any of local manufacture, the exports in this line being 599,700, the production of other sources, and valued at £746. Likewise shingles: we imported them to the number of 30,300 valued at £55, while in exports of our own production we were nil, but we apparently re-exported 24,000 shingles, value £50.
- Pitch, tar, and resin. 419. Coming to those useful articles, pitch, tar, and resin. Whilst we imported 2,897 barrels of pitch and tar, valued at £3,259, we only exported 612 barrels of New South Wales production, value £600; but we appear to have re-exported 286 barrels of imported, value £439; being a total export of 898 barrels of pitch and tar, value £1,039. In resin there was an importation of 4,331 casks, value £3,904. In exports of New South Wales resin we are nil, but 1,206 casks of resin were re-exported, valued at £1,337.
- Turpentine. 420. Of turpentine we imported 63,207 gallons, value £8,143. We exported no turpentine of local production, but re-exported 1,839 gallons, value £298.
- Noticeable features. 421. It is noticeable there is not any record of any of the following having been imported:—Cabbage-tree, posts, rails, and spars. On the other side, in exports of local production we are nil as regards charcoal, copra, corks and bungs, fibre, gum, kapok, resin, sandalwood, laths, palings, shingles, and turpentine.
- Exceedingly small exports. 422. There are other lines in which our exports of local production are exceedingly small compared to importations of the same material.
- Boats. 423. We imported boats to the number of 60, valued at £6,338; and we exported 28 boats of local manufacture, valued at £2,165, together with three boats re-exported, value £69; making a total of 31 boats exported, value £2,234.
- Charcoal and copra. 424. 227 tons of charcoal, value £777, were imported. Copra, amounting to 4,868 tons, value £52,899, was imported; 4,534 tons being re-exported, value £56,272.
- Corks and bungs. 425. Corks and bungs to the value of £17,183 were imported, of which £3,292 worth was re-exported.
- Wooden doors. 426. Of wooden doors we imported 30,821, valued at £17,269; and in exports it is recorded we exported 10 doors of local manufacture, value £12, and 627 doors of foreign manufacture, value £326.
- Fibre. 427. The fibre importations amount to 18,184 pkgs., valued at £3,095, of which 5,122 pkgs., value £353, were re-exported.
- Sashes. 428. 1,489 sashes, valued at £838, were imported; 76 sashes of colonial make were exported, value £38; and 607 sashes were re-exported, value £217.
- Gum. 429. We imported 1,102 pkgs. of gum, value £3,312, of which there was a re-exportation amounting to 839 pkgs., valued at £2,743.
- Kapok. 430. £15,995 worth of kapok was imported and £3,124 worth was re-exported.
- Oars. 431. 8,366 oars valued at £1,757 were imported; 150 of New South Wales manufacture were exported, valued at £77, and 2,702, valued at £918, were re-exported.
- Sandalwood. 432. Sandalwood, weighing 80 cwt., and value £34, was imported; the out-going being a re-export of 37 cwt., valued at £29.
- Shutters. 433. While we imported £26 worth of shutters, we exported £23 worth of colonial made shutters.
- Turnery. 434. 2,577 packages of turnery, valued at £3,744, were imported; we exported only 32 packages of New South Wales make, value £64; and 1,683 packages were re-exported, value £2,192.
- Palings. 435. Of palings we imported 114,670, valued at £932; the export of local manufacture or foreign being nil.
- Total imports and exports. 436. The total value of importations of forest products, &c., during the year mentioned in this paper amounted to £579,543, while the exports amounted to £197,851 in value; of these exports, £99,293 worth may be regarded as simply re-exports, leaving £480,250 worth of imported materials for consumption within the Colony.
- Export of articles manufactured in New South Wales. 437. The total export of articles produced or manufactured from forest products within our own borders amounted to £98,558. With what I take to be local consumption of £480,250 worth of imports and the export of £98,558, we have a total sum of £578,808 involved in the demands of our timber trade, and probably we may even add to that sum the value of re-exported materials, which gives us the grand total of £678,101.
- Figures do not represent whole of timber consumption. 438. These figures do not however represent the whole of our timber consumption or trade demands, for there is that immense consumption of indigenous timber for fuel, building, and general purposes of which we have at the immediate moment no estimate or data.
- Necessity for more attention to plantations of exotic timbers. 439. Surely this Colony, with its immense resources, should endeavour in every possible way to meet this demand for forest products, with material from our own forests of timber grown in them both of indigenous and exotic kinds; and as, however, some of the imported materials are manufactured from woods of a softer and more pliable nature than can be obtained from our indigenous trees, the necessity for more attention being given to plantations of exotic timbers is herein strongly illustrated.

SECTION XVIII.

PRICKLY PEAR DESTRUCTION.

440. The Act providing for the destruction of what is known as the prickly pear was passed on the 31st July, 1886. Prickly Pear Destruction Act.
441. At that time the Department of Forests, then designated the Forest Branch, was under the Department of Mines. Forest Branch under Department of Mines.
442. The carrying out of the provisions of the Act was thrown upon the Forest Branch, and all the Forest Rangers of that time were by *Gazette* notice appointed as Inspectors under the "Prickly Pear Destruction Act" of 1886. Forest Rangers appointed Inspectors.
443. Since the date referred to, the attempted eradication of the prickly pear has been carried out under the supervision of, and by the officers of the Forest Department in the respective districts. Eradication of prickly pear supervised by Forest Department.
444. Since 1887 the Government annually voted sums from £1,000 to £2,000 for the destruction of this pest, and in all £7,000 has been voted for the purpose. Amounts voted by Parliaments.
445. Of this amount, however, only £2,602 10s. 2d., has been expended in connection with the work up to date. All vote not expended.
446. It is of course impossible for me to state why the full amounts, as provided by Parliament, were not expended in their respective years. It is, however, simply a matter of record that this was not done. No reason given for votes of money not being utilised.
447. Although it was considered by the Government at the time as expedient that the matter of the eradication of the prickly pear should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Forest Branch, I am of opinion that the matter is entirely outside of our province, and should not be thrown upon our hands. Prickly pear eradication not within province of Forest Department.
448. I have therefore to recommend, as the inspection of the work in connection with the carrying out of the "Prickly Pear Destruction Act" interferes very considerably with the efficient work of the Foresters generally, that the whole working of the matter be delegated to the Agricultural Department to which it undoubtedly properly belongs. Recommendations.
449. It may perhaps be as well to state that the £9,000 allowed by Parliament for the eradication of this pest since 1887 stands against the Forest Department, and that there is no doubt this should be excluded from the total cost of the Department should such a question ever arise. Amount allowed on prickly pear account stands against Forest Department.
450. Should the Hon. the Colonial Secretary concur with this recommendation, I am prepared to make early transfer to the Agricultural Department. Director-General prepared to make transfer to Agricultural Department.
451. Of the work carried out by my Department in connection with this pest, the following is a brief statement during 1890. Brief statement.
452. Thirty-seven notices were served upon owners of private land within the meaning of the "Prickly Pear Destruction Act," requiring them to eradicate the prickly pear on their holdings. Notices served.
453. All lands upon which such notices have been served, have been frequently inspected by the Foresters (also Prickly Pear Inspectors) and their reports show that in a large number of cases the eradication of the plant has been completed, and that in the remainder of the cases this, with a few exceptions, is proceeding satisfactorily. Lands frequently inspected.
454. It will, however, be a work of some years before the plant is effectually destroyed, as there are many seeds in the ground which are germinating from time to time. Some years before plant effectually destroyed.
455. In one case a notice to a defaulter to pay the cost of eradication was forwarded for service in consequence of the work of the extermination of the pest having been necessarily performed by the Crown. Notice to defaulter.
456. Some nineteen contracts for destroying the pear on Crown lands were entered into by the Department during the year. These contracts operated upon an area of 8,330 acres, and were let at a cost of £1,588 15s. 6d. Contracts for destroying prickly pear.
457. Tenders were invited for leases under the "Prickly Pear Destruction Act" for thirty-two portions of land, embracing an area of about 10,877 acres. Sixteen of these lots of land, comprising some 4,295 acres, were let for terms varying from one and a quarter to twenty-one years, which realised a total rental of £129 14s. 7d. Two of these leases were, however, cancelled in consequence of non-payment of rent; thereby reducing the area operated upon to 3,015 acres and the rental to £28 14s. 7d. Tenders invited for leases.
458. A lease granted under the Act in 1889 was also cancelled for non-payment of rent during the year. Lease cancelled.
459. The total number of leases, including one which expired on 23rd June, 1890, numbered 44, area 16,494, producing an annual rental of £126 13s. 1d. Total leases.
460. Several areas proposed to be offered for lease under the "Prickly Pear Destruction Act" have been withheld from lease pending decision as to the administration of the Act. Several areas withheld from lease.
461. It is worthy of note that a liquid known as Cowper's scrub destroyer has in several cases been tried by the Department with apparently successful results upon the prickly pear. A scrub destroyer.

SECTION XIX.

THE ILLUSTRATED WORK UPON THE FOREST FLORA OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

462. For some years back I find that it was contemplated to bring out, under the authority of the Forest Department, a work upon the forest flora of the Colony, but until quite recently the matter has not been entered into. A work on forest flora.
463. I am, however, pleased to intimate that, with the concurrence of the Colonial Secretary, the production of the work is now being proceeded with, and that the issue of its first part will probably be laid before the public at an early date. Work now being proceeded with.
464. It will no doubt be recognised that a work of this kind is most desirable, in order not only to place our forest flora upon a permanent record, but also to be the means of instructing the rising generation in regard to the indigenous forest products of their country. Such a work most desirable.
465. Arrangements have now been fully completed for the proper production of the work by the Government Printer. The frontispiece of the book has been produced and freely distributed, along with the following advertisement pointing out the synopsis of the work:— Arrangements completed for production of work.

- “A work is now in the press entitled ‘The Forest Flora of New South Wales,’ issued by the Forest Department, under the authority of the Government. An effort will be made to illustrate and describe in a popular manner the principal trees and shrubs indigenous to the Colony.
- “The illustrations will be in colour, and show natural-sized flowering branchlets of each species, together with its fruits, barks, &c.
- “A special artist has been engaged for this purpose, and no effort will be spared to render the plates, as far as possible, faithful representations of the plants which will be dealt with.
- “The descriptive matter will be clear, comprehensive, and up to date. It will be subdivided into the following headings:—
- “Botanical names of the plants with their synonyms.
 - “Vernacular and Aboriginal—as far as obtainable—names.
 - “Territorial and general geographical distribution.
 - “Popular description.—This will include the general appearance of the plant, its suitability for economic or ornamental planting, uses of timber, bark, leaves, fruits, &c. Careful observations will also be made in regard to the principal characteristics of each plant, and specially in regard to its habitat.
 - “A purely botanical description of each plant will also be given, in order that the work may be useful for technical reference.
 - “It will be published in quarterly parts, each containing five plates, with their corresponding letterpress of descriptive matter. The price of the work will be 5s. per part to subscribers and 7s. 6d. to non-subscribers; postage extra in each case. The liability of subscribers will be limited to four consecutive parts, prepaid. It is expected that the first part will be published in June next.

SECTION XX.

INTRODUCTION OF EXOTIC TIMBER TREES.

- Indigenous timbers.** 466. Our indigenous timbers are great in their variety, and are perhaps as a rule second to none in the world as regards their durability; but for general purposes they are to an extent deficient in that their specific weight militates against their use for certain constructive purposes.
- Unable to do without the timbers of Europe and America.** 467. There is no doubt that however valuable our timbers may be, and that they are valuable there can be no question, I have, after careful consideration of the subject, arrived at the conclusion that the lighter weighted timbers of the Northern Hemisphere—say those of America and Northern Europe—are, and always will be, a commodity which we shall to a certain extent be unable to do without.
- Large sum expended in the purchase of timber.** 468. We find that, notwithstanding the immense variety and general usefulness of our own timbers, there is annually something like £400,000 which leaves the Colony for the purchase of timber of various kinds from other countries. These are chiefly of a light character and used for house construction, house fittings, furniture, cases, and other works requiring a timber of a light nature.
- Can this money be retained in the Colony.** 469. The question therefore arises, cannot this large amount of money be retained in the Colony and the supply of this useful and necessary foreign timber be obtained through some action of our Forest Department locally? My reply is that this can be done; and the proposals which I have to make in regard to this are briefly summarised as follows:—
- Variety of climate, soils, and situations.** 470. The climate, soils, situations, and aspects required for the successful growth of most of the trees of the Northern Hemisphere, which supply us with the general timbers of commerce, can be found in this Colony. We have here soils of a great variety ranging from those of a sandy nature to those of a deep retentive clay, and in many instances they are composed of deep humus deposits of great richness. Besides these we have fortunately the various altitudes, up to 4,000 feet above the sea, which are requisite for the growth of the exotic timbers which it is desirable we should endeavour to produce, in order to supply local requirements.
- Present supply of imported timber samples.** 471. At present the supply of these timbers from their respective countries is in a generally commercial point of view equal to our necessities; but, as is well known, the forests from which they are obtained are being gradually depleted, without in many instances steps being taken to provide for their reproduction. Hence it behoves us to look forward to, and provide for, the almost certain possibility of the supply of such timbers as those referred to, in the near future being unobtainable from their present indigenous sources.
- Timbers chiefly imported.** 472. The trees which produce the timbers so largely imported to the Colony are chiefly the ash, walnut, oak, redwood, cedar, pine, fir, and elm, all of which trees can be successfully grown only in a variety of soils and climates such as those, which fortunately we possess. Looking therefore to the whole circumstances of the case and to its absolute necessity, I have to recommend that the efforts of the Department be specially directed to the institution and formation of plantations of the trees referred to.
- Imported trees do well in the Colony.** 473. Most of the kinds of trees mentioned have been already introduced into the Colony, and are in single instances found doing fairly well wherever they have been planted, but in order to produce them to such an extent as would be desirable for the production of timber, so as to supply the market, they would require to be grown in masses and in such special sites and soils as are suitable for their necessities.
- Where exotic trees can be grown.** 474. At present it is only necessary for me to indicate in a general way where the exotic timber trees referred to could be grown in the manner indicated. Without, therefore, committing myself to this, it will for the present be sufficient to say that these trees could, for the production of marketable timber equal to that of the kinds now imported, be successfully grown in such districts as New England, Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, Orange, Mudgee, and the Hawkesbury.
- Financial results.** 475. Should a scheme of this kind be carried out, the financial results not only to individuals but to the Colony at large would be of immense importance; and, therefore, looking at it in a broad and comprehensive light, I consider that the matter should receive the early and serious consideration of the Government.

SECTION XXI.

THE STAFF.

476. At the present time the list of officers is as follows:—

Officer.	Name.	Officer.	Name.
Director-General	J. Ednie Brown	Forester	J. S. Taylor
Secretary	P. J. Holdsworth	Forest Rangers... ..	G. R. Brown
Consulting Botanist	J. H. Maiden	"	J. G. Condell
Chief Inspecting Ranger	J. M'Keown	"	E. J. Deverell
Chief Clerk	W. F. Piper	"	T. H. Green
Clerk	J. S. Cheesbrough	"	J. Guilfoyle
Accountant	W. C. Hinwood	"	F. H. B. M'Gee
Records	G. W. Whatmore	"	S. Payten
Clerk	J. R. Bell	"	H. W. Powell
"	T. F. C. Binny	"	H. O. Rotton
"	J. E. Davies	"	R. L. Siddins
"	J. A. Quinlan	"	O. Wilshire
"	A. S. Walker	"	A. E. Stopford
"	J. D. Smith	"	E. Coberoft
"	E. E. O'Connor	"	A. Rudder
Overseer of Nursery	J. M'Coig	"	J. H. Smith
Messenger	J. J. Watson	"	C. Marriott
"	J. Kinnerk	"	W. Macdonald
Office Keeper	A. O'Loughlin	"	W. P. Pope
Forester	J. A. Manton	Assistant Forest Rangers	R. J. Cook
"	J. S. Allan	"	G. King
"	F. P. Huxham	"	J. G. Postlethwaite
"	J. Martin	"	F. E. Bruncker
"	W. Mecham	"	W. Byron
"	T. Kidston	"	G. G. Benson
"	R. Stevenson	"	W. Coulter

J. EDNIE BROWN,
Director-General of Forests.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES.

County.	Parish	Land District	Number and Name of Reserve	Class	Approximate area in acres	Number and General Remarks
Arriawatta	Weean	Inverell	95S, Mount Gagan	A	1,600	Ironbark and pine of fair quality
"	Bonshaw	Inverell and Tenterfield	1,336	A	5,950	Ironbark, red gum, box, apple, pine, and bloodwood.
Ashburnham	Mandagery and Murga	Molong	4	A	3,915	Ironbark and stringybark.
"	Gunningbland and Nelungalong	Parkes	1,147	A	3,500	Pine—good quality
"	Terrara, Coonambra, Bendogandri, and Bunbury	Forbes, Parkes, & Molong	1,403	A	12,548½	Ironbark and stringybark
"	Dulladerry, Terrara, and Bunbury	Molong and Parkes	1,730	A	6,500	" "
"	Dulladerry and Terrara	Molong	1,731	A	2,300	" "
"	Waugan	Forbes	2,030	C	190	Red gum, and yellow box
"	Troubalgie, Dowling, and Wise	"	2,048	A	16,320	Pine—good quality
"	Mogong and Goumbla	Molong	3,813	A	9,670	Ironbark, stringybark, box, and pine
"	Forbes	Forbes	4,335	A	410	Also for travelling stock and camping.
"	Murga	Molong	11,412	A	460	This is in effect an extension of No 4
"	Waugan	Forbes	12,496	A	320	Red gum and box
Ashburnham & Cunningham	Yarragong, Corridgery, and Ganning	"	7,969	A	980	Red gum and pine
Aigyle	Curnowang	Goulburn	151	A	365	White and brittle gum, stringybark, and apple tree
"	Cookbundoon and Eden Forest	"	225	A	6,700	Stringybark, mountain ash, blue, grey, red, and brittle gums, Lox, and peppermint
"	Bungoma	"	1,909	A	3,160	Stringybark and blue gum
"	Tulo	"	12,756	A	1,600	Stringybark, red gum, and mountain ash
Aigyle and Murray	Mcrrigan and Mulwaeie	Goulburn and Queanbeyan	170	A	3,195½	Gum, stringybark, and mountain ash.
Auckland	Yowaka	Eden	1	A	720	Mountain ash, stringybark, blackbutt, bloodwood, and black and red pine
"	Bimmil	"	15	A	60	Mountain ash, stringybark, blackbutt, and bloodwood, also reserved for public recreation
"	Percoe	"	16	A	536	Ribbon gum, mountain ash, stringybark, and box
"	Yowaka and Bimmil	"	774	A	2,375	Blackbutt, Woollybut, grey gum, mountain ash, and bloodwood
"	Bournda	Bega	825	A	350	Bloodwood, stringybark, blackbutt, black ash, woollybutt, white gum, honeysuckle, and she oak
"	Colombo	"	911, Glenbog	A	7,000	Mountain ribbon and white gum, messmate, woollybutt, stringybark, and silver wattle,
"	Werriberri	"	991, Werriberri	C	1,000	Ribbon and mountain gum, stringybark, and mountain ash.
"	Mumbulla, Bega, and Brogo	"	996, Brogo River	C	350	River oak in the bed of the Brogo River
"	Mumbulla	"	1,003	C	2,920½	Stringybark, white gum, box, peppermint spotted gum, ironbark, river oak, and wattle
"	Brogo	"	1,012	A	319	Stringybark, apple tree, red gum, and ribbon box
"	Wyndham, Yuramnie	Eden and Bega	8,559, Myrtle Creek	A	2,027	Mountain ash, messmate, blue gum, stringybark, cat tail ash, and mountain gum
"	Gnupa	Eden	8,827	A	3,650	Mountain ash, messmate, mountain gum, stringybark, and box
"	Numbugga	Bega	10,989	A	270	
"			10,990	A	530	
Auckland and Wellesley	Milv, Lawson, Gulgin, Bondi	Eden and Bombala	385, Mila	A & C	5,720	Mountain ash, ribbon and white gum, messmate, peppermint, 1,200 acres under Class C
"	Biedbendoura, Mogila, Cathcart, Crewah	Bombala and Bega	1,045	A	11,800	Messmate, white gum, ribbon gum, cat tail, white ash, hickory, and black and silver wattle.
Batadine	Gora and Rundle	Coonabarabran	9, Gora	A	8,320	Ironbark, pine, and box.
"	Teni, Talluba, Minnon, Moglewit, Bull-rara, Merimborough, and Tunis.	Narrabri	1,272	A	46,896	Ironbark and pine
"	Yarrigan	Coonabarabran	1,872	A	2,600	" "
"	Minnon, Dubbo, Merimborough, Etso, Cabbu Bondu, Boorimah and Duneverian	Narrabri	4,522	A	61,800	Ironbark, pine, and oak]

Baradine and Leichhardt	Kennibri, Teridgerie, White, Miller, Urawilkie, Urawilkie North, Ceelnoy, Merenebene, Gidgenbar, Terembone, Walcha, Ginee, Yariaman, Gwabegar, Buliroy, Yarren, Midgee, and Wambadule.	Coonabarabran, Coonamble, and Narrabri.	1,430, Ceelnoy	A	287,720	Ironbark and pine.
Baradine and White	Merimborough, Bundill, Dunweian, Coghill, and Moberoi.	Narrabri	8	A	23,040	Ironbark, pine, and oak.
"	Merimborough, Belmore, Capp, Coghill, Cook, Anson, Nuable, Dampier, Crowie, Quin, Bohema, Boral.	"	1,273, Robertson	C	137,000	" "
Bathurst	Lucan and Wangoola	Cowra and Carcoar	84	A	3,300	Stringybark, blue-gum, and box.
"	Wangoola	Cowra	87	A	985	Stringybark.
"	Bracebridge	Carcoar	91	A	2,400	Stringybark, mountain gum, box, and apple-tree
"	Galbraith, Lowrie, and Caloola	Bathurst	179	A	862	Stringybark.
"	Tintern	Cowra	184, Pine Mount	C	2,923	Pine—good quality.
"	"	"	3,814	A	744	Stringybark, gum, box, and apple.
"	"	"	4,376	A	40	Stringybark.
"	"	"	8,873	A	40	Adjoins F.R. 184.
Beaaba	Milburn	Moece	814, Keelo	C	2,500	Pine and carbene.
"	Banarway	"	1,297	A	700	Pine, bloodwood, and carbene.
"	Caidmurra and Myall	"	1,381	A	1,400	Pine, gum, and bloodwood.
"	Booney	"	1,382	A	1,291	" "
"	"	"	5,362	A	1,552	Pine.
Beaaba and Stapylton	Umbri	"	2,122	A	22,800	Pine and bloodwood.
"	Bundora, Newcastle, Kunopia, Tyrell, Boronga, Paleranga, and Willmil.	"	"	"	"	"
Beresford	Wolumla and Bingiera	Cooma	10	A	2,050	Cabbage-gum, peppermint, oak, and pine.
"	Cooma and The Brothers	"	157, Cooma	A	1,769½	White-gum and box.
"	Muirumbucca	"	266, Muirumbucca	C	960	White-gum, apple-tree, and pine.
"	Bulgandiamune	"	287, Bulgandramine	C	2,500	Cabbage and white-gum.
"	Callaghan	"	397	A	240	Peppermint and white gum.
"	Gladstone	"	438A	C	20½	"
"	Dangelong	"	460	A	195	Cabbage-gum.
"	Colingdon	"	622	A	1,116	White-gum, peppermint, and box.
"	Umaralla	"	653	A	1,200	White-gum, peppermint, and pine.
"	Dangelong	"	716	A	1,019	Cabbage and white-gum.
"	Montagu	"	717	A	534	" "
"	Big Badja	"	9,943	A	660	Cat-tail, mountain ash, and gum.
"	Kydra	"	12,050	A	960	Gum and messmate.
"	Montagu	"	12,540	A	470	Gum.
Beresford and Wallace	Jillmatong and Bradley	"	1,016	A	2,350	White-gum and peppermint.
Bland	Warralonga	Grenfell	1,413, Warralonga	A	604½	Belar, white box, and boree.
"	Caragabal	"	1,460, Caragabal	A	570	Pine, bull oak, and box.
"	Boonabah	"	1,571, Boonabah	A	512	" "
"	Wyrra, Bimbella, and Back Creek	Forbes and Grenfell	1,825	A	5,480	Pine, ironbark, and red-gum.
"	Eurabba and Euroka	Grenfell	1,830A	A	3,260	Pine, bull oak, red-gum, and box.
"	Weedallion	Young	1,831, Weedallion	A	3,440	Pine, white box, red-gum, and bull oak.
"	Curaburrama	Grenfell	2,068	A	837	Pine.
"	Mimjay, Caragabal, and Jingerangle	"	2,185	A	1,400	White box, belar, bull oak, and pine.
"	Dngi Dngi and Stockinbingal	Cootamundry	2,190	A	1,240	Pine.
"	Caragabal and Berendebba	Grenfell	2,330	A	1,160	Pine, bull oak, and box.
"	Yerai	Young	2,745	A	3,080	Pine, red-gum, bull oak, and box.
"	Wargin	Grenfell	2,864	A	724	Pine and red-gum.
"	Combaning and Trigalong	Cootamundry	3,056	A	2,033½	Pine, white and yellow box, bull oak, and red-gum.
"	Back Creek	Grenfell	3,973, Back Creek	A	6,040	Pine.
"	Marbunga and Wyalong South	"	10,803	A	2,300	Ironbark.
"	Wargin and Marbunga	"	10,804	A	1,680	"
"	Wargin	"	10,805	A	460	"
"	Culingerai, Wargin, and Mandamah	"	10,806	A	1,180	"
"	Thanowring	Cootamundra	11,454	A	400	Ironbark, box, stringybark, gum, pine, and oak.
"	Eurabba	Grenfell	12,039	A	280	Pine.
"	Tumbleton	Cootamundra	12,311	A	222	Box.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres.	Timber and General Remarks.
Bland and Bourke	Walladilly, Thanaring, Cullengeraj, Ingalba, Northcote, Quandary, Langi-Kal-Kal.	Wagga Wagga and Cootamundry.	10,231	A	7,800	Ironbark.
Bland and Clarendon	Sebastopol, Trigalong, and Walladilly	" "	3,082	A	333	
Bland and Monteagle	Euroka, Narowie, Bimbi, and Weddin	Grenfell	1,855, Weddin	C	34,560	Pine, ironbark, stringybark, and red-gum.
Bland and Harden	Congon and Jindalee	Cootamundry	1,274	B	2,591½	Ironbark and stringybark.
Bligh	Bobadeen	Cassilis	62, Bobadeen	A	882	Ironbark and box.
"	Collaroy	"	110, Collaroy	A	400	Box and ironbark.
"	"	"	111	A	700	Ironbark and box.
"	Turill	"	124	A	2,248	Ironbark.
"	Warung and Gunna	"	142	C	1,970	Red-gum and stringybark.
"	Warung	"	143	C	2,150	"
"	Munmurra	"	158	A	12,646	Ironbark, pine, and red-gum.
"	Worobil	Wellington	2,379	A	1,143	Box, ironbark, and red-gum.
"	Warung	Cassilis	9,325	A	400	Stringybark.
Bligh and Lincoln	Bolaro and Rouse	Dubbo and Cassilis	1,598	A	360	Box and ironbark.
Bligh, Pottinger, and Napier	Brennan, Lowe, and Warung	Coonabarabran and Gunnedah.	646, Brennan's Gap	C	5,440	Stringybark.
Brisbane	Watt and Campbell	Cassilis	95A	C	3,602½	Red-gum, ironbark, and box.
"	Wentworth	"	96	A	1,358	Box and red-gum.
"	Myrabluan	Scone	154, Myrabluan	A	135	Ironbark and box.
"	Wingen	"	179, Wingen	A	760	Ironbark, gum, and apple.
"	Brawboy and Manbus	"	183, Gibba Gunyah	A	400	Ironbark, pine, and box.
"	Park	"	221	A	1,800	Ironbark.
"	Cherson	"	229	A	251½	Ironbark and box.
"	Wybong	"	3,275	A	1,750	Ironbark and grey box.
Brisbane, Buckland, and Parry.	Parnell, Loder, Crawney, Temi, and Lincoln.	Murrurundi and Tamworth.	1,266, Crawney	A	10,581	Stringybark.
Bourke	Yarrangerry	Wagga Wagga	1	C	640	Pine—This is in effect an extension of No. 3,048
"	Cottee and Coolamon	"	24	C	6,996	Pine.
"	Ganmain, Kockibitoo, and Hooke	"	1,251, Ganmain	A & C	12,786	Pine and box; 9,246 acres, Class C.
"	Elliott, Kockibitoo, and Matong	"	1,421, Matong	S F	13,280	Pine.
"	Robertson	"	1,439, Currajong	C	25,555	Pine and white box.
"	Ardlethan, Davidson, and Ariaiah	"	2,548, Clear Paddock	A	10,240	Pine.
"	Ashbridge, Devlin, and Dulah	"	2,652, Dulah	A & C	61,873	Pine; 173 acres in Class A.
"	Davidson, Kildary, and Langi-Kal-Kal	"	2,761	A	7,400	Pine and white box.
"	Beaconsfield and Trickett	"	2,784	B	8,440	Ironbark.
"	Northcote and Ingalba	"	2,785	B	16,000	"
"	Mandamah	"	2,786A	C	4,530	Pine.
"	Ramsay and Yithan	"	3,041	A	6,600	Pine and ironbark.
"	Yarrangerry	"	3,048	C	3,901	Pine and white box.
"	Ganmain	"	3,924	A	1,420	White and yellow box.
"	Kindra and Berry Jerry	"	8,171	C	2,730	White and black pine and white and yellow box
"	Hooke and Ganmain	"	9,035	C	6,115	Pine and box.
"	Currawarranna	"	9,453	A	830	
"	Buddigower	"	10,232	A	1,550	Ironbark.
"	Kildary	"	10,233	A	1,070	"
"	Langi-Kal-Kal and Kildary	"	10,234	A	670	"
"	Clermiston	"	10,380	A	776	Ironbark and box.
"	Ramsay and Yithan	Narrandera	12,531	A	2,500	Pine.
Bourke and Cooper	Willandra and Jillett	Narrandera and Wagga Wagga.	1,654, Willandra	A	11,520	"
Burnett and Murchison	Adams, Dumboy, Delingera, and Wyndham	Bingera and Warialda	1,373, Gineroi	A	30,000	Ironbark and pine.
Blaxland	Uranaway	Hillston North	3,556	A	1,200	Pine, box, and mallee.
"	Creamy Hills and Moora	"	7,447	A	3,840	Pine and box.
Boyd	Uri	Narrandera	180	C	1,400	Red-gum.

Boyd	Carabury	Narrandera	182	C	1,280	Red-gum.
"	Coleambally	"	1,731	C	1,566	Black and white pine and box.
"	Argoon	"	1,754	C	1,692½	" "
"	Mycotha	"	1,755	C	640	" "
"	"	"	1,756	C	1,052½	" "
"	"	"	1,757	C	538	" "
"	"	"	1,780	A	2,745	" "
"	"	"	1,781	A	640	" "
"	Argoon	"	1,782	A	412½	" "
"	"	"	1,783	A	640	" "
"	"	"	1,884	C	937	Box.
"	Eunanbrennan	Hay	1,905	A & C	2,327	Red-gum, 87 acres under Class A.
"	Carabury	Narrandera	1,997	C	1,207½	Black and white pine and box.
"	Waddi	"	1,998	A	2,028½	Pine and box.
"	"	"	2,238	A	2,163¾	Black and white pine and box.
"	Boona	"	2,258	C	1,200	Red-gum.
"	Waddi	"	2,526	A	460	Black and white pine.
"	Banandra	"	2,527	A	640	" "
"	Ourendumbee	"	2,527	A	707	Ironbark.
Buckland	Werrie	Tamworth	2,003	A	1,690	Pine.
Buckland and Parry	Carroll, Balbinboon, and Moorowarra	Tamworth and Gunnedah	5,038	A	23,040	Mountain ash, stringybark, blackbutt, ribbon and white gum, and box.
Buccleuch	Weejasper	Tumut and Yass	2,341, Weejasper	A	5,500	Messmate, stringybark, spotted-gum, white and cabbage gum, black-sally and cherry.
"	Cooleman	Tumut	2,926, Cooleman	A	7,680	Stringybark.
"	"	Queanbeyan	3,150	A	11,200	Messmate, stringybark, and ribbon-gum.
"	Bramina	Tumut	3,177, Red Hill	C	8,000	Messmate, eurabbie, stringybark, ribbon-gum, and apple-tree.
"	Adjunbilly and Wyangle	"	3,234	A	160	Mountain ash.
"	Talbingo and Jounama	"	8,091	A	60	Cedar, pine, &c.
"	Nanangroe	Gundagai	9,513	A	1,200	Pine, red and grey gum, white and scrub box, oak and peppermint.
"	The Peaks	Tumut	9,738	A	3,800	Pine, stringybark, blue and red gum, silky oak, and peppermint.
"	Brungle	Gundagai and Tumut	9,738	A	80,788	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood and blackbutt.
Buller	Boomi, Mearime, Burgess, Tooloom, Capeen, Claribil, and Pocupar.	Tenterfield and Casino	4	A	3,200	Stringybark, messmate, blue and red gum, white box, peppermint, and woollybutt.
"	Acacia Creek	Tenterfield	590, Acacia Creek	A	14,300	Woollybutt, messmate, stringybark, grey, white, and red gum, sassafras, yellowwood, corkwood, and red cedar.
"	"	"	1,439A	A	1,450	Red-gum.
Buller, Rous, and Drake	Mummulgun, Dyraaba, Tonumbar, Babil, Sherwood, Black Camp, Peacock, &c.	Casino	1,120, Hogarth Range	A	6,500	"
Buller and Clive	Barney Downs and Boonoo Boonoo	Tenterfield	1,624	A	36,728	Red-gum ; 12,510 acres proclaimed as the Moira State Forest.
Buller, Clive, and Drake	Cavendish, Timbarra, Girard, and West Fairfield.	Casino and Tenterfield	4,406	A	44,537	Red-gum.
Cadell	Toorangabby and Perricoota	Deniliquin	2,420	A	810	"
"	Moama and Bama	"	3,252, Backwater Creek.	C	17	Reserve for planting.
"	"	"	3,253, Moira	C & SF	580	Mountain ash, swamp mahogany.
"	Bama, Moira, and Gulpa	"	3,254, Moama	C	59	Woollybutt, white box, and turpentine.
"	Toorangabby, Tomara, Burrumbury, Tantonan, and Thule.	"	3,255	C	202	Turpentine, messmate, and white box.
"	Perricoota	"	11,385	C	200	"
"	Moama	Deniliquin	38A, Illawarra	C	4,840	Leather-jacket, woollybutt, swamp mahogany, messmate, box, ribbon-gum, cedar, and brush timbers.
Camden	Wollongong	Wollongong	43A	C	110	Leather-jacket, ash, beech, box, and brush timbers.
"	Burrawang	Berrima	78	C	440	Leather-jacket, messmate, woollybutt, box, sassafras, and brush timbers.
"	Jamberoo and Kiama	Kiama	112	C	15	Leather-jacket, sassafras, beech, messmate, woollybutt, and brush timbers.
"	Jamberoo	"	119, The Cliffs	C	52	"
"	Wallaya	Nowra	121A	C	60	"
"	"	"	122, Broger's Creek	C	100	Box, messmate, beech, sassafras, and myrtle.
"	Bunberra	"	155	C	2,968	Woollybutt, messmate, leather-jacket, sassafras, box, and brush timbers.
"	Wallaya and Broughton	"	156	C		
"	Broughton	"	157	C		
"	"	"	167	A		
"	"	"	168	C		
"	Yarrawa	Berrima		A		
"	Broughton and Wallaya	Kiama		C		

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres.	Timber and General Remarks.
Camden	Cambewarra	Nowra	172	A	170	Leather-jacket, turpentine, messmate, and brush timbers.
"	"	"	173	C	100	Leather-jacket, messmate, box, cedar, turpentine, and brush timbers.
"	Cambewarra and Bunberra	"	174	C	350	Leather-jacket, sassafras, messmate, box, and brush timbers.
"	Jamberro and Kangaloon	Kiama and Berrima	175	C	1,600	Blackbutt and messmate.
"	Burrawang	Berrima	177	A	105	Box and messmate.
"	Kembla and Calderwood	Wollongong	179	A	100	Messmate and mountain ash.
"	Calderwood	"	180	A	120	Messmate, sassafras, beech, and brush timbers.
"	"	"	181	A	320	White box, messmate, sassafras, beech, and sallywood.
"	Yarrawa	Berrima	184	A	7 a. 24 p.	Brush timbers; also for public recreation.
"	Cambewarra	Nowra	197	A	23 a. 16 p.	"
"	Wallaya	"	199	A	50	White box and messmate.
"	"	Ncwra	200	A	60	"
"	Kiama	Kiama	201	A	100	Turpentine, messmate, and white box.
"	Kangaloon	Berrima	202	A	150	Blackbutt and messmate.
"	Bugong	Nowra	203	A	250	Leather-jacket, messmate, box, turpentine, woollybutt, cedar, and brush timbers.
"	Burrawang	Berrima	204	A	250	White box, messmate, and brush timbers.
"	"	"	205	A	300	Peppermint, mountain ash, white box, and messmate.
"	Yarrawa	"	206	A	325	"
"	Bugong and Cambewarra	Nowra	207	A	650	Turpentine, box, messmate, ironbark, woollybutt, and stringybark.
"	Cambewarra	"	209	C	1,000	Messmate, box, cedar, woollybutt, turpentine, and brush timbers.
"	Illaroo	"	211	A	34	Messmate, stringybark, woollybutt, turpentine, and brush timbers.
"	Yarrawa	Berrima	216	A	4a. 37p.	Brush timbers.
"	Bugong	Nowra	218	A	45	"
"	Cambewarra	"	219	A	50	Messmate, gum, turpentine, and brush timbers.
"	Wallaya	"	220	A	375	Swamp mahogany, woollybutt, ribbon-gum, and brush timbers.
"	Burrawang	Berrima	231	C	370	Grey-gum, bloodwood, and white-gum.
"	Cambewarra	Nowra	5,658	C	490	Brush timbers.
"	Wollongong	Wollongong	6,503	C	120	Scrub; also for ferry purposes.
Clarence	Stuart and Lawrence	Grafton	24	A	2,500	Blue and spotted-gum, oak, ironbark, blackbutt, stringybark, tallowwood, bloodwood, and mahogany.
"	Banyabba	"	26	A	1,040	Spotted and grey gum, ironbark, stringybark, blackbutt, bloodwood, tallowwood, and oak.
"	Clarence River	"	38	C	1,184	Twenty-four islands in the Clarence River.
"	Banyabba, Lawrence, and Ashley	"	242, Lawrence	C	11,100	Ironbark, spotted-gum, blackbutt, grey-gum, stringybark, bloodwood, mahogany, flooded-gum, and beech.
"	Tindale and Coldstream	"	243, Coldstream	C	7,600	Spotted-gum, blackbutt, ironbark, mahogany, tallowwood, and bloodwood.
"	Glen Ugie	"	244A, Glen Ugie	C	7,676	Oak, tea-tree, spotted-gum, ironbark, grey-gum, box, bloodwood, and mahogany.
"	Great Marlow	"	260, Alamy Creek	C	71	Ironbark, tallowwood, beech, mahogany, and grey-gum.
"	Southgate	"	353, Southgate	C	4,480	Ironbark, spotted and grey gum, bloodwood, tallowwood, and blackbutt.
"	Elland and Lanitza	"	406A, Clarenza	B	3,921	Spotted-gum, box, ironbark, red and grey gum.
"	Woodford	"	979, Woodford Island.	A	740	Box, bloodwood, mahogany, ironbark, tallowwood, and spotted-gum.
"	Richmond	"	1,039	A	560	"
"	Chapman	"	2,123, Coalbrook	C	9,250 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ironbark, red and spotted gum, blackbutt, bloodwood, stringybark, and flooded-gum.
Clarence and Richmond	Banyabba, Camira, and Myall	Grafton and Casino	27	A	3,520	Blue-gum; spotted-gum, stringybark, and bloodwood.
"	Banyabba, Richmond, Woombah, Gibberagee, Ashby, and Myall	"	1,101, Richmond Range.	A	19,016	Spotted-gum, ironbark, stringybark, blackbutt, grey-gum, tallowwood, mahogany, and bloodwood.
Clarke	Rampsbeck, Allingham, Aberfoyle, and Kangaroo.	Armidale	886	A	1,280	Stringybark.
"	Nowland and Warner	"	967	A	2,320	"
"	Avondale	"	1,051	A	1,720	"

Clarke	Big Hill, George, Clarke, Styr, Jeogla, Serpentine, and Cunnewarra	Amidale	1,662	C	45,000	Stringybark, messmate, tallwood, blue, spotted, and grey gum, cedar, and brush timbers
"	Snowy and Serpentine	"	1,663	C	17,000	Stringybark, blackbutt, and blue gum.
"	Dyke and Big Hill	"	10,991	A	315	Cedar
"	Mowles	"	10,992	A	5,760	"
"	George	"	10,993	A	13,600	"
Cooper	Euratha and Munduburia	Narrandera	1	A	11,700	Black and white pine and box
"	Giong Giong	"	310, Bundidgee	C	2,240	Red gum and box
"	Bolaro	"	1,861	B	3,240	Black and white pine
"	Sandy Creek	"	2,211	A	14,720	"
"	Jondaryn and Wyangun	"	2,382	A	5,700	Pine, box, and bull oak.
"	Bingar, Binya, and Stanbridge	"	2,740, Binya	C	29,360	Pine
"	Coolaragang and Cuba	"	2,984, Darlington	C	1,020	Red gum
"	Cuba and Hulong	"	2,985, Hulong	C	5,098	Red gum and box
"	Dallas	"	2,986, Dany Point	C	300	Red gum
"	Dallas, Gogeldrie, and Yarangeiy	"	2,987, Gogeldrie	C	6,560	Red gum and box
"	Yarangeiy	"	2,988, Yarangeiy	C	3,340	"
"	Coolaragang	"	2,992, Cuba	C	880	Red gum
"	Dallas	"	2,993, Dany Point	C	2,200	"
"	Yalgogoring	"	3,032	B	3,200	Pine
"	"	"	3,033	B	1,300	"
"	Bolaro	"	3,035	B	1,350	"
"	"	"	3,036	B	4,200	"
"	Barialong	"	3,037	C	3,200	"
"	Conapaira	"	4,157	A	605	"
"	Sum's Gap	"	4,158	A	840	"
"	Conapaira East	"	4,159	A	1,920	"
"	Conapaira South	"	4,160	A	3,600	"
"	Conapaira, Conapaira East, and Conapaira South	"	4,161	A	3,840	"
"	Cudgel	"	13,135	A	1,080	Pine and red gum, land suitable for planting
Clarendon	Sebastopol	Wagga Wagga	3,081	A	40	Box
Harden and Clarendon	Burra, Muttama, Ulandia, and Mitta Mitta	Cootamundry & Gundagai	2,284, Mitta Mitta	C	1,920	Stringybark and white box
"	Bongongalong and North Gundagai	Gundagai	2,693	A	320	White box, stringybark, and apple tree
Cook	Irvine	Windsor	33	C	160	Mountain ash, blackbutt, gum, nonbark, and stringybark
"	"	"	201	C	61	Mountain ash, peppermint, grey gum, sassafras, and stringybark
"	"	"	202	C	28	Mountain ash, sassafras, stringybark, and peppermint
"	Stiathdon and Warragamba	Penrith	1,966	A	4,600	Ironbark, mahogany, turpentine, and stringybark.
"	Stiathdon	"	6,260	A	952	Within boundaries of F R No 1,966
"	"	"	8,283	A	730	"
"	Kurrajong and Buralow	"	10,083	A	2,560	"
Couallic	Weah Waa	Moree	4	A	50	"
"	Bundoowitludce	"	948	C	800	Pine
"	Weebullabulla	"	949	A	1,556	"
"	Carole	"	1,059	C	2,700	Pine and box.
"	Weah Waa	"	1,300	A	2,200	Pine, box, and bungalow
"	Terry-hie hie, Downs, and Pungle	Bingara	2,335, Terry hie hie	A	13,500	Pine and ironbark
"	Berygil and Perrergee	"	2,336	A	7,500	"
"	Fletcher, Bowman, and Ellis	Moree and Bingara	2,364	A	15,800	Pine, nonbark, and bloodwood
Cowley	Congwaria	Queanbeyan	426	A	3,200	Ribbon and brittle gum, stringybark, box, and swamp oak
"	Naas	"	667, Honeysuckle	A	640	Ribbon, white and brittle gum, stringybark, and box
"	Urayaira	"	725	A	6,500	Stringybark and mountain ash
"	Gurrangoia	Cooma	871	A	960	Mountain ash, grey gum, and stringybark.
"	Orioral	Queanbeyan	888	A	640	Ribbon and brittle gum
"	Booroomba	"	2,673	A	1,140	Ribbon gum, messmate, peppermint, and white gum
"	Mulhon	Yass	3,005	A	3,180	Ribbon and swamp gum, ash, stringybark, and yellow box.
Cowper	Bonglega	Bourke	1,202	A	2,260	Pine
"	Goulburn and Runnymede	"	2,236	A	1,400	"
Cumberland	Bulgo and Heathcote	Campbelltown	110, Bottle Forest	C	5,739	Ironbark, blackbutt, turpentine, and bangally

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued

County	Parish	Town District	Number and Name of Reserve	Class	Approximate Area in Acres	Timber and General Remarks
Cumberland	Maroota	Windsor	9,056	A	6,000	Swamp mahogany, blue gum, tea tree, stingybark nonbark, bloodwood, forest oak, red apple, rock apple, and wattle
Clive	Capoonpetta	Glen Innes	2	A	3,000	Woollybutt, messmate grey and white gum
"	Dickson and Forest Land	Tenterfield	1,378A	A	13,600	Tallow wood, bloodwood, messmate, woollybutt, stingybark red and grey gum, and sassafras
"	Booroo, Capoompetta	Glen Innes	2,698	A	1,696	Messmate, woollybutt, stingybark, grey and blue gum
"	Booroo	Tenterfield & Glen Innes	6,338	A	40	Within F R, No 2,698
"	Booroo, Jondol, Goolamanger, and Moiven	Tenterfield	8,928	A	11,000	Messmate, woollybutt, stingybark grey and blue gum, and scrub timbers
"	Dickson	"	12,576	A	1,700	Stringybark and gum
Clive and Gough	Angopelan and Parkes	"	1,337	A	6,320	Woollybutt, messmate, red and grey gum
"	Parkes, Scott, and Eastern Water	Tenterfield & Glen Innes	1,448	A	14,200	Messmate, woollybutt, blue and grey gum sassafras, and honeysuckle
"	Garnett, Butterleaf, and Parkes	Glen Innes	4,745	A	4,400	Woollybutt, messmate, blue and grey gum, stingybark, sassafras, whitewood, oak, and peppermint
Clyde	Carinda and Quabothoo	Brewarrina	7,335	A	4,240	Pine
Clyde and Leichhardt	Gidgerigah, Devon, Gilwarry, and Carinda	Walgett	3,421	A	12,150	"
Cumtigham	Badjeribong	Forbes	1	A	161	Red gum
"	Munda and Condobolin	Condobolin	1,269, Condobolin	A	3,300	Pine, wilga, yarrum rosewood
"	Gunning	Forbes	1,538	A	4,400	Pine
"	Taratta and Mowabla	Condobolin	1,984	A	3,700	Pine and box
"	Mount Knobby and Taratta	"	1,985	A	3,432	Pine
"	Mulgutherie	"	7,677	A	240	Red gum
"	Cookey's Plains and Gunningbland	Parkes	8,664	A	11,520	Pine
"	Tinda and Tollingo	Condobolin	8,904	A	800	"
"	Emu Plains and Munda	"	9,593	A	1,240	"
Dumplies	Bodalla	Broulee	2, Amhurst Island	C	25	Spotted gum and mahogany, stunted and only useful for shelter
"	Noorooma	"	4, Mount Diomedea	A	3,800	Mountain ash, messmate, peppermint, white top, and brush timber
"	Beigaha	"	16	A	4,180	Ironbark, peppermint, redwood, blackbutt, bloodwood, stingybark, and box
"	Bodalla	"	249, Tuross	C	380	Spotted gum, ironbark, blackbutt, mahogany, and box
"	Beimagnu	"	305, Beimagnu	A	2,700	Ironbark, stingybark, white box, blackbutt, spotted and white gum, peppermint, messmate, bloodwood, and wattle
"	Wagonga	"	307	A & C	7,835½	Spotted gum, blackbutt, nonbark, messmate, redwood, box, and red-gum, 4,200 acres in Class A
"	"	"	2,058	C	87	Spotted gum
"	Tanja	Bega	2,975	A	1,600	Ironbark, spotted gum, peppermint, stingybark, mountain ash, messmate, and white box
"	Buna	Broulee	6,216	A	1,870	Ironbark, spotted gum, stingybark, redwood bloodwood, and box.
"	Beimagnu	"	7,039	A	236	Ironbark, stingybark, spotted gum, mahogany
"	"	Bega	7,060	A	105½	Ironbark, stingybark, swamp mahogany, and spotted gum
"	Beigaha	Broulee	9,248	A	2,800	Ironbark, spotted gum, blackbutt, mountain ash, redwood, stingybark, woollybutt, bloodwood, and red or grey gum
"	Munah	Bega	10,183	A	2,360	Ironbark, peppermint, grey box, spotted and ribbon gum, and mahogany
Darling	Dmawimdi	Tamworth	3, Manila	A	3,200	Pine
"	Ironbark and Trabun lie	"	9,736	A	7,500	Ironbark and stingybark
"	Halloran	"	12,780	A	3,600	Box and gum, in lieu of F R No 1,737, cancelled
"	Hobden	"	12,715	A	5,000	Stingybark, in lieu of F R No 1,270, cancelled
"	North Bariaba and Trabundie	Bungeia and Tamworth	1,585	A	3,840	Box
Darling and Murchison	Murkadool	Walgett	1,818	A	640	Pine and box
Denham	Uabba	Hillston	13,080	A	744	"
Dowling	Timbarra	Casino	248, Timbarra	C	31,360	Stingybark, red gum, nonbark, messmate, bloodwood, box, and mountain ash
Drake	"	"	537, Mount Neville	C	38,400	Red-gum, bloodwood, nonbark, stingybark, yellow box, green wattle, forest oak, beech, apple tree, tallow wood, and brush timbers.

Diike	Alice	Casino	913	A	500	Stungybark, yellowbox, nonbark, bloodwood, red gum, forest oak, mahogany, and blackbutt.
"	Picabun	"	929	A	80	Red and white gum, stungybark, blackbutt, apple-tree, yellowbox, nonbark, forest oak, mahogany, and tea tree.
"	Albert and Richmond	Glen Innes	6,264	A	9,005½	Cedar, beech, sassafras, tallow, rosewood, brown and blue gum, and scrub box
"	Pahor and Cangi	"	6,369	A	18,000	
"	Coombadjha, Dandahna, Albert, and Richmond	"	9,999	A	4,250	Red cedar, beech, sassafras, coachwood, tallow, myrtle, scrub, box, nonbark, and stungybark.
"	Dandahna	"	11,111	A	900	In lieu of F R No. 6,368.
"	Rodgers	"	11,452	A	9,800	Cedar, land suitable for planting.
"	"	"	11,453	A	40	"
Diike and Richmond	Pickapene, Coongbar, Alice, Wyon, and Busby.	Casino	379, Pickapene	C	10,185	Hoop pine, gum, nonbark, pepper-mint, stungybark, apple tree, beech, white cedar, silky oak, and spotted gum
Diike, Rous, and Richmond	Shannon, Mummulgum, and Sandlands	"	995	A	11,200	Grey, red, and spotted gum, nonbark, apple tree, mahogany, yellowwood, mountain ash, stungybark, bastard box, beech, mountain pine, and cedar
Dudley	Stuart	Kempsey	5	A	40	Flooded-gum, bloodwood, turpentine, blue and grey gum, and stungybark.
"	Kalateenee	"	112, Maria River	A	2,453	Blackbutt, mahogany, tallowwood, bloodwood, grey gum, blue and flooded gum, nonbark, turpentine, and forest oak
"	Mowles, Comara, Cunawanna, Botumburra, Nulla Nulla, Pee Dee	"	158, Styx	C	80,000	Bloodwood, mahogany, tallowwood, grey gum, turpentine, flooded gum, scrub box, blackbutt, stungybark, rosewood, red gum, forest oak, beech, and red cedar
"	Stuart, Bell brook, and Gordon	"	3,753	A	16,000	Blackbutt, grey gum, mahogany, bloodwood, tallowwood, stungybark, blue gum, turpentine, spotted, flooded, and red gum, forest oak, rosewood and red cedar
"	Stuart	"	6,321	A	40	This is identical with Forest Reserve No 5
"	Collombatti	"	12,301	A	6,500	Ironbark, blackbutt, bloodwood, grey gum, &c
Dudley and Raleigh	Tanban, Baraganyatti, Unkya, Allgemea, Warrell, and Yarrabandine	"	110, Allgemea	A	47,553½	Blackbutt, mahogany, grey, blue, and flooded gum, tallowwood, bloodwood, turpentine, nonbark, box, forest oak, and stungybark
Demson	Cottadidda	Corowa	107	C	270	Red gum and pine
"	Wahgunyah	"	1,591, Wahgunyah	SF	4,120	Pine.
"	Savenake and Warmatta	"	1,592, Savenake	C	640	"
"	Boomanoomana	"	1,639, Boomanoomana	SF	400	Red gum
"	Wahgunyah	"	2,384	A	180	Pine.
"	Turama	"	2,386	C	370	Red gum
"	Wahgunyah	"	2,868	A	400	Pine
"	Gereldery	"	3,119	A	375	"
"	Waimatta	"	3,144, Waimatta	SF	740	Pine and oak.
"	Mulwala	"	3,208, Mulwala West	SF	1,340	Red gum
"	Boomanoomana	"	3,209, Boomanoomana No 4.	SF	960	"
"	"	"	3,210, Boomanoomana No. 2	SF	1,841½	"
"	"	"	3,211, Boomanoomana No. 3	SF	108	"
"	Cottadidda	"	3,212, Cottadidda, No 1.	C	300	"
"	"	"	3,213, Cottadidda, No 2	C	280	"
"	"	"	3,214, Cottadidda, No 3.	C	150	"
"	Barooga	"	3,215, Barooga	C & SF	2,500	Red gum; 1,350 acres proclaimed a State Forest.
"	Mulwala and Turama	"	3,216, Mulwala	SF	4,500	Red gum.
"	Cottadidda	"	3,240	C	105	Pine.
"	Tocumwal	"	3,241	C	400	Red gum.
"	Woperana	"	3,242	C	360	"
"	Turama	"	4,504	C	48	"
Dunham	Goorangoola	Singleton	79, Ravensworth	B	1,184	Red nonbark, spotted red gum, and box
"	Butterwick	Maitland	158, Hinton	A	400	Blue, grey, and spotted gum, nonbark, box, and forest oak.
"	Savoy	Singleton	174, Grass tree	A	472	Ironbark and spotted gum

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES -continued.

County.	R. D.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve	Class	Approximate Area in Acres	Timber and General Remarks
Durham	Dybing and Broughton	Singleton	195	C	1,250	Spotted gum, blackbutt, and blue-gum.
"	Mount Royal and Licbeg	"	196	C	10,000	Blue gum, box, stringybark, red gum, turpentine, and nonbark.
"	Boonabilla and Carrow	Paterson	201	A	22,442	Messmate, red gum, forest oak, stringybark, flooded gum, turpentine, and cedar.
"	Allyn, Colonna, and Holywell	Paterson and Dungog	202	A	48,000	
"	Colonna	Paterson	2,199	A	50	Within Forest Reserve, No. 202
"	Goth, Glendon, and Carrow	Singleton	3,496	A	6,994	Red gum, forest oak, stringybark, box, and tea tree.
"	Allyn	Paterson	8,291	A	49	
"	Boonabilla	"	8,292	A	40	
"	Chalmers and Beltrees	Scone	10,222	A	7,500	Stringybark, red gum, and cedar
Ewenham	Jacklebang	Dubbo	1,073	A	760	Pine.
"	Wairie	Coonamble	1,556	C	1,490	"
"	Gewah	"	9,139	A	1,289	Belah, pine, and oak.
Ewenham and Gregory	Galargambone and Tailby	"	1,138	A & C	3,600	Pine, 1,040 acres in Class C
Fitzroy	Coff and Moonee	Grafton and Bellingen	136, Moonee	A	12,444	Blackbutt, tallowwood, mahogany, grey and blue gum, nonbark, turpentine, and flooded gum
"	Ernington	Grafton	259, Chambigne Creek	C	3,200	Pine, spotted-gum, nonbark, stringybark, red gum, and forest oak
"	Dorrig, Clarence, Jardine, Heiborn, and Cope	Bellingen and Grafton	354, Clouds Creek	C	48,000	Red gum, box, stringybark, forest oak, pine, bloodwood, blackbutt, beech, tallowwood, rosewood, mountain ash, and cedar
"	Tyringham and Dorrig	Bellingen	355, Glen Fernie Creek	C	5,560	Pine, stringybark, tallowwood, forest oak, red gum, rosewood, tulipwood, beech, and cedar.
"	Coff, Moonee, Wonga Wanga, and Comlaroo	"	642, Orara	C	6,600	Nonbark, flooded gum, red mahogany, tallowwood, blackbutt, turpentine, blue gum, pine, beech, rosewood, corchwood, sassafras, bean, and cherry.
"	Hyland	Armidale and Bellingen	2,152	A	7,000	Stringybark and blue gum
"	Woogoolga and Comdar	Grafton	2,439	A	4,680	Blackbutt, tallowwood, messmate, red mahogany, bloodwood, nonbark, spotted gum, grey gum, and forest oak
"	Leigh	"	6,732	A	450	Cedar plantation within the Dorrig Forest Reserve
"	Ross, Duck in Duckan, and Turville	"	10,786	A	18,560	Nonbark, spotted gum, grey gum, red gum, box, stringybark, forest oak, pine, blackbutt, bloodwood, and tallowwood
Fitzroy and Raleigh	Bonville, North Bellingen, and Fitzroy	Bellingen	121, Bellingen	A	15,904	Blackbutt, tallowwood, nonbark, turpentine, flooded gum, and beech.
"	Fenton, Bligh, Leigh, Allan, and Bostonbrick	"	377, Dorrig	C	23,880	Cedar, pine, rosewood, beech, mountain ash, tulip wood, bean, plum, sassafras, and grey-gum
Fannell		Wilcanna	1, Morphitt's Creek	C	1,100	Timber within 2 chains of the creek.
Fannell and Mootwingee	Byjerkeeno and Caloola	"	6,668	C	1,050	Within the banks, and within 2 chains of the banks of Eurowie, Byjerkeeno, Candah, and Caloola Creeks.
Finch	Yarraman	Walgett	4	A	1,867	Pine
"	Bloxsome, Dunbu, and Deripas	"	8	A	5,550	Pine, box, and carbeen
"	Bukkulla	"	16	A	1,200	Box and belai.
"	Baloon	"	525	A	2,560	Box, belai, and pine
"	Moon	"	526	A	2,160	Belai.
"	Dalbrand	"	744	A	2,380	Pine
"	Deripas	"	745	A	1,920	"
"	Langlof and Buben	"	838	A	2,560	"
"	Dunumbra	"	892	A	624	Box and belai
"	Dunumbra and Somerville	"	893	A	4,776	Box, pine, and belai.
"	Dunumbra	"	894	A	947	Box and belai.
"	Bukkulla	"	6,257	A	225	Pine, box, and carbeen
Forbes	Mongla	Cowra	1,143, Cowra	C	5,440	Pine.
"	Mulgandry and Eraso	Forbes	1,306A	A	3,705	"
"	Mulgandry and Bandon	"	1,350A	A	2,720	"
"	Broula	Cowra	2,880	A	724	"
"	Ooma, Buangan, and Warraderry	Forbes	3,013	A	5,814	Pine and nonbark
"	Birangan and Bogalong	Glenfell	3,115	A	2,980	Pine.

Forbes	Wheogo	Glenfell	9,582	A	1,735	Ironbark, white box, pine, and bull oak
"	Commbla, Gooloogong, and Kangaroooby	Cowra	10,960	A	16,630	In lieu of Forest Reserve, No 665, cancelled.
Forbes and Gipps	Tallabynn and Carrawandool	Forbes	1,361	A	10,200	Pine and box.
"	Jemalong and Jemalong West	"	9,849	A	225	Red gum.
Forbes and Montezagle	Eualdrie and Weddm	Glenfell	2,895	A	4,670	Ironbark, stringybark, red gum, and pine.
"	Warumba and Yambina	"	3,176	A	900	Ironbark, stringybark, pine, and box
Flinders	Minalon	Parkes	4	A	3,360	Pine, box, and bull oak.
"	Currajong, Red Gilgais, and Talgong	"	5	A	15,360	Pine.
"	Babinda and Gumbine	"	2,086	A	6,600	"
"	Babinda, Babego, and Gumb ne	"	9,057	A	13,270	"
Franklin	Wurringa	Hillston	2,695	A	225	Stunted box—required for shelter
"	Goolagunni, Terry, Kongong, and Gonowlia	"	2,711	C	7,160	Pine.
"	Kongong and Bullathel e	"	9,739	A	960	"
Georgiana	Rockley	Bathurst	43	A	600	Stringybark, red gum, white box, and apple tree.
"	Isabella and Bumuang	Bathurst and Lithgow	94	A	1,695	Stringybark
"	Garrymin	Lithgow	2,383	A	4,400	Mountain ash, gum, and blackbutt
"	Gillindich	Carcoar	5,499	A	6,340	Stringybark
"	Yewrangata	"	7,558	A	670	Stringybark and red box
"	Glengary	"	12,970	A	3,070	Stringybark, pine, box, and gum Includes Forest Reserve, No 10,820, cancelled
Gipps	Merimboka, Wilga, Crown Camp, and Cookaburagong	Condobolin	4	A	7,670	Pine and box.
"	Nearang, Cowal, and Moor a Moor a	Forbes and Condobolin	6	A	1,560	Pine
"	Cadow	Forbes	1,175, Cadow	C	1,250	Red gum
"	Yarnel and Weclah	Condobolin	1,287	C	3,840	Pine, box, and gum
"	Ina	Forbes	1,303, Ina	C	657½	Pine
"	Towyal	"	1,436, Towyal	C	345	Red gum
"	Jemalong West, Towyal, Wilbetroy, and West Plains	"	1,581, Wilbetroy	A	4,500	Pine.
"	Wamboyne	Condobolin	1,875A	A	2,901	Pine, nonbark, box, and yarron.
"	Moonbia	"	2,662	A	3,300	Gum, box, and bull oak
"	Cadow	"	3,211	A	2,800	Gum
Gloucester	Beivan and Talawah	Manning River	46A, Foster	A	26,000	Blackbutt, tallowwood, red, flooded, blue, spotted, and grey gums, forest mahogany, bush and forest box, nonbark, bloodwood, stringy bark, and turpentine
"	Sutton and Phonton	Raymond Terrace	71	A	2,240	Bloodwood, gum, mahogany, nonbark, and blackbutt
"	Stockton	New castle	171, Port Hunter	C	375½	Bush—required to prevent sand drifting into the harbour
"	Beivan	Manning River	8,797	A	161½	Adjoins F R No 46A.
"	Timonce	Taree	11,637	A	2,300	Ironbark.
"	"	"	11,638	A	4,600	"
"	Curreeki, Kyle, and Teleratec	"	12,528	A	5,000	"
"	Gooloongolok and Wang Wauk	"	12,529	A	4,000	"
"	Gooloongolok and Curreeki	"	12,530	A	1,200	"
Gresham	Buccaumbi	Grafton	753	A	1,000	Ironbark, stringybark, spotted gum, grey scrub box, grey gum, forest oak, and tallowwood
"	Urana and Springbrook	Glen Innes	1,542	C	6,300	Stringybark, messmate, woollybutt, tallowwood, cedar, pine, and blue, red, and grey gums.
"	Urana, Springbrook, and Buool	"	1,608, Boyd River	A	24,960	Cedar, tallowwood, stringybark, mahogany, grey, blue, and red gums, sassafras, oak, nonbark, bloodwood, rosewood, and beech.
"	Cowan	"	6,370	A	960	"
"	Alder and Muara	Grafton	6,479	A	11,000	Cedar, pine, and hardwood.
"	Brothers and Newton Boyd	Glen Innes	11,110	A	480	Cedar, beech, blue gum, rosewood, myrtle, sassafras, nonbark, &c.
"	Cardington	Molong	3	A	750	Ironbark, stringybark, white box, and gum
Gordon	Belmore, Greenbank, Stathou, and Hyandia	Molong and Dubbo	1,096, Harvey's Range Creek.	C	38,400	Ironbark, stringybark, and red and white gum
"	Benya and Waraburry	Molong	1,365 ..	A	6,480	Ironbark and stringybark.
"	Cardington	"	3,060	A	125	Ironbark
Gordon and Narronme	Calooma and Belmore	Dubbo	1,117	C	2,880	"
Gregory	Dynong	Coonamble	1,069	A	470	Belm.
"	Gandymungydell	"	1,355	A	2,150	Pine, oak, and gum.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued

County	Township	Land District	Number and Name of Reserve	Class	Approximate area in acres	Timber and General Remarks
Gregory and Leichhardt	Gundungah, Tallegai, and Nemby	Cooonamble	28	A	2,500	Pine, gum, and oak
			Inverell	9	A	600	White gum, sally, stingybark, and wattle
Gough	Yarraford, Louis, Boyd, and Wellington	Glen Innes	746, Rangers Valley	A & C	15,238	Stringybark and peppermint, 130 acres in Class C
"	Mount Mitchell and Llangothlin	"	1,085	A	385	Stringybark, red and white gum
"	Clive	"	1,185A	A	2,150	Stringybark, box, and wattle.
"	Robertson and Diehard	"	1,433	A	12,800	Messmate, tallow wood, stingybark, red and grey gums, woollybutt, cedar, beech, and sassafras
"	Wellingrove	"	1,555A	A	835	Stringybark, gum, and ironbark.
Gowen	Bald Nob, Mitchell, and Diehard	"	3,446	A	23,000	Stringybark, blackbutt, messmate, woollybutt, and blue gum
	Eringanoon, Bieclong, Mundu Dilly, Bualbung, and Yalcogin	Cooonamble	1,690	C	35,000	Ironbark, pine, and oak
Goulburn	Woomargama and Mountain Creek	Albury	2,108, Mountain Creek	A	7,900	Stringybark and red box
	Hume	"	2,430	A	13,000	Stringybark, peppermint, grey and yellow box, and apple tree
"	Forest Creek	"	11,231	A	892	
Goulburn and Selwyn	Craven, Glenroy, and Yarara	"	2,422, Glenroy	A	9,700	Stringybark, ribbon gum, and messmate
Goulburn and Mitchell	Jerra Jerra, Pulletop, and Maclean	Wagga Wagga and Albury	3,017	C	9,370	Stringybark
Haideu	Childowla	Booiowa	1	A	1,015	Stringybark, messmate, white gum, and yellow box
	Bowning and Woolgarlo	Yass	1,561	C	3,000	Stringybark, blue gum, nonbark, and box.
"	Jindalee	Cootamundry	1,798, The Ironbarks	A	1,000	Ironbark
"	Childowla	Burrowa	2,502	A	2,630	Stringybark, messmate, and blue gum.
"	Bookham, Beruma, and Talmo	"	2,514A	A	4,282	Stringybark, white and yellow box
Haideu and Monteagle	Willawong, Marina, Moppity, and Douglas	Young and Burrowa	2,393, Douglas Range	A & C	6,333	Stringybark, pine, and box, 96 acres in Class A
	Clark and Single	Inverell	3	A	3,000	Stringybark, messmate, woollybutt, gum, box, peppermint, and apple
"	Barlow	"	635	A	1,500	Stringybark, nonbark, and red gum
"	Skinner and Williams	"	795	A	4,660	Stringybark, yellow box, and black wattle
"	Mackenzie	"	796	A	5,760	Stringybark
"	Baker	Amidale	877, Cameron's Creek	A	3,200	Stringybark, nonbark, and red gum
"	New Valley and Chigwell	"	878	A	4,540	Stringybark, messmate, woollybutt, nonbark, and box
"	Aston	"	930	C	600	Stringybark
"	Yarrowick	"	990	A	2,008	Stringybark, red gum, pine, and ironbark
"	Torybun	"	991	A	860	Stringybark, ironbark, and yellow box.
"	Honeysuckle	"	1,016	A	1,120	Stringybark and yellow box
"	Moise	"	1,129	A	280	Pine and stringybark
"	Single and Clark	"	1,261	A	4,000	Stringybark, woollybutt, messmate, and red gum
"	Cameron	"	1,371	A	1,520	Stringybark, white box, and nonbark
"	Torybun	"	1,652	A	1,050	"
"	Buchanan and New Valley	Inverell	1,654	A	3,180	Stringybark, red and white gum, pine, nonbark, and peppermint.
"	Skinner	Amidale	1,683	A	1,210	Stringybark and yellow box
"	St George	"	1,684	A	2,560	Stringybark, nonbark, and yellow box
"	Everett	"	1,689	A	1,450	Stringybark
"	Torybun	"	2,827	A	2,500	Ironbark, white box, and stringybark
"	Barlow	"	10,135	A	1,106	Stringybark, nonbark, box, and red gum
Haideu and Inghs	Rounalla and Retreat	"	719	A	1,400	Stringybark, red gum, and Cypress pine
	Balala, Rounalla, and Looanga	"	1,537	A	6,400	Stringybark
Haideu and Sardon	Sabianon and Sandy Creek	"	1,132	A	160	"
	Woko	Walcha	7,974	A	1,280	Cedar, rosewood, and blue gum
Hawes	Woko, Dewitt, and Cobb	"	7,975	A	5,440	"
	Salway, Fletcher, Yarrawitch, Rushbrook, Mukki	"	1,293	A	38,880	Stringybark, woollybutt, blue gum, and messmate.
Hawes and Vernon	Mukki	"				
Hawes and Parry	Nundle, Dungowin, Vant, Yelowin, Scott, and Mjall	Tamworth and Walcha	1,541, Nundle	A	10,770	Woollybutt, stingybark, messmate, and gum.
Hume	Quat Quatta	Coonowra	19	A	437	Red gum and box.
	Morebunget	"	1,607, Morebunget	C	320	"
	Gordon	"	1,714, Coonowra	S F	2,080	Pine
	Collendina	"	1,788, Collendina	C	270	Red gum.

Hume	Collendina and Corowa	Corowa	1,854, Traveller's Point	C	720	Red gum.
"	Quat Quatta	"	2,068	C	29½	"
"	Henty and Comei	Albury	2,201, Dudal Comei	A	5,084	"
"	Sandy Ridges	Corowa	2,637	A	640	Pine
"	"	"	2,638	A	230½	"
"	Henty	Albury	3,003	A	675½	Yellow and white box and she oak
"	Sherwyn	"	3,117	A	200	Flooded gum
"	Quat Quatta	Corowa	3,125	A	47	Red-gum
"	Sherwyn	Albury	3,248	A	45	"
Hunter	Grono, Colo, and Hawkesbury	Windsor	58, Wheelbarrow Range	A	6,120	Blackbutt, ironbark, stingybark, mahogany, oak, turpentine blood-wood, and gum
"	Woolgan and Capetee	"	5,612	A	22,000	Ironbark, gum, turpentine, stingybark, and cedar
Inghis	Moonbi and Perry	Tamworth	1,269, Moonbi	A	17,900	Gum, stingybark, apple, and pine
"	Winton	"	1,536	A	1,280	Stingybark
"	Attunga	"	10,133	A	2,200	Pine
"	Congri	Aimisdale	13,199	A	640	In lieu of F R's No 944 and 944 Extn
Inghis and Vernon	Abeilaldie and Scott	Aimisdale and Walcha	897	A	960	Stingybark
"	Scott and Boulton	"	898	A	1,987	Stingybark and black wattles
"	Bergen op Zoom, Ohio, and Congri	"	1,008	A	2,040	Stingybark
Inghis and Sandon	Sandon and Congri	Aimisdale	1,253	A	800	Stingybark and black wattle
Jamieson	Bunna and Maikham	Narrabri	4	A	3,000	Belar
"	Bobbiwa	"	6	A	2,100	Pine, oak, belai, and ironbark
"	Pailee and Keera	"	1,267, Tailee	A	7,000	Belar
"	Woolabra, Gehan, Manamoi, and Waterloo	"	1,268, Eckford	A	26,800	Belai, box, and pine
"	Dobikm	"	1,571	A	120	Myall
Jamieson and Mutchison	Paleroo, Caroda, Pringle, Coughah, and Cowinangarah	Bingera and Narrabri	1,318, Rocky Creek	A	24,960	Ironbark and stingybark.
Kennedy	Meriyula and Hartington	Parkes	4	A	8,480	Pine, box, and bull oak
"	Carolma	"	7	A	1,200	Pine, box, belai, and bull oak
"	Strathoin	"	2,092	A	2,950	Box, forest gum, pine, and bull oak
"	Carolma	"	2,093A	A	1,700	Box, pine, bull oak, and rosewood
"	Albert	"	4,188	A	1,040	Box, nonbark, and pine
"	Mmalong	"	10,561	A	2,775	Pine
King	Alton	Burrowa	2,070	A	1,200	Stingybark, nonbark, and gum
"	Newham	"	7,158	A	1,700	Pine
"	Graham	"	7,248	A	4,000	Stingybark, pine, and mountain gum
"	Kember	"	7,970	A	1,000	Pine, nonbark, stingybark, box, and red gum
Lochhardt	Carwell	Coonamble	21	A	1,700	Pine and box
"	Quanda Quanda and Carwell	"	22	A	1,500	Pine
"	Urawilkie and Willaga	"	831, Urawilkie	A	2,600	Pine and box
"	Nenby	"	1,167	A	1,440	Pine
"	Warraba East	"	1,173, Urawilkie West	A	2,500	Oak, pine, box, and nonbark
"	Carwell and Baionne	"	1,416	A	5,040	Ironbark
"	Carrabeai	"	1,657	A	960	Pine
"	Tooloon and Nelgourie	"	1,720	C	880	"
Lincoln	Murrungundie, Bald Hill, and Laundry	Dubbo	629	C	10,850	Box and nonbark
"	Ballmore	"	1,034	A	1,600	Ironbark.
"	Bolao	"	1,597	A	840	"
"	Dubbo	"	1,671	C	20	Yellow box, required for shade and shelter
"	"	"	1,672	C	20	Gum and yellow box
"	Lincoln	"	1,688, Breclong	S F	9,160	Ironbark and pine
"	Lincoln, Breclong, Breclong South, and Balladoran	"	1,689	C	37,630	Ironbark.
"	Breclong	"	2,001	A	370	This is an extension of F R No 1,659
"	Ben	"	3,997	A	6,000	Ironbark
Macquarie	Ralfe, Burawan, and Queen's Lake	Port Macquarie	33, Cowan Extn	C	4,260	Tallowwood, nonbark, flooded, blue, and grey gum, blackbutt, brush, box, forest mahogany, turpentine, spotted gum, and bloodwood
"	Cannecross and Redbank	"	34, Redbank	A	10,000	Tallowwood, ironbark, brush box, flooded gum, blackbutt, grey and blue gum, bloodwood, forest mahogany, and turpentine
"	Stewart	Manning River	73	A	2,580	Tallowwood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded gum, grey and blue gum, brush box, bloodwood, mahogany, rosewood and turpentine

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued

County	Parish	Land District	Number and Name of Reserve	Class	Approximate area in acres	Timber and Commercial Details
Macquarie	Taree	Manning River	80	A	150	Gum, blackbutt, and nonbark suitable for fuel only
"	Belanghi and Lincoln	"	100, Maria	A	7,472	Blackbutt and tallow wood
"	John's River	"	144	A	12,262	Tallow wood, blackbutt, nonbark, flooded gum, grey and blue gum brush box, bloodwood, red and white mahogany, turpentine, spotted gum and rosewood
"	Macquarie		233, Ocean	C	280	Tallow wood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded gum, blue and grey gum, brush box, bloodwood, and turpentine
"	Canncross	Port Macquarie	234, Redbank	S F	610	Blackbutt, tallow wood, nonbark, brush box, flooded gum, grey and blue gum, bloodwood, forest mahogany, and turpentine.
"	Queenslake and Burriowai	"	235, Cowarra	C	3,840	Tallow wood, blackbutt, nonbark, flooded gum, grey and blue gum, brush box, bloodwood, turpentine, and stingybark.
"	Wingham	Manning River	4,208	C	4	White cedar, gum and plum
"	"	"	4,225	C	6½	Brush timber for ornament
"	"	"	4,226	C	7½	"
"	Knouitt	"	8,235	A	20	Red cedar and brush timbers
"	Redbank	Port Macquarie	9,216	A	122	This is in effect an extension of the Redbank Forest, No 34 Reserve
"	Ralfe and Burriawan	"	11,352	A	2,600	"
"	Redbank	"	11,116	A	45	Reserved from lease as No 11,117
"	Younga South	"	475	A	2,880	"
Manana		Wilcannia	1	C	1,900	Timber within 2 chains of Stephen's Creek
Memudie		Nairandera	1,890, Gillenbah	A & C	12,608	Pine and box; 6,300 acre in Class C
Mitchell	Cuddell, Gillenbah, Wood, and Corobimilla	Wagga Wagga	2,722, Mittagong	A	6,200	Pine
"	Milbrulong	"	2,936	C	3,300	"
"	Wanbenima	"	3,063	A	8,307	Stringybark, red box, and apple
"	Burandana and Westby	Wagga Wagga	3,232, Berry Jerry	C	11,200	Red gum
"	Mundowry and Berry Jerry	"	8,232, Hanging Rock	C	8,050	Stringybark, black, white, and mountain pine, currawang, and myall
"	Hanging Rock, Burke, and Vincent	"	8,874	A	1,350	Stringybark and red box
"	"	"	12,452	A	1,000	"
"	Milbrulong	"	1,873	A & C	2,160	Stringybark and ironbark, 1 290 acres in Class C
Mitchell and Wynyard	Livingstone and Coffin Rock	"	1,874	A & C	3,686	" " " 1,824
"	Woomahrigong and Sandy Creek	"	3,293	A	12,800	Ironbark, stringybark, cabbage gum, and apple tree
"	Livingstone, Burandana, and Coffin Rock	"	3,053	C	8,320	Pine
Mitchell and Urama	Wagh, Clyde, Wood, and Bungo	Nairandera and Urama	6	A	680	Box and pine
Montezgle	Bungalong	Glenfell	13	A	200	Stringybark and pine
"	Dananbilla	Young	2,508	A	1,100	Stringybark and box
"	Yundoo	Boorowa	2,475	A	1,200	Ironbark and pine
"	Dananbilla	Young	2,526, Calabash	A	1,800	Stringybark, pine, and box
"	Willawong and Gullalong	Boorowa	3,123	A	4,000	Ironbark, pine, and stringybark
"	Bumbaldy	Glenfell	1,187	A	1,280	"
Mountamba		Cobai	1,196, Crowe Creek	A	640	Pine
"		"	2,523	A	2,430	"
"	McGregor and Yanko	"	2,705	A	2,867½	"
"	Roset and Priory Plains	"	2,901	A	56,500	Pine and box
"	Flinders, Hartwood, Roset, Belouia, Hathaway, and Walker	"	"	"	"	"
Murray	Canberia and Weetungara	Queanbeyan	129, Canberia	A	420	Stringybark and gum
"	Canindooly and Fairy Meadows	Queanbeyan and Braidwood	162	A	2,420	Mountain ash, messmate, and gum
"	Jinero, Ballallaba, and Ollalula	"	200	A	400	Brown beryl, messmate, ribbon gum, and mountain ash
"						
"	Murroon, Warri, and Jinglemoney	Braidwood	8,681	A	9,400	"
"			9,556	A	882	"
"	Pialligo and Goorooyarroo	Queanbeyan	9,847	A	1,340	Gum, box, and stringybark
Murchison	Delungra	Bingera	954	A	2,500	Pine, nonbark, box, and apple tree
"	Delingera	"	1,210	A	100	"
"	Paleoo, Pringle, and Rusden	"	3,061, Lindsay	A	24,500	Stringybark, messmate, and gum
"	Boomi, Rusden, and Lindsay	"	5,668	A	6,000	Stringybark and messmate

Nandewar	Bollol, Leard, and Wean	Narrabri	1,263, Back Creek	A	20,800	Pine, ironbark, box, and belar.
"	Narrabri, Moonbill, and Killarney	"	2,372, Narrabri	A	6,400	Pine, ironbark, and forest oak.
"	Tulcumba, Yarrari, Vickery, Wean, and Brentry.	Gunnedah	3,974	A	17,300	Pine and ironbark.
Narromine	Mullah Back, and Triangi	Dubbo	2,726	A	2,600	Pine, box, oak, and belar.
"	Triangi, Temoin, Goan, and Willidah	"	2,727	A	4,560	Pine, box, and belar.
"	Hervey and Mingelo	Parkes	9,972	A	5,000	Pine, box, and yarran.
Narran		Brewarrina	770	A	1,920	Gidgea and pine.
"	Gunnawarra and Yarkieta	"	1,132	A	4,640	Pine and gum.
Nicholson	Griffiths	Hillston	2,831A	A	1,920	Pine, box, yarran, belar, dogwood, and mallee.
"	Russell, Sinnott, Moncton, and Chirnside	Hay	2,865	A	5,601	Pine, box, gum, and yarran.
"	Russell	"	3,732	A	315	Pine.
Northumberland	Congewai, Corrabare, and Dora	Wollombi	46, Warrawolong.	C	16,000	Blackbutt, blue, grey, and spotted gum, tallowwood, turpentine mahogany, forest oak, and ironbark.
"	Belford	Singleton	50A, Belford	C	2,832½	Ironbark, spotted and grey gum, and stringybark.
"	Gosford	Gosford	63, Hogan's Brush.		990	Turpentine, forest mahogany, blue-gum, and ironbark.
"	Mulbring and Teralba	Maitland and Newcastle.	69A, Sugarloaf	C	6,400	Spotted, blue, and grey gum, mahogany, stringybark, ironbark, turpentine, and blackbutt.
"	Olney, Stowe, Congewai, Dora, and Mandolong.	Gosford	70, Olney	C & SF	33,186	Spotted, grey, and blue gum, blackbutt, tallowwood, mahogany, turpentine, forest oak, and ironbark; 9,700 acres proclaimed a State Forest.
"	Gosford, Kincumber, and Tuggerah	"	124	A	4,160	Blue and spotted gum, turpentine, forest mahogany, and ironbark.
"	Eglinton and Narara	"	128	C	1,280	Blue-gum, turpentine, mahogany, box, ironbark, bloodwood, and blackbutt.
"	Ourimbah	"	129, Ourimbah	C	6,560	Forest mahogany, spotted, blue, and grey gum, turpentine, blackbutt, and ironbark.
"	Narara	"	136	A	440	Blue-gum, turpentine, mahogany, and forest oak.
"	Wyang	"	143	A	2,030	Blackbutt, grey and spotted gum, swamp and forest mahogany, turpentine, and ironbark.
"	"	"	207A	A	66	Grey-gum, turpentine, swamp mahogany, forest oak, and apple-tree.
"	"	"	216	A	9,700	Blackbutt, spotted, grey, and blue gum, mahogany, turpentine, and ironbark.
"	Congewai, Quarrybylong, and Dora	Wollombi	217	A	3,000	Blackbutt, spotted, grey, and blue gum, mahogany, turpentine, and ironbark.
"	Gosford	Gosford	3,797	A	65	The Gosford State Forest Nursery.
"	Mangrove	"	5,310	A	970	Ironbark, bloodwood, stringybark, flooded gum, turpentine, forest, and she oak, apple-tree, and white-gum.
"	Mandolong	"	5,873	C	40	Within the boundaries of the Olney Forest Reserve.
"	Wyang	"	6,720	A	20	
"	Dora	Newcastle	9,242	A	700	This is in effect an extension to the Olney Forest Reserve No. 70.
Phillip	Price and Botobolar	Mudgee	30, Botobolar	C	5,115	Stringybark, box, and ironbark.
"	Arthur and Dungeree	Mudgee and Rylstone	106, Apple-tree Flat	A	8,346½	Box, stringybark, and ironbark.
"	Wollar	Mudgee	125	A	120	Box and slaty-gum.
"	Moolarben	"	128	A	264½	Ironbark and stringybark.
"	Simpson and Nullo	Rylstone	168	A	800	Sassafras, whitewood, red-gum, and cedar.
"	Simpson, Nullo, Pomang, and Never Never	"	6,337	A	3,616	Stringybark, mountain ash, and blue-gum.
Pottinger	Benelabri, Dubbledah, and Gullendaddy	Gunnedah	16	B	8,600	Pine and ironbark.
"	Gill, Millie, and Wondoba	"	17, Haystack Mountain	A	9,660	Pine.
"	Brigalow and Goolly	"	18	A	4,100	"
"	Doona	Murrurundi	743, Doona	A & C	5,160	Pine and ironbark; 40 acres in Class A.
"	Curlewis	Gunnedah	1,027, Long Point W.	A	2,000	Pine.
"	Trinkeis and Calala	"	1,261, Trinkey	A	12,800	Ironbark and pine.
"	Denison and Denison West	"	1,271, Denison	C	23,000	"
"	Black Jack	"	1,644, Black Jack	A	900	"
"	Nea, Clift, and Breeza	"	1,665, Nea	C	19,070	Pine.
"	Bomera	"	2,124	B	9,600	Ironbark and pine.
"	Bundulla, Brennan, and Moredevil	"	2,700	A	6,800	Stringybark.
"	Wondoba	"	3,947	A	2,877	Pine.
"	Walla Walla	"	6,488	A	2,975	Pine and ironbark.
"	Denison West	"	11,282, Denison Extension.	C	6,500	In lieu of Forest Reserve No. 1,271, Extension, cancelled.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres.	Timber and General Remarks.
Parry	Nemingha	Tamworth	13,081	A	36	
Parry and Vernon	Ainsley, Vernon, and Aberaldie	Walcha	896	A	3,997½	Stringybark.
"	"	"	1,277	A	400	"
"	"	"	1,282	A	90	Stringybark and blackbutt.
Raleigh	Walcha and Glen Morrison	"	70, Unkya	C	2,430	Grey, flooded, spotted, and blue gum, turpentine, ironbark, blackbutt, bloodwood, scrub box, mahogany, tallowwood, oak, stringybark; within the boundaries of the Allgamera Forest Reserve.
"	Unkya	Kempsey				
"	Newry, Valley Valley, and Nambucca	Bellingen and Kempsey	111, Nambuccra	A	17,590½	Blackbutt, tallowwood, bloodwood, and mahogany.
"	Nambucca	Bellingen	4,780	A	2,500	Blackbutt, tallowwood, blue-gum, ironbark, scrub box and brush timbers; originally formed part of the Nambucca Forest Reserve.
"	Bonville	"	7,569	A	400	
Robinson	Weltie, Yanda, Narri, Rochford, Bee, and Rankin.	Cobar	633	A	62,040	Box, Belar, pine, and Yarran.
"	Mullimut, Mopone, Kaloogleguy, and Billagoe.	"	634	A	16,120	Coolybar box, ironwood, pine, mulga, and yarran.
"	Hoskins, Canbelego, Davies, Linton, and Nyngan.	"	635	A	63,840	Coolybar box, ironwood, pine, mulga, mallee, and yarran.
Richmond	Myrtle	Casino	9	A	2,300	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood, blackbutt, mountain ash, stringybark, and forest oak.
"	"	"	10	A	1,100	Ironbark, tallowwood, peppermint, swamp mahogany, mountain ash, forest oak, bloodwood, and honeysuckle.
"	"	"	11	A	2,800	Spotted and red gum, ironbark, tallowwood mahogany, bastard box, mountain ash, swamp and forest oak.
"	Whipore and Myrtle	"	12	A	4,800	Red-gum, blackbutt, ironbark, tallowwood, peppermint, mountain ash, and bastard box.
"	Whipore	"	13	A	2,800	Ironbark, stringybark, blackbutt, mahogany, peppermint, tallowwood, mountain ash, and oak.
"	Camira and Powerpa	"	14	A	1,500	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood, blackbutt, stringybark, and forest oak.
"	Nandabah	"	15	A	2,750	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood, and blackbutt.
"	Tatham	"	45A, Tatham	S F	500	Gum, ironbark, stringybark, and brush timbers.
"	Busby and Mongogaric	"	246A	A	18,700	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, mahogany, forest oak, pine, cedar, and blackbutt.
"	Ellangowan and West Coraki	"	625, Coraki	C	3,900	Ironwood, red and grey gum, mahogany, tallowwood, blackbutt, and box.
"	Gibberagee and Tabimoble	"	894	A	6,400	Blackbutt, ironbark, box, spotted-gum, mahogany, tallowwood, forest oak, and stringybark.
"	Myrtle	"	973, Sandy Creek	A	1,200	Red, white, and spotted gum, ironbark, blackbutt, box, and mountain ash.
"	Ellangowan and Darke	"	974, Nandabah	C	3,285	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood, blackbutt, &c.
"	Darke, Ellangowan, and West Coraki	"	1,137	A	12,610	Stringybark, blue, grey, and red gum, ironbark, tallowwood, bloodwood, and mahogany.
"	Tatham	"	4,441	S F	168	This is an extension to the Tatham State Forest.
"	Donaldson and Doubleduke	Casino and Grafton	10,571	A	5,900	Red, blue, and white gum, blackbutt, bloodwood, mahogany, ironbark, tallowwood, apple-tree, yellow box, tie-tree, and forest oak; in lieu of Forest Reserve, No. 895A, cancelled.
Rous	Tuekurimba	Lismore	3	A	20	
"	Cudgen and Condong	Murwillumbah	16, Cudgen	A	896	
"	"	"	38	C	2,360	Six Islands in the Richmond, and twenty-two in the Tweed Rivers.
"	Billinudgil and Moobal	"	61	A	3,000	
"	Moobal	"	62	A	2,700	
"	Dunoon, North Lismore, Whian Whian, Blakebrook.	Lismore	249, Terania Creek	C	18,761½	Tallowwood, bloodwood, grey and flooded gum, brush and forest box, forest mahogany, blackbutt, ironbark, and turpentine.
"	Nullum	Murwillumbah	250, Tweed River	C	18,044	Bean, beech, scrub box, tallowwood, cedar, rosewood, silky oak, bloodwood, and red-gum.
"	Terranora	"	256, Chindera	C	396	Bean, box, teak, cudgery, pine, cedar, and forest oak.
"	Byron	Lismore	258, Broken Head	C	1,230	Grey box, pine, blackbutt, tallowwood, and turpentine.
"	"	Murwillumbah	335, Stott's Island	C	350	Fig-trees and brush; in the Tweed River.

Rous	Newribar	Lismore	768, Tintinbar	A	160	
"	Meerschaum and Pimlico	"	864, Uralba	A	930	Tallowwood, mahogany, bloodwood, yellowwood, and ironbark.
"	Teven	"	1,036	A	46	Will probably be required for a trigonometrical station.
"	"	"	1,126	A	312	Cedar, beech, and teak.
"	Terranora	Murwillumbah	1,165	A	2,300	Recommended for revocation.
"	Lismore	Lismore	1,173	A	810	Teak and beech.
"	Murwillumbah	Murwillumbah	1,177	A	1,400	Grey box, tallowood, and bloodwood.
"	Teven	"	1,187	A	50	
"	"	"	1,188	A	600	
"	Pimlico	"	1,191	A	50	
"	Tuckombil	"	1,194	A	80	
"	"	"	1,195	A	100	
"	Byron	"	1,198, Byron Bay	A	4,900	Pine and hardwood.
"	Whian Whian	"	1,200	A	1,570	
"	Tuckombil	"	1,211	A	130	
"	Mummulgum	"	2,425	A	5,200	
"	Berwick and Terranora	"	4,262	A	1,314	
"	Chillingham, Tyalgum, Worendo, Loadstone, and Cougal	"	4,353, Macpherson Range	C	74,240	Red-gum, mahogany, Moreton Bay pine, beech, cedar, quondong, box, ironbark, stringybark, tallowood, bean, bloodwood, and rosewood.
"	Byron	Lismore	6,929	A	80	
"	Berwick	Murwillumbah	7,925	A	240	
"	Chillingham	"	9,737	A	420	
"	Findon, Cougal, and Unumgar	Casino	10,723	A	16,600	This is an extension to the Tweed River Forest Reserve.
"	Toolond and Billinudgel	Murwillumbah	11,761	A	150	In lieu of Forest Reserves Nos. 1,152 and 4,354 cancelled.
Roxburgh	Cullen Bullen	Lithgow	60	A	4,528½	Stringybark, mountain gum, and blackbutt.
"	Jesse	Bathurst	77	A	5,120	Blackbutt, stringybark, and white-gum.
"	Wells, Clandulla, and Mead	Rylstone	8,064	A	2,850	Stringybark and ironbark.
"	Wells, Clandulla, and Rylstone	"	8,672	A	2,880	This covers the same area as No. 8,064.
"	Castleton, Eskdale, and Yetholme	Bathurst	10,562	A	2,260	Blackbutt, mountain ash, white-gum, peppermint, and box.
Sandon	Exmouth and Tilbuster	Armidale	880	A	3,840	Stringybark and red-gum.
"	Wentworth and Clevedon	"	881	A	4,760	Stringybark.
"	Springmount, Tilbuster, and Wentworth	"	929	A	3,609	
"	Booroolong, Dumaresq, Duval, and Exmouth	"	1,023	A	7,494½	Stringybark and red-gum.
"	Booroolong	"	1,024	A	3,940	Stringybark.
"	Enmore and Merigalah	"	1,040	A	3,200	Stringybark, red-gum, and black wattle.
"	Hillgrove	"	1,251	A	1,483	Stringybark, red-gum, white box, and peppermint.
"	Dumaresq and Albert	"	1,264	A	800	Stringybark, red-gum, and yellow box.
"	Urotah	"	1,419	A	1,200	Stringybark and black wattle.
"	Enmore	"	1,429	A	4,350	
"	Enmore, Lawrence, Merigalah	"	1,487	A	15,880	Stringybark, white box, and red-gum.
"	Armidale	"	3,443	A	213¾	Stringybark.
"	Shasta, Ferrymans, and Hargrave	"	4,768	A	17,000	Stringybark, blackbutt, red and blue gum and box.
"	Gyra	"	5,547	A	254	Stringybark and black wattle.
"	Tiverton, Mihi, and Enmore	"	6,226	A	1,200	
"	Yarrowyck	"	6,489	A	3,400	Stringybark, blackbutt, and yellow box.
Sandon and Vernon	Eastlake, Lawrence, Enmore, Ohio, Europambela, and Winterbourne	Walcha and Armidale	1,430	A	8,960	Stringybark, red-gum, yellow box, and black wattle.
Selwyn	Glenken	Albury	6	A	2,486	Messmate, stringybark, and white-gum.
"	Tooma and Maragle	"	2,104	A	4,000	Stringybark.
"	Maragle	"	2,106	A	2,751	
"	Bogandyera, Welaregang	"	2,382, Welaregang	A	12,760	Stringybark, messmate, and apple-tree.
"	Burra, King, Beaumont	"	2,538, Burra Creek	A	7,998	Messmate, ribbon-gum, eurabbie, and mountain ash.
"	Maragle and Hay	"	2,855	A	1,950	Stringybark.
Selwyn and Wynyard	Hillas, Selwyn, Courabyra, King, Buddong, Beaumont and Yellowin.	Albury and Cooma	1,961, Bago	A & C	62,574½	Mountain ash and messmate; 43,574 acres under Class C.
Stapylton	Careunga	Moree	1,306	A	2,700	Belah.
St. Vincent	Currambene, Nowra	Nowra	33, Currambene	C	4,480	Spotted-gum, bloodwood, blackbutt, stringybark, peppermint, and ironbark.
"	Yerriyong, Jerrewangala	"	44, Turpentine Range	C	6,780	Turpentine, messmate, bloodwood, ironbark, and blackbutt.
"	Farnham and Cudmurah	Milton	45, Red Head	C	12,200	Bloodwood, spotted-gum, blackbutt, mahogany, turpentine, ironbark.
"	Tomaga, Mogendoura, and Mullendaree	Moruya	99, Tomaga	S F	6,078	Spotted-gum, ironbark, blackbutt, mountain ash, peppermint, and redwood.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

Country.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres.	Timber and General Remarks.
St. Vincent	Woodburn	Milton	129	A	500	
"	Mong, Milo, Seymour, and Coghill	Braidwood	166	A	14,720	Mountain-gum, mountain ash, white-top, messmate, water-gum, blackwood, and sassafras.
"	Tianjarra and Jerrawangala	Milton	172	A	25,120	Mountain ash, messmate, mountain-gum, sassafras, stringybark, and bloodwood.
"	Mogendoura	Moruya	174	C	6,550	Ironbark, stringybark, and bloodwood.
"	Goba, Mullendaree, and Tomaga	"	6,215	C	5,300	Ironbark, spotted-gum, blackbutt, redwood, stringybark, bloodwood, and mountain ash.
"	Farnham	Milton and Nowra	6,480	C	1,570	
"	Mogendoura	Moruya	10,311	A	220	Ironbark, &c.
"	Benandra, East Nelligen, West Nelligen, Currowan, and Clyde.	"	10,616	A	50,000	Spotted-gum, mountain ash, messmate, peppermint or redwood, stringybark, bloodwood, ironbark, blackbutt, woollybutt, blue-gum, mountain-gum, red-gum, mahogany, box, turpentine, sassafras, and beech or water-gum. In lieu of part of the Nelligen Forest Reserve, No. 103, and Forest Reserve No. 103; extension cancelled.
"	Kioloa, Termeil, Albert, Mogood, and Currowan.	Milton	10,617	A	55,000	In lieu of part of the Nelligen Forest Reserve, No. 103, and Forest Reserve No. 3,959 cancelled.
Sturt	Brengagee, Wowong, and Benerambah	Hay	2,989, Wowong	C	4,200	Red-gum.
"	Benerambah	"	2,990, Benerambah	C	600	"
"	Tom's Point	"	12,419	A	452	"
Tandora		Wilcannia	1	C	720	Includes the timber within 2 chains of the Yancowinna Creek.
"		"	2	C	368	Includes the timber within 2 chains of the left bank of Stephen's Creek.
Tara	Moorna	Wentworth	383, Moorna	C	305	Pine.
"	Taranga	"	525	A	295	
Townsend	Powheep	Hay	2	A	429½	Pine, box, and dogwood.
"	"	"	3	A	444½	Box.
"	Conargo	Deniliquin	7 Conargo	A	634	Pine.
"	Edgar	Hay	15	A	192	"
"	Palmer	"	16	C	84½	"
"	Mundiwa	Deniliquin	1,404, Deniliquin	C	1,524½	Pine, box, and myall.
"	Ronald	Hay	1,458, Uroley	C	3,400	Pine and box.
"	Morago, Kerranakoon, and Banangalite	Deniliquin	1,792, Morago	C	4,497½	Red-gum and box.
"	Palmer	Hay	1,851, Wargam	C	1,280	Box and pine.
"	Dunkeld	"	1,879, Steam Plains No. 1	C	1,080	Pine and myall.
"	Moultrassie	"	1,880, " No. 2	C	3,840	"
"	Edgar	"	1,901	C	1,941½	Pine.
"	Campbell	"	1,902	C	1,239½	"
"	Euroka	"	2,262	A	320	Gum, pine, box, myall, and willow.
"	Wureep	"	2,747	A	791	Box; required for shade and shelter.
"	Banangalite	Deniliquin	3,031, Baratta	A	651	Red-gum.
"	Wureep	Hay	3,034	C	189	Stunted box, pine, and willow.
"	"	"	3,035	A	360	Stunted box.
"	Edgar	"	3,156	A	800	Pine and myall.
"	Nallam and Boyeo	Deniliquin	3,263, Gulpa Island	C	13,500	Red-gum.
"	Derrulaman	"	3,264, Tuppal	C	4,200	Red-gum and stunted box.
"	Towool, Bullatella, Coronalla, Bungooka, Tawarra, Narratoola, and Wonnue.	"	3,265, Milliwa	SF & C	61,492	Red-gum; 6,400 acres proclaimed a State Forest; the remainder Class C.
"	Campbell	Hay	10,454	A	46½	Pine; joins Forest Reserve 1,902.
"	Wargam	"	10,801	A	701½	Pine, box, dogwood, and willow.
"	Campbell	"	11,329	A	55	Pine, willow, and myall.
"	Edgar	"	11,330	A	40	"
"	Wargam	"	12,059	A	1,703	"
"	Booorooban	"	12,609	A	175	Pine.

Townsend and Wakool	Wera, Yadabal, Cochran, Balpool, Chowat, Barraba, Tynong, Nyang, Jimaringle, Boyd, Wandaradgit, Toweruk, Worobyan, Neimur, Wetuppa, Mallan, Yadchow, and Coobool.	Deniliquin	2,125, Neimur	C	21,504	Red-gum.
"	"	"	3,262, Edward River	C	38,296	Red-gum.
Urana	Yamma	Urana	1,456, Yamma	C	1,920	Red and white pine.
"	Broome	"	1,648, Broome	C	320	Pine.
"	Butherwa	"	1,695, Brookong	C	4,800	"
"	Waloona	"	1,716, Waloona	A	1,280	"
"	Yanko South	"	1,778	C	282½	"
"	"	"	1,779	C	551½	"
"	"	"	1,780	C	1,256	"
"	Morundah and Lake	"	1,799, Colombo, Piney Ridge.	C & A	10,655	Pine; 575 acres under Class A.
"	Clyde and Morundah	"	1,833, Morundah	C	11,630	Pine.
"	Yanko	"	1,835, Kulkie	C	1,075	"
"	Widgiewa and Urana	"	2,049	C	465¾	"
"	Widgiewa	"	2,103, Boundary Gums	C	40	Red-gum; required for shade and shelter.
"	Yanko	"	2,138	A	508	Pine.
"	"	"	2,139	A	623	Box.
"	Palmer	"	2,216	C	1,500	Pine.
"	"	"	2,217A	C	1,760	"
"	Osborne	"	2,317, Osborne	A & C	16,616	Pine; 5,191 acres under class C.
"	Mair-Jimmy	"	2,587	A	3,100	Pine and box.
"	Boorobanilly	"	2,588	A	3,380	"
"	Lake, Morundah South, and Mucra	"	2,598	A	6,065¾	"
"	Clyde and Boree Creek	"	2,613, Boree Creek	C	7,950	"
"	Palmer and Boreegerry	"	2,696	A	6,720	Pine.
"	Butherwa	"	2,762	A	1,760	Pine and box.
"	Clear Hill	"	2,925, Clear Hill	A	1,900	"
"	Gunambil	"	3,052A	A & C	4,152½	Pine and box 336½ acres under Class C.
"	Palmer	"	3,105	C	3,340	Pine.
"	Widgiewa	"	6,863	A	213¾	"
"	Watt	"	7,645	A	154¾	Gum.
Vernon	Ella	Walcha	1	A	6,700	Stringybark and blue-gum.
"	Boulton	"	1,006	A	1,560	Stringybark and black wattle.
"	Fenwick	"	1,124	A	1,200	Stringybark and red-gum.
"	Shelving	"	1,125	A	1,170	"
"	"	"	1,126	A	720	Stringybark, red-gum, and black wattle.
"	Winterbourne and Ella	"	1,204	A	7,500	"
"	Winterbourne, Gill, and Ella	"	1,354	A	25,360	Stringybark, yellow box, and black wattle.
"	Norton	"	1,616	A	1,100	Stringybark.
"	Fenwick	"	2,568	A	536	Stringybark and messmate.
"	Tiara and Norton	"	9,142	A	1,815	Stringybark and hickory.
Wakool	Noorong, Gonn, Moorongatta, Belmore, Cobwell, and Beremegad	Deniliquin	1,445A, Wakool	C	8,127¾	Red-gum.
"	Winter	"	1,454	C	1,600	Scrub.
"	Murran, Toolmah, and Coobool	"	1,786, Melool	C	3,440	Red-gum.
"	Wetuppa, Cunninyeuk	"	1,787, Jeegar	C	5,423	Red-gum and stunted box.
"	Yarrein, Nyang, Benjee, Liewa, Moulamein South, Moolpa, Kyalite, Gerabbit, Barraba, Wooroona, Berambong, Niemur, Mallan, Yadchow, and Burrawang.	"	1,790, Edward River	A & C	11,148½	Red-gum; 320 acres under Class A.
"	Mallee	"	1,834	C	10	Red-gum.
"	Thelaka	Hay	2,032, Thelaka	A & C	696	Pine and yarran; 536 acres under Class C.
"	Nunnagoyt	Deniliquin	2,066, Campbell's Island.	C	6,400	Red-gum.
"	Belmore	"	2,887	A	312½	"
"	Wetuppa	"	3,103, Nanbane Lagoon	C	4,314	Pine.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class	Approximate area in acres.	Timber and General Remarks.
Wakool	Gonn, Nunnagoys, Barham, Whymoul, Danberry, Cangan, and Tiltil.	Deniliquin	3,258, Koondrook	C & S F	74,335½	Red-gum; 21,396 acres proclaimed as the Barham State Forest.
"	"	"	" No. 1	C	1,890	Red-gum.
"	"	"	3,260, " No. 3	C	2,240	"
"	"	"	3,261, " No. 4	C	5,200	"
"	Nunnagoys	"	3,268	A	5,200	"
"	Miranda	Hay and Deniliquin	10,465	A	1,112½	"
"	Barham	Deniliquin	11,384	A	51	Reserve for planting.
Walgiers	Merrimajeel	Hay, North	2,573, Corong	S F	480	Red-gum.
"	Howatson	Hillston, North	3,018	C	120	Required for shade and shelter.
"	"	"	3,019	C	320	" "
"	"	"	3,020	C	80	" "
Wallace	Murnia	Hillston	"	C	80	" "
"	Myalla	Cooma	204A, Myalla	A	1,600	White-gum and peppermint.
"	Wulwe	"	233	C	960	Messmate, white-gum, and peppermint.
"	The Peak	"	335, The Peak	C & A	650	White-gum, peppermint, and apple-tree; 250 acres under Class A.
"	Gordon	"	379	A	700	Cabbage-gum.
"	Wallgrove	"	433	A	260	White gum.
"	Bulgandra and Coolamatong	"	517	A	336	"
"	Lake and Buckenderra	"	523	A	1,280	"
"	Gordon	"	678	A	110	White-gum and peppermint.
"	Beloka	"	720	A	870	"
"	Marrinumbula	"	726	A	526½	Apple-tree, white-gum, and peppermint.
"	Adaminaby	"	760	A	500	White-gum.
"	Coonhoobula	"	818	A	500	White-gum and peppermint.
"	"	"	819	A	1,100	Pine, white-gum, and black wattle.
"	"	"	822	A	3,300	Mountain ash and white-gum.
"	Cabramatta and Chippendale	"	827	A	600	Cabbage-gum.
"	Numbula	"	901	A	500	White-gum.
"	Townsend	"	902	A	450	Peppermint and white-gum.
"	Arable and Myalla	"	10,079	A	160	"
"	Beloka	"	"	A	160	"
Waradgery	Mungadal, Hay, Hay South, and East Waradgery.	Hay	2, Hay Common	C	12,338	Red-gum and box.
"	Dowling	"	1,623, Thelangerang	A	2,400	Gum.
"	Ulongo	"	1,823, One-tree	C	½	A landmark on an immense plain.
"	Wirkenbergal	"	2,697	A	574	"
"	"	"	10,802	A	672	"
Westmoreland	Konangaroo and Jenolan	Lithgow	22 Council Chambers Flat.	A	15,360	Stringybark, white-gum, peppermint, box, and mountain ash.
"	Alfred and Bindo	"	23, Lippy's Creek	A	11,520	Mountain ash, blackbutt, grey-gum, stringybark, and peppermint.
"	Balfour and Swatchfield	"	36	A	1,411½	Stringybark, ironbark, red and white gum, and box.
"	Bindo	"	83, Bindo	A	1,520	Blackbutt, mountain ash, stringybark, grey-gum, and peppermint.
"	Vulcan, Mozart, and Balfour	"	90	B	7,000	Mountain ash, blackbutt, and gum.
"	Bindo	"	100	A	2,284½	Blackbutt, peppermint, and gum.
"	Speedwell, Cyclops, Gangerang, Tartarus, Murruin, and Merlin.	Lithgow and Camden	101, Koromung	A	62,000	Stringybark, ironbark, turpentine, spotted and grey gum, box and cedar.
"	Swatchfield	Lithgow	9,064	A	12	This is in effect an extension to Forest Reserve, No. 36.
Wellesley	Maffra	Cooma	250, Maffra	A	3,290	Box and cabbage-gum.
"	Burnima	Bombala	270A, Burnima	A	206	White and cabbage-gum.
"	Burrimbucco	"	282A	C	4,000	Cat-tail, messmate, stringybark, ribbon and white gum, hickory, and wattle.
"	Ironmungy	"	356	C	200	Cabbage-gum.
"	Wangellic	"	366	A & C	809½	Cabbage-gum; 151½ acres, under Class A.
"	Boco	Bombala	382	A	1,340	White and cabbage-gum.
"	Wellsmore	"	384	A	570	Blackbutt, messmate, and white-gum.
"	Bungarby	"	390	A	1,280	Cabbage-gum, peppermint, and box.
"	Gecar	"	411	C	420	Cabbage-gum and honeysuckle.
"	Cambalong	"	422	A	1,000	Cabbage-gum, box, and pine.

Wellesley	Bungarby and Peters	Cooma . .	428, Snowy River .	C	4,500	Pine, box, peppermint, and wattle.
"	Cathcart	Bombala	457	A	240	White and cabbage gum.
"	Nelson	"	491	A	40	
"	Hayden	"	727	A	5,100	Ribbon gum, peppermint, cabbage gum, black sally, and oak.
"	Jettaba	"	747	A	300	White gum, cabbage gum, and peppermint
"	Ashton	"	828A	A	750	Blackbutt, mountain ash, stringybark, bloodwood, peppermint, and white-gum
"	Lawson	"	1,075, Sawpit	A	4,000	Mountain ash, ribbon gum, messmate, peppermint, hickory, cat tail, and white gum
"	Meringo and Merriangah	"	874	C	2 350	Ribbon and white gum
White	Goonah, Nuable, and Crowie	Narrabri	2	A	32,000	Ironbark, pine, and oak.
"	Gunleigh	"	1,788	A	2,000	Pine
"	Nuable, Cook, Coghull, and Molluroi	"	4,523	A	21,130	Ironbark, pine, and oak
Wynyard	Murraguldrrie	Wagga Wagga	1,705, Murraguldrrie	C	14,000	Ironbark, stringybark, and red gum
"	Gregardo and Woomahrigong	"	1,871	C	1,280	Ironbark and stringybark
"	Greguido	"	1,872	C	640	"
"	Bulalgee and Carabost	"	1,918, Carabost	A & C	26 400	Messmate, stringybark, and box ; 4,000 acres under Class A.
"	Ellerslie, Green Hills, Dutzon, and Hillas	Tumut	2,040, Adelong	A	73,351½	Stringybark, messmate, box, and apple tree.
"	Ellerslie, Euadera, and Bangus	"	2,097, Euadera	A	8,320	Stringybark
"	Woomahrigong	Wagga Wagga	3,009	A	2,708	Ironbark and stringybark
"	Hillas	"	5,358	A	2,600	Stringybark
Yancowinna	Umberumberka, Bomangaldry, Bray, Nara din, and Nadbuck	Wilcannia	4	C	948½	
"		"	5	C	10,240	
"		"	6	C	10,240	
"	Albert and Victoria	"	7	C	2,560	
"	Lewis, Mt Gipps, Stephen, Picton, Cathcart, Moorhal, Bolarra, Tara, Stratford, Maharatta, Coombaralla, & Charlemont	"	8	C	1,444	The timber within 2 chains of Stephen's Creek
"	Mt Gipps, &c	"	9	C	1,568	The timber within 2 chains of Yancowinna Creek.
"	Umberumberka	Willyama	12,575	A	275	

P J HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

Sydney : George Stephen Chapman, Acting Government Printer —1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 September, 1891.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to 1st and 2nd sections of Question No. 5 of 16 September, 1891.]

Questions.

(5.) OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS:—MR. HUTCHISON *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) How many officers are there employed in the Department of Forests, including the Forester-General?

(2.) At what rate are they paid respectively?

(3.) Is it a fact that a Bill has been prepared, giving the Forester-General necessary powers for the working of the Department?

(4.) Is the heavy expenditure justified by the results; if not, will he introduce the Bill at once?

Answer.

Number of Officers.	Designations.	Annual Salary.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Director-General of Forests	800 0 0	800 0 0
1	Secretary	600 0 0	600 0 0
1	Chief Clerk	400 0 0	400 0 0
1	Clerk	260 0 0	260 0 0
2	Clerks	250 0 0	500 0 0
2	"	200 0 0	400 0 0
1	Clerk	150 0 0	150 0 0
4	Clerks	100 0 0	400 0 0
1	Inspecting Forester	350 0 0	350 0 0
1	Forester	265 0 0	265 0 0
7	Foresters	215 0 0	1,505 0 0
12	"	210 0 0	2,520 0 0
4	"	205 0 0	820 0 0
2	"	200 0 0	400 0 0
1	Assistant Forester	180 0 0	180 0 0
2	Assistant Foresters	160 0 0	320 0 0
3	"	155 0 0	465 0 0
1	Assistant Forester	150 0 0	150 0 0
1	Forest Cadet	100 0 0	100 0 0
1	Consulting Botanist	100 0 0	100 0 0
1	Overseer State Nursery	250 0 0	250 0 0
1	Office-keeper	30 0 0	30 0 0
1	Messenger	42 0 0	42 0 0
1	Draftsman	195 12 6	195 12 6
53	Annual rate of expenditure ... ..	... .. £	11,202 12 6

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE NURSERY, GOSFORD.

(RETURN SHOWING PERSONS EMPLOYED AT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 February, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 6, of 25 February, 1892.]

Question.

6. MR. MCGOWEN *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
(1.) What are the names, ages, and wages received by all persons employed at the State Nursery, Gosford?
(2.) What are the qualifications of the persons so employed for the work they are called upon to perform?

Answer.

(No. 1.)

Name.	Age.	Rate of Salary or Wage.	Status.
M'Coig, J.	52	per annum. 250 0 0	Overseer.
M'Farland, G.	100 0 0	Cadet.
Holdsworth, P., junr.	100 0 0	do
Donohue, D.	per diem. 0 10 0	Carpenter.
Casperson, W.	0 8 0	Assistant Carpenter.
M'Farlane, A.	0 8 0	Labourer.
Cook, W.	0 7 6	Driver.
Donaldson, J.	0 7 0	Labourer.
Nancarrow, J.	0 7 0	do
Pollard, H.	0 7 0	do
Gelding, S.	0 5 6	Assistant.
Vernon, J.	0 5 0	do
Flynn, J.	0 7 0	Labourer.
Hardiman, J.	0 8 0	do
Solomon, E.	0 7 0	do
Fletcher, H.	0 7 0	do
Hennessey, A.	0 7 0	do

(No. 2.)

General practical knowledge in connection with the various operations being carried out there.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE FORESTS AND FOREST RESERVES.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 September, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8th September, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing;—

- “ (1.) The number of State forests in New South Wales, and their total
“ area.
- “ (2.) The number of forest reserves in New South Wales, and their total
“ area.
- “ (3.) The total quantity of the timber, including trees and piles, cut on
“ these reserves in 1890.
- “ (4.) The revenue derived from the issue of timber licenses, royalties,
“ permits, and other dues in each year, from 1879 to the end of 1890,
“ stating also the total amounts thus derived.
- “ (5.) The number of trees ready for transplanting in the State forest near
“ Gosford.
- “ (6.) The number of cedar plantations, and the number of trees planted
“ therein.
- “ (7.) The number of wattle plantations.
- “ (8.) The names of the trees planted in the railway reserve at Coota-
“ mundra.
- “ (9.) The extent of tree-planting carried out by the Forestry Department
“ this year up to date.
- “ (10.) The number of forest rangers employed in connection with the
“ Forest Department, and the amounts annually paid them for salaries.”

(Mr. O'Sullivan.)

Information.

Information required for the Return moved for by Mr. O'Sullivan, 8th Sept., 1891.

- (1.) 21 State forests; area, 97,721 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.
 (2.) 969 forest reserves; area, 5,439,063 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
 (3.) This information cannot be supplied under the present Act.

(4.)

Year.	Royalty.	License Fees.	Sale of Confiscated Material.	Miscellaneous	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	1,059 2 3	5,673 16 9	558 19 2	18 0 0	7,309 18 2
1880	1,611 16 11	6,051 10 0	610 17 4	54 0 0	8,328 4 3
1881	1,916 17 0	7,770 17 6	430 9 2	37 10 0	10,155 13 8
1882	2,502 2 6	8,570 17 6	220 5 10	1,033 13 0	12,326 18 10
1883	4,343 19 6	9,476 1 9	763 1 4	1,417 17 0	16,000 19 7
1884	6,491 15 0	9,895 3 10	528 1 10	650 5 0	17,565 5 8
1885	3,341 5 10	9,223 11 10	539 17 6	39 2 6	13,143 17 8
1886	4,625 5 10	8,011 9 1	396 12 7	901 4 9	13,934 12 3
1887	4,678 5 0	6,748 5 10	283 9 5	.....	11,710 0 3
1888	11,038 18 9	7,608 0 0	372 6 4	.....	19,019 5 1
1889	9,105 17 11	7,037 0 0	378 4 6	.....	16,521 2 5
1890	7,398 9 6	7,563 8 6	230 18 6	243 19 5	15,436 15 11*

* Note.—Revenue was seriously affected by floods on the Murray this year.

- (5.) About 100,000.
 (6.) Number of cedar plantations, 3; number of trees planted therein, 11,500.
 (7.) Number of wattle plantations, 3.
 (8.) Catalpa, black walnut, turpentine, eucalypts, silky oak, kurrajong, tea-tree, brush box, Californian pine, water gum, evergreen oak, camphor tree, pine tree, and olive.
 (9.) About 62,000.
 (10.) 1 inspecting forester, £350; 1 forester at £265; 7 foresters at £215; 12 foresters at £210; 4 foresters at £205; 2 foresters at £200; 1 assistant forester at £180; 2 assistant foresters at £160; 3 assistant foresters at £155; 1 assistant forester at £150; 1 acting forester at £60; 2 acting foresters at £15.

J. EDNIE BROWN,
 Director-General of Forests.

Forest Department, 23rd September, 1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL PARK TRUST.

(REPORT FROM 1 JANUARY, 1889, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1890.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 August, 1891.

The Secretary of the National Park Trust to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

National Park Office, No. 3, O'Connell-street,
Sydney, 31 July, 1891.

Under the instructions of the Trustees, I have the honor to forward the accompanying Report to the Colonial Secretary of the operations of the National Park Trust, from 1st January, 1889, to 31st December, 1890.

I have, &c.,

J. E. ORMISTON,

Secretary, National Park Trust.

The Trustees of the National Park to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

National Park Office, No. 3, O'Connell-street,
Sydney, 18 July, 1891.

The Trustees of the National Park have the honor to present you with a statement of their operations from the 1st January, 1889, to 31st December, 1890.

It is with much regret we have to record the death of the Chairman of the Trust, Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. The efforts of Sir John to make the National Park worthy of the country whose welfare he always had at heart, and which his whole life-work testified he loved so well, are fully known only to his co-trustees. He succeeded in procuring the dedication of the Park as a recreation ground for future generations, and the results of his action in this particular will be very practically realized in the future if the Trustees are placed by the Legislature in a position to carry out the policy which they have invariably advocated for converting the National Park of New South Wales into the most attractive place of holiday resort and healthful recreation in the Southern Hemisphere, a position which it is entitled to by reason of its magnificent and unsurpassed natural resources.

Before submitting the customary details in reference to works carried out during the period under review, others in progress, and also improvements in contemplation, the Trustees have much pleasure in adverting to the high appreciation which still continues to be manifested by the public for the beauties of the Park, as evidenced by the steady increase in the number of visitors during the years 1890 and 1891. It is hardly the province of the Trustees in a return of this character to deal with anything beyond the practical business of their Trust, but they venture to say that they have done their best with the means available to offer inducements to residents of and visitors to New South Wales to take advantage of the magnificent country retreat which lies almost at the doors of the Metropolis. Its natural beauties have been conserved, and as far as possible enhanced under the direction of skilled officials. Shooting has been strictly prohibited, and as a consequence the Park preserves now abundant with birds which are hardly to be found elsewhere, except at great distances from centres of population. Visitors to Park

The preservation of the flora of the National Park is made a distinctive feature. Visitors are not permitted to remove roots or shrubs. As a consequence wild flowers abound in great profusion, and become more conspicuous with the recurrence of the seasons, thus adding to the beauties of all parts of the Park, and making it in this particular unsurpassed by any similar locality in the Colony. Flora.

The principal works carried out during the year 1889 are as follows:—

The deepening of Port Hacking River between the dam at Audley and Swallow Rock, in order to make it navigable for steam launches and other craft of moderate draught. Deepening river below dam to Swallow Rock.

The making of a track or pathway (on the western side of the Port Hacking River) from the dam to the boundary fence near the training wall, distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Formation of track on western side of river.

Road from Loftus Junction to Loftus.	The road from Loftus Junction to Loftus was repaired, and the road between Loftus railway station and Audley has been regravelled.
Mountain road.	A portion of the mountain road leading from the dam towards the ocean, about one mile in length, has been remade.
Damage by heavy rains and flood.	Owing to the heavy floods during the year 1889, a portion of the dam at Audley was washed away, and the principal roads were greatly damaged in consequence of which heavy expenses were incurred in repairing and restoring these works to their former condition.
Improvement of land, Loftus Heights.	During the year a large area of land at Loftus Heights was sown with grass seed.
Trees.	Over 4,000 ornamental trees were planted at Loftus Heights and other parts of the park.
Buildings.	The buildings at Audley were painted and renovated.
Snagging of river.	Port Hacking River, between Audley and the locality known as the Peach Trees, was cleared of snags and otherwise improved.
Fencing boundary. Deer Park.	The boundaries common, to Mr. E. P. Simpson's land and the Park, were enclosed by a substantial fence, and the Park Trust has paid half the cost. At the Deer Park further progress has been made by underscrubbing and clearing the land, the deer at the Park improved greatly during the year.

REPORT of Work performed during the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Roads made, repaired, and maintained.	About one mile and a quarter of the new road cleared and formed, leading from the Military Encampment Ground to Kangaroo Creek. This road was specially made to afford the soldiers in camp access to the fresh water to bathe, and was largely patronised by them in the encampment of 1890. The road is now in a good state of repair.
Loftus Junction to Sutherland Road.	The whole length of the road has been reformed, ballasted, and blinded, and it is now an efficient well-made thoroughfare, largely used by the local and through travelling public on the main Illawarra Road.
Audley Road to Dam.	This road has been reconstructed and formed in a very substantial manner, leading from Audley Camp to the Dam, thereby connecting the Lady Carrington Road with the road from Loftus by a well-macadamised thoroughfare.
Waterfall Road.	The Waterfall road has been improved; several land slips have been removed, by which its width has been increased. The road throughout has been maintained in a good state of repair.
Lady Carrington Road.	The Lady Carrington Road has been widened in several places, and landslips removed after heavy rains. This road has become very popular, and it is one of the main drives through the Park. The traffic is daily increasing, and the beautiful scenery is highly appreciated by the travelling public. This road requires widening in several places, which would make it safer and more popular for vehicular traffic.
Mountain Road	Several chains of this road have been reformed, and the whole put in a thorough state of repair.
Wattamola Road.	A track has been cut, and the road in several places formed, leading from the coast track to Wattamola, a favorite fishing resort.
Deer Park, South-west Arm, and other roads.	The road leading to the South-west Arm, and the road leading to the Deer Park, have been put in good repair, and all thoroughfares and pathways throughout the park have been put into and kept in good repair.
Clearing.	Nearly three hundred acres of the land cleared and sown with grass seed, and specially prepared for the annual Easter Encampment, have been scrubbed and kept free from suckers, and this area is becoming good grass land, suitable for a recreation ground.
Flats.	Several of the good and valuable points and flats, both below and above the Dam at Audley, have been cleared and sown with grass-seed, making pleasant and convenient resorts for picnic parties, which extended convenience the visiting public much appreciate.
Recreation ground.	A large portion of the recreation ground, opposite the homestead at Audley, has been reclaimed and improved, and will be available now for picnic parties.
Clearing the deer park.	The clearing of the Deer Park has been extended—useless under-growth and trees have been cut away, thereby giving better feeding ground for the deer, which are annually increasing in numbers. This is also available for picnic parties.
River improvements below the dam.	Below the dam beacons have been placed, which greatly assist the public to navigate the intricacies of the river flats.
River improvements above the dam.	Above the dam the river has been effectually cleared of snags, and several dangerous rocks at the upper end have been blasted out, making it now safe for the pleasure-seeking public to navigate the upper part of the river without guides.
Buildings, &c.	Several new buildings have been erected for the convenience and comfort of the workmen employed on the Park, for which they pay a small rental. The public pavilion has been lined and ceiled, and the surroundings of the same improved. Such improvements are highly appreciated by the visiting public, which is shown by the gradual increased number of visitors.
Accommodation for visitors.	The necessity for increased accommodation for the largely increasing number of visitors has forced itself on the consideration of the Trustees.
Audley Dam.	The dam at Audley has been considerably widened and strengthened, and this, at present, effectually keeps back the tidal waters.
Fish liberated.	The trout, perch, and tench, liberated in the upper waters of Port Hacking, are thriving. These, the Trustees hope, in time, will fill the river and its tributaries with an abundant stock of these particular species of fish, and afford interesting sport to the public.
General.	Many minor and general improvements have been made throughout the Park, and all the roads thus far formed have been maintained and kept in good order.

A change has taken place in the official staff since the previous report which has not entailed any additional expenditure upon the Trust. Mr. William Freeman resigned his position of Secretary on account of his transfer to another position in the Public Service in the country, and Mr. J. E. Ormiston was appointed to the vacant office on 1st July, 1890.

In concluding this brief epitome of their labours, the Trustees express their thanks to the Legislature for the liberality hitherto manifested for enabling them to meet the requirements of the public in connection with the National Reserve, which they have been appointed to manage, and hope that there will, in future, be no lack of the necessary funds to enable them to perform their duties satisfactorily and carry out much needed work.

We have, &c.,

WALTER BRADLEY.
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
CHARLES MOORE.
ANGUS CAMERON.
JAMES P. GARVAN.
VARNEY PARKES.
FRANK FARNELL.
CRITCHETT WALKER.
G. EAGAR.

APPENDIX.

REVENUE and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1889.

Revenue.			Expenditure.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Amount voted by Parliament			3,000	0	0		
Royalty on bricks	62	13 6					
Rent	5	0 0					
Coalcliff Company, half-cost of dividing fence	67	3 6					
Bank New Zealand overdraft, General Improvement account	161	8 0	296	5	0		
	£	.....	3,296	5	0		
By Bank New Zealand					157	16 11	
Timber, galvanised iron, &c.					185	4 4	
Repairs to launch					39	7 3	
Horses, horse-feed, harness, &c. .					122	4 7	
Salaries					356	2 0	
Rent					58	15 0	
Railway freights					4	6 0	
Fencing					73	3 10	
Incidental expenses, stationery, post- ages, &c.					46	1 6	
Law expenses					23	4 8	
Interest					30	13 3	
General improvements, maintenance, &c.					2,176	0 9	
							3,273 0 1
Amount to credit Fencing account, Bank New Zealand					20	14 11	
Amount to credit Dam account ...					2	10 0	
							23 4 11
	£	.....	3,296	5	0		3,296 5 0

REVENUE and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1890.

Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To amount voted by Parliament	3,500	0 0				
Bank New Zealand	23	4 11				
Royalty on bricks and gravel	77	14 0				
Rents and agistment	89	6 6	3,690	5 5		
General improvement overdraft, Mer- cantile Bank			318	14 4		
	£	.....	4,008	19 9		
By Bank New Zealand						161 8 0
Boats purchased.....						67 0 0
Timber, iron tools, &c.						256 5 10
Salaries						229 5 10
Repairs to launches						150 0 1
Horse-feed and harness						43 11 7
General carpentry						145 0 0
Snagging Port Hacking River ..						76 13 0
General improvements, maintenance, &c.						2,689 10 0
Amount to credit, Revenue account					167	0 6
" Fencing account.,					20	14 11
" Dam account					2	10 0
						190 5 5
	£	.....	4,008	19 9		4,008 19 9

JAMES E. ORMISTON,
Secretary, National Park Trust.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC PARKS.

(OPINIONS OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL AND THE CROWN SOLICITOR, ON THE EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC FROM.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 January, 1892.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 18 of 21 January, 1892.]*

Question.

- (18.) Redfern Park:—*Mr. Houghton*, for *Mr. Sharp*, asked the Secretary for Lands,—
- (1.) Will he obtain an opinion whether the Municipal Council of Redfern, as trustees of the Redfern Park, have any power or authority under the Parks Regulation Act, or any other Act of Parliament, to close the said park at any time, and charge admission during the holding of a cricket-match, or other entertainment; or to fence off any portion of the ground for cricket or bowling-green; or to erect any building in connection therewith on the said park?
- (2.) Will he take such steps as to cause such encroachments to be removed as infringe upon the rights and liberties of the people, the said park being dedicated to the general public?

Answer.

Mr. Copeland answered,—For the information of the Honorable Member I will in a day or two lay upon the Table a number of opinions of Attorneys-General and other Crown Law officers bearing on this subject.

Mr. Attorney-General Simpson's Opinion.

It seems to me very doubtful whether the Public Parks Act, 48 Vic. No. 22 sec. 6, authorises the setting apart and enclosure of portion of this park for sports as proposed by the 6th by-law.

If it does, the previous consent of the Minister is necessary. The by-law should be amended by inserting after the word "trustees" "with the consent of the Minister for Lands."

* * * * *

26th March, 1888.

G. B. SIMPSON, A.-G.

By-law referred to as amended.

6. The trustees, with the consent of the Minister for Lands, may set apart and enclose any portion or portions of the park for the purpose of cricket, football, or any other lawful game, sport, or exhibition, and may from time to time grant to any person or persons, club, or association of clubs, upon such terms and conditions as to the said trustees (or a majority of them) may seem meet, the use of the ground to set apart, and may authorise the erection, alteration, and removal of any booths, sheds, or buildings thereon, and to make a reasonable and limited charge for admission thereto, and for the right to play thereon; but all such buildings shall be the property of the said trustees, who shall have power at any time to revoke such grant or license; and nothing in such grant or license shall limit or affect the right of entry upon or control of over the said ground by the trustees or their servants or agents.

Rushcutters' Bay Park.

Mr. Attorney-General Want's Opinion.

Exclusion of Public from Parks.

Parks generally. Is it lawful for the trustees of any public parks to set apart any portion of the park as a cricket-ground or football-ground, or race-course, or the like, and to exclude the public therefrom either altogether or unless a fee is paid for admission?

W. M. COOPER,

Surveyor of Public Parks.

I THINK that a portion of a public park can be made the subject of a temporary license granted by the trustees with the consent of the Minister. (See section 6 of 48 Vic. No. 22).

Such a license might be for the use of a club subject to such terms, charges for admission (*inter alia*) as the Minister might think fit to approve.
May, 1886.

J.H.W., A.-G.

Mr. Attorney-General Manning's (Sir Wm. Manning) Opinion.

I THINK the proposal of the Mayor of Sydney may be complied with under proper precautions.

The notification of the 22nd December, 1865, dedicates the Cleveland Paddock as a "reserve for public recreation," but it does not attempt to define the meaning of the terms used.

This may be done by a deed of grant to be issued in pursuance of the notice of dedication and under the authority of sec. 5 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act.

And in defining the objects of the dedication I see no reason why such purposes as the exhibition of agricultural and other products of the Colony, or of works of art, and so forth, and the erection of a building for such purposes and for any other purpose of recreation with or without instruction should not be mentioned. Nor do I see any legal obstacle to the granting of power so as to regulate the use of the building and park as may enable the council to close them, either wholly or partially during periods required for preparing for exhibitions and other recreations or to charge for admission on occasions when expense shall have been incurred in providing them. I would, however, propose that any rules and regulations which the council might make for such purposes should receive the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, and that on all extraordinary occasions of closing, and all cases in which it may be proposed to charge for admission to the park, the approval of the Secretary for Lands for the time being should be obtained.

27th July, 1869.

W.M.M., A.-G.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 27 January, 1891.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers noted as per margin, respecting Victoria Park referred to this Department by the direction of Minister for Lands for my opinion regarding the question at issue between the trustees and citizens and how to advise thereon as follows:—

The Victoria Park was dedicated pursuant to the "Public Parks Act of 1854" for the public recreation, health, and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Sydney, by Lord Belmore on 12th July, 1870, and in the same proclamation certain persons and their successors were appointed trustees as a body corporate under the name of "the trustees of Victoria Park."

On passing the "Public Parks Act of 31st October, 1884," the Victoria Park became subject to the provisions of that Act in substitution for those contained in the "Public Parks Act of 1854."

On 11th August, 1887, Victoria Park was proclaimed a public park within the meaning of the "Public Parks Act of 1884," to be known by the name of Victoria Park.

On the 11th October, 1887, the then existing trustees of the park were re-appointed under the name style and title of the trustees of Victoria Park.

On the 29th November, 1888, by-laws pursuant to the 9th section of the Act were made, approved of by the Attorney-General, and passed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council and duly gazetted. These by-laws are still in force. It accordingly follows that the trustees of the park are subject to the provisions contained in the "Public Parks Act of 1884," under section 6 of which Act it is provided that the trustees shall not be capable in any way of alienating or disposing of the park land or any part thereof, but may with the consent of the Minister for Lands lease or grant grazing, or other temporary licenses to occupy or use any portion of such lands for such purposes, on such terms, and subject to such conditions as he may approve.

It is not disputed by the trustees that they have no power whatever to make any arrangement such as has been entered into with the trustees of the Newtown Bowling Club without obtaining the previous consent of the Minister and his approval of the purposes, terms, and conditions of such letting, and this consent the trustees now ask the Minister to give.

I am clearly of opinion that the Minister has no power to consent to, or approve of a license or letting such as that contemplated by the resolutions of the trustees of the park passed on the 13th October, 1890, under which the trustees proposed to grant the request of the Bowling Club for permission to use a portion of the park as a bowling-green subject (*inter alia*) to the following condition, "That such permission may be withdrawn at any time, and that without compensation."

It is clear that if the Minister was to approve of such a condition he would be depriving himself and his successors in office for all time of the power to control the temporary occupation of this portion of the park without obtaining the previous concurrence of the trustees.

I am not called upon to advise whether the existing by-laws are *ultra vires* or not, but I should state that similar by-laws appear to have been ratified and approved of by several of the Crown Law officers, including Mr. Justice Windeyer, Mr. Justice Foster, and, I think, the present Attorney-General.

I am inclined to think that (if the by-laws are valid) the trustees would have power under such by-laws to rail off a space for the bowling-green, and to exclude the public from entering it except through gates, and to confine them to the path or paths (if any) provided within such enclosure in accordance with the spirit of the 9th section of the Act which provides that by-laws may be made for the protection, not only of the shrubs and trees, but also of herbage growing on the land, and for regulating the use and enjoyment of such land.

I

Prince Alfred Park.

I also think that under the 8th by-law, if any person were to interfere with the railings now being put up by the trustees, or attempt to destroy the turf (if any) in course of being laid down for the bowling-green, or obstruct the workmen in any way in carrying out the instructions of the trustees, such person would be liable to a fine of £5 or not less than £1, and could forthwith be removed from the park.

Under any circumstances it is perfectly clear that the trustees (even though they have power thus to make and rail in and provide a bowling-green) have no power to reserve it exclusively for any club, or section or portion of the public, and whatever rights in respect of it are granted to any one member of the public must be equally open to all.

Assuming the trustees determined to rail in and construct such a bowling-green, it would, of course, be lawful for the Minister from time to time, for the purposes, on the terms and subject to such conditions as he may approve of, to consent to a temporary license for the use and occupation of such enclosure or bowling-green, for example, as on the occasion of an intercolonial cricket, bowling, or tennis match, but the license could only be granted for a temporary occupation, and should in any case be liable to be determined immediately at the instance of the Minister, without any intermediate consent on the part of the trustees, and without any liability for compensation.

It will, of course, be understood that I am now advising the Minister, and not the trustees, in thus pointing out to him, as representing the public, that the trustees may have the power in the way I have indicated to construct a bowling-green, but as they may have such a power under the Act and by-laws to which I have referred, it would be dangerous on the part of the public to attempt to interfere with the trustees in carrying out the terms of the by-laws, as by so doing they would possibly subject themselves to the damages and penalties thereby provided.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE BRUSH RESERVE, WINGHAM.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 February, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th July, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, documents, reports, minutes, &c., having reference to the reserve known as the Brush, within the town of Wingham, and its being placed under the charge of the Municipal Council of that Town.”

(*Mr. Young.*)

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THE BRUSH RESERVE, WINGHAM.

No. 1.

The District Surveyor, Maitland, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Re Extension of Reserve, Town of Wingham.

Sir,

2 March, 1887.

Referring to your instruction, dated the 18th August last, with respect to an application for an extension of the recreation reserve at Wingham, I have now to report that on a recent visit to that village I made inquiries into the matter, and found that the areas referred to are those tinted pink on the enclosed tracing marked Ms. 86-14,368. They are valuable, inasmuch as that they are covered with dense jungle, and are representative of what must have been the condition of the rich lands along the bank of the river before they were cleared for cultivation.

I must say that I quite agree with those lovers of nature who think that areas such as these may well be retained, and if some steps are not now taken to do so, in future years specimens of this luxuriant indigenous growth will be unknown in accessible places.

The object in view is to have these lands so protected as to prevent the brush now growing thereon from being cut down and carried away. I would therefore recommend that they be proclaimed forest reserves, and be exempted from the operation of ordinary timber licenses, and that the Police Department be requested to keep them under surveillance and prevent acts of vandalism.

I would not recommend the permanent dedication at present, for if the shallows in the river be removed by dredging, and Wingham becomes the head of navigation, some portions of the reserves will, I think, be absorbed in connection with the necessary wharfage accommodation that will then be required.

I have, &c.,

J. WITTER ALLWORTH,

District Surveyor.

Recommendation submitted.—R.H.D., 8/3/87. S.F.—C.O., 15/3/87. District Surveyor's
recommendation may be acted on.—T.G., 5/4/87.

No. 2.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 1 October, 1887.

Reserves from sale for preservation and growth of timber.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that in pursuance of the provisions of the 112th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, the land specified in the schedule appended hereto shall be reserved from sale for preservation and growth of timber, and is hereby reserved accordingly.

THOS. GARRETT.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Land District of Taree.

No. 4,208. County of Macquarie, parish of Wingham, containing an area of about 4 acres. The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of the northern side of Combined-street south with the south-eastern side of Combined-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by part of that south-eastern side of Combined-street bearing north-easterly to the south-western side of Steel-street; thence on the north-east by part of that side of that street bearing south-easterly to the northern side of Combined-street south aforesaid; and thence on the south by that side of that street bearing west to the point of commencement.

To include section 29, village of Wingham, shown on plan catalogued W. 1,241A. (Ms. 87-2,968.)

No. 4,225. County of Macquarie, parish of Wingham, containing an area of about 6½ acres. The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of the south side of Combined-street south with the east side of Rowley-street; and bounded thence on the north by part of that side of Combined-street south aforesaid bearing east to the north-west corner of the land dedicated for Church of England; thence on the east by the west boundary of that land and the west boundary of reserve for public wharf bearing south to the north side of Isabella-street; thence on the south by part of that side of that street bearing west to the east side of Rowley-street aforesaid; and thence on the west by part of that side of that street bearing north to the point of commencement.

To include part of section 26, village of Wingham, shown on plan catalogued W. 1,241A. (Ms. 87-2,968.)

No. 4,226. County of Macquarie, parish of Wingham, containing an area of about 7¼ acres. The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Manning River, at the intersection of the south side of Isabella-street; and bounded thence on the north by part of that side of Isabella-street bearing west to the east side of Rowley-street; thence on the west by part of that side of Rowley-street bearing south to the north side of Farquhar-street; thence on the south by part of that side of Farquhar-street bearing east to the Manning River aforesaid; and thence on the south-east by that river bearing generally north-easterly to the point of commencement.

To include section 27, village of Wingham, shown on plan catalogued W. 1,241A. (Ms. 87-2,968.)

No. 3.

No. 3.

Gazette Notice.

[From *Gazette*, 7th February, 1888, page 1001.]

Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 February, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the provisions of the Timber State Forest and Quarry Regulations of 1885, the undermentioned reserves are placed in Class C, Regulations Nos. 16 to 21, and are exempted from the operation of wood-cutters' or timber-cutters' licenses.

[F. 87-11,024.]

THOMAS GARRETT.

Name of County.	No. of Reserve.	When reserved from sale.	Area.	Land District.
Macquarie	4,208	1st October, 1887	a. r. p. 4 0 0	Port Macquarie.
Do	4,225	do	6 2 0	do
Do	4,226	do	7 1 0	do

No. 4.

The Mayor of Wingham to The Secretary for Lands.

The Hon. The Minister for Lands,—

Municipal District of Wingham,

Sir,

Council Chambers, 17 December, 1890.

I am requested by my Council to most respectfully request that you will revoke the Forest Reserve sections 26, 27, 28, 29, of the town of Wingham, and cause those portions of land to be vested in the Council of this Municipality as a reserve for public gardens and bathing-place. If so dedicated, I can assure you that the Council will use every effort to make the place healthy, beautiful, and useful to the public.

Trusting that you will meet the wishes of the Council and the inhabitants in this respect,—

I am, &c.,

HENRY LAMBERT,

Mayor.

The District Surveyor, Maitland, for report.—J.O.D., B.C., Lands, 22/12/90. Mayor informed, 22/12/90. Replied to by my report of the 6th March, No. 91-83.—J. WITTER ALLWORTH, District Surveyor.

No. 5.

Mr. W. Allen to Mr. District-Surveyor Allworth.

Dear Sir,

Wingham, 18 December, 1890.

There is a movement on the part of the Municipal Council of Wingham to cut up that part of the Wingham Brush adjoining the recreation reserve, an act of spite on their part, and against the desire of the intelligent part of the inhabitants. Would it be asking too great a favour, if not interfering with your official duties, to recommend that no action shall be taken until reported on by Mr. E. Brown.

It has been placed under the supervision of the forest ranger, with whom I am sure you will agree, that it would be the action of a Goth to destroy it, and an injury to the beauty of Wingham. If you can in any way aid in its preservation, you will be conferring a great favour, not only on myself, but on the intelligent part of Wingham.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,—

Believe me, &c.,

W. ALLEN.

No. 6.

Messrs. W. Allen and others to The Secretary for Lands.

To the Honorable the Minister for Lands,—

Wingham, 19 December, 1890.

We respectfully request that the application of the Municipal Council, Wingham, to have the reserves adjoining the recreation reserve and on the north side by Isabella-street vested in them, be refused, as we have every reason to believe that it is the intention of the Council to have the ornamental timber growing thereon destroyed; and we would also ask that before the Government makes any decision, that the report of the forest ranger be obtained, and that Mr. Ednie Brown, Conservator of Forests, be sent to inspect the timber growing thereon.

We have, &c.,

WILLIAM ALLEN.

HENRY WESTERN.

JAMES LYON, J.P.

J. COCHRANE, J.P.

M. L. CAMERON, M.D., &c.

W. ANSON SMITH, Presbyterian Clergyman.

ADAM HERKES, J.P.

GEORGE S. HILL.

J. COLLEY, Acting Manager, Commercial Bank.

District Surveyor, Maitland, in connection with previous papers.—J.O.D., B.C., Lands, 21/1/91.

No. 7.

Messrs. J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, M's.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 9th January, 1891.
We have the honor to enclose herewith a letter addressed to us by G. S. Hill, Esq., of Bungay, near Wingham, in which he asks us to induce you to send the Director of Forests to that place before deciding on the question of placing under the control of the Municipal Council certain reserves which they have applied for. Mr. Hill is a gentleman whose opinions are entitled to much consideration, and represents no doubt the opinions of many others.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. YOUNG.
W. H. VIVIAN.

The District Surveyor, Maitland, in connection with previous papers.—J.O.D., B.C. Lands, 20/1/91.
Messrs. Young and Vivian, M's.P., informed, 20/1/91. Replied to by District Surveyor Allworth's report, No. 91-83 of 6th April.

[Enclosure.]

Messrs. Young and Vivian, M's.L.A.

Gentlemen,

Bungay, 18 December, 1890.
I hear that the Municipal Council is asking the Government to grant them the water reserves at Wingham, for the purpose of forming botanic gardens, I hope the Government will do nothing in the matter until they get a report from the forest ranger on the matter, and also to send up Mr. Ednie-Brown, Conservator of Forests, to inquire into the application. I know the subject is a delicate one for you, and I would not have troubled you with this letter unless I knew positively that it is the intention of a portion of the Council to destroy the brush, and I cannot stand idly by and see one of nature's beautiful spots destroyed by ignorant and prejudiced men; and destroyed it will be unless the Government keeps it out of the hands of the Council. A portion of it has already been destroyed by the Council opening a road which was not required, and is used by no one. The fact that the Council is applying to have the Municipal area reduced on account of not having sufficient money to expend on the roads, is proof sufficient that they have no money to expend in forming botanic gardens. I sincerely trust you will do your best to have Mr. Ednie-Brown sent up to inspect it. For the trees, there once destroyed can never be replaced, you may think that no one would be so foolish as to destroy the greatest charm Wingham has, but there are people who would root out everything to gain their own ends.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE S. HILL.

No. 8.

The Mayor of Wingham to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Wingham, 24 January, 1891.
With reference to letter from Department of Lands, dated 20th January, 1891, No. 91-120, and addressed to the Members for the district, acknowledging receipt of letter from them, on behalf of Mr. G. S. Hill, on the subject of botanic gardens for Wingham, I beg most respectfully to inform you that Mr. Hill's interference in this matter is regarded as an impertinence by a large majority of ratepayers, as Mr. Hill is neither a ratepayer nor a resident of the Municipal District of Wingham, and so far as I know has no stake or interest in the town whatever.

Trusting that the Council's request asking you to vest in the Council those sections of the town now known as a forest reserve, will receive favour after consideration.

I am, &c.,

HENRY LAMBERT,

Mayor.

May be referred for the information of the District Surveyor. The District Surveyor, Maitland,
J.O.D. (for the U.S.) Mayor informed (printed form only), 5/2/91. B.C. Lands, 5/2/91.

No. 9.

The Mayor of Wingham to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Wingham, 27 February, 1891.
I beg to request that you will cause to be forwarded to me for publication in the local press, copies of all correspondence connected with the request made by my Council, asking that the reserve known as Wingham Brush should be vested in the Council for botanical gardens, &c.

I respectfully submit that this should be done in justice to the Council, who have been working openly and above board in the matter against persons using very different tactics.

I beg to take this opportunity of repeating the statement that the Council have no intention whatever of destroying the brush in any way, but are anxious to secure the place to the inhabitants for all time. Moreover, the persons protesting are unable to put forth any proof whatever to the contrary.

Feeling sure the matter will be fairly dealt with by you.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LAMBERT,

Mayor.

P.S.—I may add that at a meeting attended by about 200 residents last night, a resolution was carried, asking you to grant the Council's request, only one person voting against the motion.

HENRY LAMBERT.

No. 10.

Mr. J. Andrews to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Woodside, 3 March, 1891.
As chairman of a meeting attended by about 200 residents in Wingham, 26th February last, I am requested by the Mayor of Wingham to state a resolution was carried, only one being against it, to have

have the forest reserve, known as the Wingham Brush, vested in the Council for botanical gardens and public baths.

Trusting that you will favourably consider the above statements and cause the reserve to be so vested.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH ANDREWS.

The previous papers are at present with the District Surveyor for report, and it does not appear expedient to recall them to deal with the request 91-754 Ms. Submitted; the writer thereof and Mr. Andrews be informed of a reference to the surveys, and that officer asked to expedite action. Remind D.S. and inform writer of this letter and 754 (printed forms only).—J.O.D., 12/3/91.

No. 11.

Mr. District-Surveyor Allworth to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

East Maitland, 6 April, 1891.

Adverting to your B.C. memorandum, endorsed on Misc. 90-18,899, requesting a report from me on the above-quoted matter, I have to state that I have visited the locality, gone into the matter with the Mayor and Council, also heard the arguments advanced by those gentlemen holding views adverse to those of the Council, and have obtained all information I could get from other sources. Enclosed will be found a diagram upon which the areas under reference are tinted pink. Originally, two of those areas were shown upon the town map of Wingham as GR. The third section, No. 27, was notified for wharf, &c., 26th September, 1881.

These areas were by my report (a copy of which is enclosed for more ready reference), dated the 2nd March, 1887, a date prior to the constitution of the Wingham Municipal District, recommended to be proclaimed forest reserves, and to be exempted from the operations of wood-cutters' or timber-cutters' licenses.*

In that report I set forth the reasons upon which I based my recommendations, and hardly consider that they need now be recapitulated, or emphasis laid upon the desirableness of retaining intact this splendid specimen of indigenous growth. It is resorted to by visitors to the district, and in that way may be credited with more than local interest. If improved by removal of the dead timber, weeds, and the smaller nettles, the clearing and formation of a few paths, its beauties could be more easily viewed, and would, I think, be even better appreciated. Even from a botanical point of view it should be worth retaining. So rare are specimens of the original vegetation that once covered the rich alluvial flats of the coastal rivers in the earlier settled districts becoming that I cannot now point to another brush in an accessible position within this Land Board District that can compare with the "Wingham Brush." I enclose four photographs, which may give some idea of the beauty it possesses. I would point out that it is represented that the existence of the natural timber, &c., along the margin of the river, between Isabella and Farquhar Streets, is of value in flood times as affording protection to the public wharf.

2. From what I could learn, the present state of matters is that it is desired that the present temporary reservations should be converted into permanent dedications, one party wishing that they should be vested in the Council of the Municipal District of Wingham as trustees, the other party holding that the trustees should be independent of the Council, as they consider that they have sufficient ground for the belief that if vested in the Council as a botanic garden and public bathing-place steps might be taken to clear the land and damage the undergrowth and indigenous timber, which, if once done, could not again be restored to its pristine beauty. They also point to the action of the Council in clearing that part of Combined-street south between Rowley-street and the north-west corner of the church land, and the further proposal to clear that part of Rowley-street lying between Farquhar and Isabella Streets.

At present vessels load timber at the point lettered B on the tracing, and as the timber trade is one of some importance an area for the convenience of its loading and approaches thereto from both Farquhar and Isabella Streets should, I consider, be left; the exact width of the approaches and the extent required for wharf might be left to the judgment of the surveyor marking the reserves on the ground. With regard to the triangular area ER 4,208, the greater part of it has been cleared of undergrowth and only one or two trees now exist. I therefore see no reason for its further retention, and consider that it might be set apart as a recreation reserve.

After giving the whole surroundings of this matter my best consideration, I would now recommend—

- (1.) That the design of the town of Wingham should be amended by the closure of that part of Rowley-street lying between Farquhar and Isabella Streets.
- (2.) That the portion of Rowley-street so closed and the areas at present contained within reserves 4,225 and 4,226 be dedicated, under the 104th section of the "Crown Lands Act of 1884," for the preservation and growth of timber.
- (3.) That reserve 4,208, section 29, be dedicated as a recreation reserve.

I am of opinion that the real object in view in this matter would be met by carrying out my recommendations. With reference to the trustees, it appears to me that the *personnel* is not of so much importance as that the conditions of trust should be set forth in clear and comprehensive terms, so that there can be no doubt as to their import or departure from them.

I enclose herewith descriptions, &c., for the amendment of the design of the town and the revocation of reserves No. 4,208, 4,225, and 4,226, as well as that for wharf, &c., notified 26th September, 1881, also the two G.R.'s.

Should you approve of my recommendations, the preliminary notices might at once appear, and upon my being informed of your decision any field action necessary could be at once put in hand.

I have, &c.,

J. WITTER ALLWORTH,

District Surveyor.

The

* My recommendations meeting with approval, the revocations from sale were proclaimed 1st October, 1887, and the notification placing them in class C, and the exemption from the operations of wood-cutters' or timber-cutters' licenses appeared in *Gazette* of 17th February, 1888.

The District Surveyor's report is submitted for special consideration.—R.H.D., 27/4/91. The recommendation of the District Surveyor may be adopted.—J.N.B., 27/4/91. Mr. Stevens, 29/4/91. Gazetted, 5/5/91. Land Agent, 6/5/91.

[Enclosures.]

[*Wingham Chronicle*, 21st February, 1891.]

Wingham Brush.—By "Observer."

THE question relating to the Wingham Brush asked of our senior member last Saturday was perhaps the only matter that roused the meeting. Large as the audience was, little or no enthusiasm was shown by them, except when giving three ringing cheers for Mr. Vivian at the opening of the proceedings.

Probably the aldermanic and mayoral election had exhausted the energies of the citizens, which could not be at once recuperated, even by the visit of our members.

But a spark of real interest shot forth when the Brush and its proper custodians came to be considered, and it must be said that Mr. Young answered the question with more vigour than he had shown in any part of his interesting speech.

The question was hardly one that should have been put, for on any local matter our Parliamentary representative has to exercise caution in giving an opinion, lest he seem to take sides. The question was one that affected only a few of his constituents, and he might therefore feel excused if on so burning a parochial question as the Brush has been, and threatens to be, he answered it with statesmanlike caution and politic reserve.

1. Mr. Young, however, did not conceal his opinions on two important points. He stated with great definiteness that the proper guardians of all areas within a municipal boundary are the councils elected by the people. This he laid down as a principle which no sane man can deny. The Council stand in law, and in fact, as the representatives of the people, recognised by the citizens as worthy of their confidence. In consigning reserves and such like to the care of the Council it is practically handing them over to the care of the ratepayers. The citizens are the ultimate court of appeal, it is their interests that are to be conserved, and the Council is the lawful, the natural guardians of all that concerns the interests, the well-being, the improvement, the beautifying of the town. No one, except some antiquated fogey with a bee in his bonnet, can deny the validity of this principle. It is a first principle—a municipal axiom to be accepted without debate by all rational citizens. So clear has this point become to statesmen, that it is probable a Bill will shortly be introduced to Parliament giving power to Municipal Councils to take over all reserves within the area of the town.

2. The second point in Mr. Young's answer was the expression of his belief that no man, whether in the Council or out of it, would dream of cutting down the Brush. In this belief Mr. Young is undoubtedly correct.

I have been interested in the Wingham Brush for several years, and I never yet heard a good citizen even suggest the destruction of the Brush, except perhaps in jest. I confess that the Mayor rather startled me the other day when, in the presence of Messrs. Young and Vivian, he stated his desire was to clear out the Brush so as to let the town get the benefit of the north-east wind. But that was only one of his little jokes. Any one who knows Mr. Lambert knows that no one can surpass him in the love of the beautiful and the picturesque. To regard the Mayor as some Goth, with the bump of destruction abnormally developed, who is only waiting his opportunity to exercise his vandal instincts, and root out the beauty spots of the town is, I am certain, nothing short of a libel on the mental sanity and moral calibre of that respected official. Mr. Young in stating his conviction that no true citizen could possibly propose such an act of vandalism as the cutting down of the Brush, only said what any candid and intelligent man must know to be true. If such a thing were proposed the town would take fire at once. There are hundreds of people in the town and district, and even out of the district, who would rise as one man, and hurl from his seat the Councillor who dared to suggest that this lovely bit of aboriginal and pristine nature should be converted into corn-fields, lucerne patches, or cabbage gardens. Such an idea, I am convinced, is not entertained by a single member of the present Council, nor indeed by any citizen in his right mind.

It is true that not so long ago—ten years or so—two, at least, of those who are now so noisily posing as preservers of the Brush were not always so clamorously eager to do so. History records the fact that one of the present batch of blustering patriots (?) coolly proposed to cut down the Brush, and sell it for a maize paddock. Another suggested cutting the Brush up into allotments, and giving them to the few citizens Wingham then possessed. If it had not been for the strenuous exertions of a few who were resolved at all hazards to preserve the Brush as the people's inheritance, it would have been destroyed years ago.

And now the gross utilitarians who were then ready to make merchandise of the picturesque, and sell the birthright of the people for a mess of pottage, are trying to pose as patriots, and play the role of patrons of the aesthetic.

3. The necessity of the Council securing the Brush as a botanic garden and recreation ground for the town is apparent to all who are not blinded by prejudice. The insecure tenure of the Brush ought to fill every citizen with alarm, and they ought not to rest till the title deeds of the reserve are lying safe in the archives of the municipality. Are the citizens aware that at present the beautiful paradise is merely a forest reserve under the control of a Government official? Are they aware that at any moment the fiat may come forth from Government House, cut it down? Do they know that this beauty spot may at any moment be sold by a Government auctioneer? It should be understood clearly that this is the exact position of the Brush. It is under Government control, and at the nod of a Crown Minister it may be sold, cut down, or transformed into wharves, piggeries, potato furrows, and pumpkin patches. The thanks of the citizens are due to the Mayor and Council for their endeavours to get the Brush placed on a more secure footing, and they should not cease their efforts till they get the title to a bit of land which one day will be Wingham's glory, when the iron horse brings its freight of visitors to the town.

4. At the present moment the discussion is about that part of the Brush which is a forest reserve, viz., from Rowley-street downwards. What right the trustees of the upper portion of the reserve have to interfere with the people and their representatives is not very obvious. Let the trustees mind their own business, and leave the Council to attend to theirs. It is clearly the duty of the Council to secure the lower part of the reserve to the town. Indeed, the Council would be wanting in their duty if they did not put forth every effort to get the Brush away from Government control, and placed securely under their control as the representatives of the people. The attitude of the trustees in opposing the efforts of the Council to secure the Brush as the legal possession of the town is one that must be resented by every intelligent and patriotic citizen. If the trustees of the upper reserve would devote a little more attention to their part, and leave the Council to work the lower portion, they would occupy a more dignified position than in acting the part of obstructionists to the natural guardians of the ratepayers. But let me assure them that their efforts to block the Council, and prevent the citizens getting legal hold of the Brush is futile, and will bring upon them the contempt and just anger of the ratepayers.

Do these trustees mean to insinuate that they are better qualified to control the Brush than the legitimate and chosen men of the people? Have they the presumption to suppose for one moment that they should be preferred before the elected officials of the Municipality? Such an idea on their part originates only in the vanity of their minds, and in the emptiness of their understandings. What guarantee have the trustees given that they, and they only, are worthy of so honourable an office. What proofs, either in the past or present, have any of the trustees given of superiority to the Council? The answer is none. On the contrary, there is evidence to show that at least two of the trustees are not to be relied on, while on other grounds the citizens could see with perfect sang-froid, the whole of the trustees supplanted by the legal guardians of the town—the Municipal Council. The people will never be satisfied nor feel secure till the control of every reserve is placed in the hands of the Council, and the title deeds lodged in the strong-box of the Commercial Bank.

5. In demanding that the Brush and all reserves within the municipal area shall be placed under the control of the Council it should be noted that not one farthing of the ratepayers' taxes can be spent in making a botanic garden and recreation ground. The fact that the Council have petitioned to get control of the Brush for the purpose of a botanic garden, makes certain two points on which the minds of many of the citizens may not be very clear. First, municipal rates cannot by law be expended on botanic gardens. The money required to make the Brush a botanic garden would come from two sources, viz., from private subscription and Government grants. I am sure there is not a citizen who would not give something to run a neat fence round the Brush. Get the dead logs cleared out, prune out the rank undergrowth, and get paths and seats made. Secondly, the petition of the Council makes it manifest that they have no intention of cutting down the Brush. For if the Brush is granted for a botanic garden, then to cut down the trees would be a breach of the law, and would render

render the Council liable to prosecution. It would be one of the conditions attached to the granting of the Brush as a botanic garden that the rare and beautiful trees and the wonderful shrubbery should remain intact. The Council in asking for a botanic garden have tied their hands, and have given a legal pledge that they will maintain the Brush in all its natural and rugged beauty; simply pruning it, so as to render it more accessible and more fit for the purposes of recreation to the citizens.

The cry that has been raised about the Mayor and Council wishing to destroy the Brush is as false as it is senseless. Only a fanatic, or one animated by personal feeling, could harbour the idea or ventilate the absurdity. Some of the trustees ought to be ashamed of themselves. The delegates who visited Woodside and Marlee did their level best to poison the minds of the voters against the Mayor and his supporters in the Council. But their misrepresentations of the Mayor's intentions towards the Brush were of no avail. The electors saw in plain black and white that the Council wanted a botanical garden, and they had sufficient knowledge of the law to be sure that under such a heading the Brush could not be destroyed. The electors did their duty at the poll, and renewed their confidence in the Aldermen and Mayor. Mr. Lambert and his supporters in the Council are pledged to secure the Brush as the legal possession of the town. In their efforts to reach this result they have the support of every well-disposed and rational citizen.

It is a pity this subject of the Brush has been the occasion of so much heat and party-feeling. The matter ought to be discussed calmly and in a judicial temper. No good ever comes of such division as I fear has been fostered by persons moved by unkindly feelings. The subject is too important, too deeply identified with the vital interests of the community, to be made a mere party cry. It is the duty of all interested in this question to consider it in a patriotic spirit.

Let the trustees of the upper reserve meet the Council in a friendly spirit, and I feel sure the Council will not be behind in responding. Let the trustees withdraw all insinuations and accusations against the sincerity of the Council. Let them believe that the Wingham Brush is as sacred in the eyes of the Council as it is to them. If the trustees come forward in that frame of mind it will do much to allay the feelings that have unfortunately been awakened, and prepare the way for a happy and righteous solution of the question.

Summing up this paper, I would ask my fellow-citizens to consider the following points:—

1st.—The natural guardians of a town with all its reserves are the Municipal Council.

2nd.—The Wingham Brush is at present in an insecure position, being a Government forest reserve. The Council wisely wish control of it as the legal possession of the town.

3rd.—The Council want the brush as a botanical garden and recreation ground; under that title the trees and shrubs must be left in their natural state. The Council cannot even transform it into a flower garden, far less into a vegetable garden.

4th.—The municipal rates cannot be expended on a botanic garden. Government grants and private subscriptions are the sources of revenue; but the money question is an after-consideration.

5th.—The whole of the reserves should be placed under the control of the Council. At present the lower portion is under Government, and the upper under trustees. The citizens should keep it before them as part of their policy to bring all properties and reserves, &c., under the control of the Council, the proper guardians.

[Extract from *Wingham Chronicle*, 28th February, 1891.]

THE WINGHAM BRUSH.

A MEETING to consider the Brush question was held at the School of Arts on Thursday last. Mr. Joseph Andrews, J.P., occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance, the hall being quite full.

Mr. E. Ryc moved, "That the Minister for Lands be requested, through the chairman of this meeting, to vest in the Council the forest reserve, known as the Wingham Brush, for botanical gardens and public baths." In a speech of considerable length the mover went into the whole question, and showed clearly that the Council were the proper custodians of the reserve. The trustees in opposing the Council were opposing the ratepayers. The present position of the Brush was not satisfactory, for at any moment the Government could sell it. He ridiculed the idea of the Council wanting to cut down the Brush. That was a cry raised for the purpose of frightening the citizens, and turning them against their representatives. Very probably a Bill would be passed soon to vest all reserves in Municipal Councils. The motion was seconded by J. J. Herkes, who fully endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker.

Mr. H. Lambert, the Mayor, was the next speaker. He referred to the action of the trustees, and in particular to a letter sent by Mr. G. Hill to the members, in which the Council were spoken of as a "set of prejudiced and ignorant men." He did not think the conduct of Mr. Hill that of a gentleman. He had not come forward in fair fight, but had gone behind their backs. That was cowardly and unmanly. He thought the bulk of the Council quite equal to Mr. Hill in intelligence. Mr. Lambert went on to speak of the petition got up by the trustees. He was surprised by some of the names on it, notably, Mr. Colley and the Rev. Anson Smith. The trustees were fighting a losing battle, for the Council were determined to have the Brush as a perpetual inheritance of the people. He hoped the ratepayers to-night would endorse the labours and efforts of the Council.

The Rev. W. Anson Smith said he wished to say a word of explanation. He signed the trustees' petition at the request of Mr. Allen, a gentleman whose age and long residence entitled him to respect. Mr. Allen had represented to him that the Brush was in immediate danger of being cut down, and putting it under trustees was the only way to save it. He had always been a friend of the Brush, and a few years ago, when a suggestion was made to cut it down, he broke out into poetry. He was opposed to the destruction of the Brush, and under the idea that the Council had resolved on cutting it he had signed his name; but he was now convinced that the representations of Mr. Allen were misrepresentations. Mr. Allen had exaggerated the matter to him. He had faith in the Council, and thought them the natural guardians of all these public areas within the boundaries. He did not fear for the Brush, for as a botanical garden its natural beauties would be preserved. The present insecure tenure made it imperative on the Council to secure it to the town.

Alderman Pollock thought the trustees had shown great narrowness of mind. It had been said that the Council were going to cut down the Brush, because they had opened out Rowley-street. That was poor reasoning. The streets belonged to the Council, and they had a right to open them. He found himself boycotted by the trustees, whose heads he considered were no bigger than a hen's. The trustees said that the fig-trees would die if the undergrowth were cut down, but that showed how little they knew about trees.

Alderman Rye would not have spoken had it not been for the insult cast on the Council by Mr. Hill in the letter he had sent to the members. He thought it was the duty of the ratepayers to resent it as an insult to themselves.

Alderman Fotheringham spoke very strongly about the misrepresentation to which the Council had been subjected in reference to this matter, and about the double-dealing of some of the trustees. One of them had distinctly told him that he was remaining neutral in the matter, but it now transpires that he had been working in the dark with the others. He spoke also of the gross insult to the Council contained in a letter from Mr. Hill to the members. He thought that the members of the Council would compare with Mr. Hill for intelligence.

Mr. A. Herkes denied the statements attributed to him, and claimed never to have uttered an untruth in his life.

Mr. Hawke denied that Alderman Cochrane ever supported the transfer of the reserves to the Council; although he, with a great many others, years ago, did wish to have the Brush transformed into lucerne patches.

On the motion being put, it was carried almost unanimously—there being only one dissenting voice.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Proposed alteration of design of the Village of Wingham.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 5 May, 1891.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that at the expiration of three calendar months from this date, it is intended to obtain authority, under the provisions of the 107th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, to alter the design of the village of Wingham, by closing that part of Rowley-street lying between the south side of Isabella-street and the north side of Farquhar-street.

Tracings showing the proposed alterations may be inspected at the Crown Lands Office, Taree, and at the Department of Lands Sydney.

[Ms. 91-3,036 Dep.]

Revocation of Temporary Reserves.
Eastern Division—Land District of Taree.

No. 4,208. County of Macquarie, parish of Wingham, containing an area of about 4 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of the northern side of Combined-street south, with the south-eastern side of Combined-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by part of that south-eastern side of Combined-street, bearing north-easterly to the south-western side of Steele-street; thence on the north-east by part of that side of that street, bearing south-easterly to the northern side of Combined-street south aforesaid; and thence on the south by that side of that street bearing west to the point of commencement.

To include section 29, village of Wingham, shown on plan catalogued W. 1,241 A.

The above was reserved from sale on 1st October, 1887, for preservation and growth of timber.

Old Government reserve, notified under general notice of 24th December, 1861, county of Macquarie, parish of Wingham, village of Wingham, area about 4 acres, within the boundaries of section No. 29.

Old Government reserve, notified under general notice of 24th December, 1861, county of Macquarie, parish and village of Wingham, area about 6½ acres, within the boundaries of section No. 26.

No. 143. County of Macquarie, parish of Wingham, village of Wingham, area about 7 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of the south side of Isabella-street, with the left bank of the Manning River; and bounded thence on the north by part of the south side of the street, west about 14 chains to the east side of Rowley-street; thence on the west by the east side of that street south about 7 chains to the north side of Farquhar-street; thence on the south by part of the north side of that street east about 6 chains to the left bank of the Manning River; thence on the south-east by that bank, downwards to the point of commencement.

To include section No. 27, in the village of Wingham.

The above was reserved from sale on 26th September, 1881, for wharf and public buildings.

No. 4,225. County of Macquarie, parish of Wingham, containing an area of about 6½ acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the intersection of the south side of Combined-street south with the east side of Rowley-street; and bounded thence on the north by part of that side of Combined-street south aforesaid, bearing east to the north-west corner of the land dedicated for Church of England; thence on the east by the west boundary of that land, and the west boundary of reserve for public wharf, bearing south to the north side of Isabella-street; thence on the south by part of that side of that street, bearing west to the east side of Rowley-street aforesaid; and thence on the west by part of that side of that street, bearing north to the point of commencement.

To include part of section 26, village of Wingham, shown on plan, catalogued W. 1,241 A.

The above was reserved from sale on 1st October, 1887, for preservation and growth of timber.

No. 4,226. County of Macquarie, parish of Wingham, containing an area of 7½ acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of the Manning River at the intersection of the south side of Isabella-street, and bounded thence on the north by part of that side of Isabella-street, bearing west to the east side of Rowley-street; thence on the west by part of that side of Rowley-street bearing south to the north side of Farquhar-street; thence on the south by part of that side of Farquhar-street bearing east to the Manning River aforesaid; and thence on the south-east by that river bearing generally north-easterly, to the point of commencement.

To include section 27, village of Wingham, shown on plan catalogued W. 1,241 A.

The above was reserved from sale on 1st October, 1887, for preservation and growth of timber.

No. 12.

Messrs. J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, M's.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 7 April, 1891.

We have the honor to request that we may be furnished with copies of all correspondence, &c., between ourselves and your Department, and between other persons and your Department, with all minutes, reports, &c., on same. Referring to the application of the Municipal Council of Wingham, that the forest reserves known as the Wingham Brush might be placed under its control.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. YOUNG.
W. H. VIVIAN.

This is apparently intended for the Department of Lands, as all copies of correspondence in this case from this Department to Messrs. Young and Vivian, M's.P., were forwarded on the 16th March. Forwarded through the Principal Under Secretary to the Department of Lands.—P.T.H., B.C., 20/4/91, Principal Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—C.W., B.C., 22/4/91.

No. 13.

The Mayor of Wingham to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Municipal District of Wingham, Council Chambers, 9 May, 1891.

My attention has been called to a notice in *Government Gazette* of 5th May, page 3,392, showing intention to apply for an alteration in the design of township of Wingham, by closing portion of Rowley-street.

I beg to inform you that the Council know nothing whatever of this matter. At the next meeting, however, the subject will be brought forward, and in the meantime I should esteem it a favour if you will cause copies of correspondence, or any other information that will throw any light on this very unexpected announcement, to be forwarded to me.

I may inform you that not only the Council, but also the great majority of the ratepayers will certainly oppose this proposed alteration.

I am, &c.,

HENRY LAMBERT,

Mayor.

No. 14.

No. 14.

The Trustees of the Wingham Recreation Reserve to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

As trustees of the Wingham Recreation Grounds, we beg to bring under your notice the actions of the Wingham Municipal Council.

1st. Some time ago they passed a motion, which has not been rescinded, to fall Rowley-street from Combined-street to Farquhar-street and part of Combined-street; and but for the influence of Mr. William Allen, Mr. George Hill, and Alderman Cochrane, our beautiful Brush would have been fallen.

Your District Surveyor, Mr. Alworth, of Maitland, visited our township, and no doubt advised, as your responsible officer, that part of Rowley-street from Isabella-street be resumed, and this action of the Government the trustees endorse and approve of.

The present Council as now constituted would fall every tree in our Brush reserve, and one thousand years would not replace those shrubs and trees which now are the admiration of all people who love natural beauty.

2nd. On 12th instant the Council passed a motion protesting against the resumption by Government of part of Rowley-street, Alderman Cochrane dissenting.

This action of the Council will at once prove to the Government what the present Council would do with this street (which is quite useless for any purpose except as a reserve.)

To make this street would require an expensive bridge and the formation of a high embankment, and when finished would not be used, and we may state that the Wingham Recreation Ground or Reserve, under the present trustees, adjoins Rowley-street on one side; and these trustees, five in number, are with one exception in sympathy with the Government in having this street cancelled.

In conclusion we beg to urge that the Government will not give this street up to the Municipal Council, at least until the Chief Inspector, Mr. E. D. Brown, visits our township and reports.

We have, &c.,

J. COCHRANE, J.P.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
ADAM HERKES, J.P.
HENRY WESTERN.

Trustees of the Wingham Recreation Reserves.

Mr. Thompson. As to advertising see enclosed.—J.O.D., 18/5/91. [Urgent.] Advertisements issued in *Taree Independent*, 22nd May, 24th July. Advertisements issued in *Taree Times*, 20th June, 18/5/91.

No. 15.

The Mayor of Wingham to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Municipal District of Wingham, Council Chambers, 13 May, 1891.

I am directed to inform you that this Council strongly protests against the proposed alteration of design of the village of Wingham, as notified in *Government Gazette* of 5th May, No. 3,740, and endorse the opinion expressed by me in letter dated 9th instant.

I am, &c.,

HENRY LAMBERT,
Mayor.

Messrs. J. H. Young and Vivian, Ms.P., ask (91-3,530) to be furnished with copies of the correspondence in this case; a similar request is made by the Mayor of Wingham (91-1,546). Submitted as to whether the requests should be complied with. This protest to await the expiration of the three months, then to be referred to the Land Board.—J.O.D., 26/5/91.

SPECIAL.—See Votes and Proceedings for 28 May instant, Notice of Motion No. 2, by Mr Young.—R.H.D., 27/5/91. May await.

No. 16.

The Mayor of Wingham to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Municipal District of Wingham, Council Chambers, 26 May, 1891.

On 24th January I had the honor to address you asking that copies of all correspondence and reports on the Wingham Brush question may be sent in to me for publication. To that letter I received the usual formal reply "Sent to the District Surveyor for report (91-275, 5th February)."

As evidently the matter has been overlooked, I would respectfully request that you would give such instructions as will cause me to be placed in possession of the information asked for.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY LAMBERT,
Mayor.

Submitted, in view of the enclosed "notice of motion," whether the applications for copies of correspondence should be granted. If so, probably applicant should defray cost of copying.—J.O.D., 4/6/91. Copies may be supplied to the Council on payment as usual.—R.H.D., 5/6/91. Approved, W.H., 5/6/90.

No. 17.

Messrs. J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Ms.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 26 May, 1891.

At the request of Mr. G. S. Hill, of Bungay, near Wingham, we send on to you his letter having reference to the proposed resumption of Rowley-street in that town.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. YOUNG,
W. H. VIVIAN,
[Enclosure B.]

[Enclosure B.]

Messrs. Young and Vivian,—
Gentlemen,

Bungay, 19 May, 1890.

I see it is proposed to close that portion of Rowley-street between Isabella and Farquhar Streets, and I write to say that I cordially approve of the proposal. As I have lived in the neighbourhood of Wingham for over thirty years, and saw it grow from two or three houses to its present size, I believe I have as good an idea as anyone as to the probable traffic requirements of the future, and I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, that portion of Rowley-street will never be required. Nothing but timber is shipped at the old wharf, and the opening of Rowley-street would not shorten the distance by one inch, the streets running at right angles. At any rate, the Government might withdraw it from the control of the Council at present, with the understanding that the street be returned if ever sufficient proof was forthcoming that it was needed for traffic. I may say that a motion was passed by the Council to fell the timber on this street, and this motion has never been rescinded, so that the beautiful timber on it is liable at any moment to be destroyed.

I hear that the Council have got a petition signed against the resumption, but I hear that several signed because a report got about that if Rowley-street was resumed the Government might close other streets, and other silly reasons of a like nature. It seems to me that a portion of the Council have made this a personal matter, and whatever was done towards the preservation of the Brush would be opposed by them on some ground or other.

Would you kindly send on this letter to the Minister for Lands, or whatever department has the matter in hand.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE S. HILL.

No. 18.

Messrs. J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Ms.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sydney, 4 June, 1891.

Sir,

We have the honor to enclose a petition from the ratepayers of the Municipality of Wingham, strongly protesting against any resumption of any portion of Rowley-street, which they declare is required as a street in the public interest.

We are not aware of any intention to resume, and, in the face of this protest, we hope it will not be done.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. YOUNG.

W. H. VIVIAN

(Per J.H.Y.)

Must await three months from date of notification (5th May, 1891) of proposed alteration of design, and then go to L.L. Board. Inform writers.—W.D.R., 10/6/91. Acknowledge receipt, and state that protest will receive due consideration.—J.O.D., 12/6/91. Messrs. Young and Vivian informed, 13/6/91.

[Enclosure.]

Miscellaneous Branch, 91-1,919.

Wingham, 13 May, 1891.

To the Honorable the Minister for Lands,—

We, the undersigned ratepayers and residents of the Municipal District of Wingham, hereby respectfully protest against the proposed alteration of Rowley-street by closing that portion between Isabella-street and Farquhar-street, as notified in *Government Gazette*.

We would point out that in the near future this street will be required for traffic, as there is no other street between Wyater-street and the river, and with Rowley-street reclaimed, there will be no means of communication between the public wharf and the old wharf, where the lumber shipping trade is fast increasing.

We would further add that the whole of the members of the Council (with one exception) are against the alteration; and in conclusion we respectfully protest against the action of the movers in this matter, who have pointedly ignored the authorities of the town, the Council, appointed by the ratepayers.

Trusting that you will see justice in the matter, we shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

E. RYE, junr., Ratepayer.
L. CAMERON, Resident.
E. RYE, senr., Ratepayer.
and 90 others.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Ms.P.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 June, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, covering a petition signed by Mr. E. Rye and other ratepayers of the Municipality of Wingham, protesting against the proposed resumption of portion of Rowley-street, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per R.H.D.)

[Two Plans.]



APPENDIX.

MAP OF THE
TOWN OF WINGHAM
 AND SUBURBAN LANDS
 PARISH OF WINGHAM
 COUNTY OF MACQUARIE
 LAND DISTRICT OF TAREE
 N. S. W.

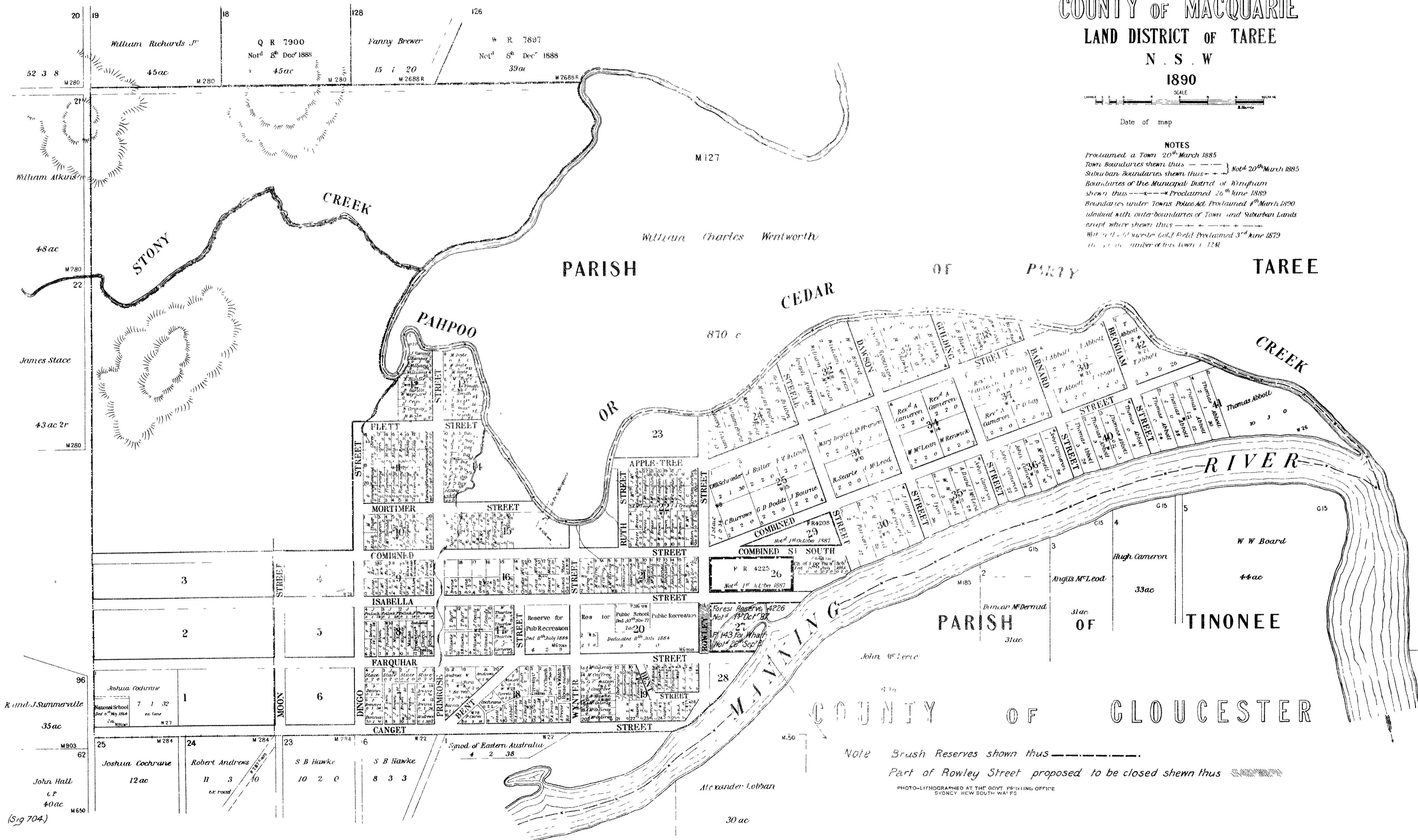
1890



Date of map

NOTES

Proclaimed a Town 20th March 1885
 Town Boundaries shown thus ---
 Suburban Boundaries shown thus ---
 Boundaries of the Municipal District of Wingham
 shown thus ---
 Proclaimed 26th June 1889
 Boundaries under Towns Police Act Proclaimed 1st March 1890
 identical with outer boundaries of Town and Suburban Lands
 except where shown thus ---
 With a view to the number of this town is 124.



Note Brush Reserves shown thus ---
 Part of Rowley Street proposed to be closed shown thus ---

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE

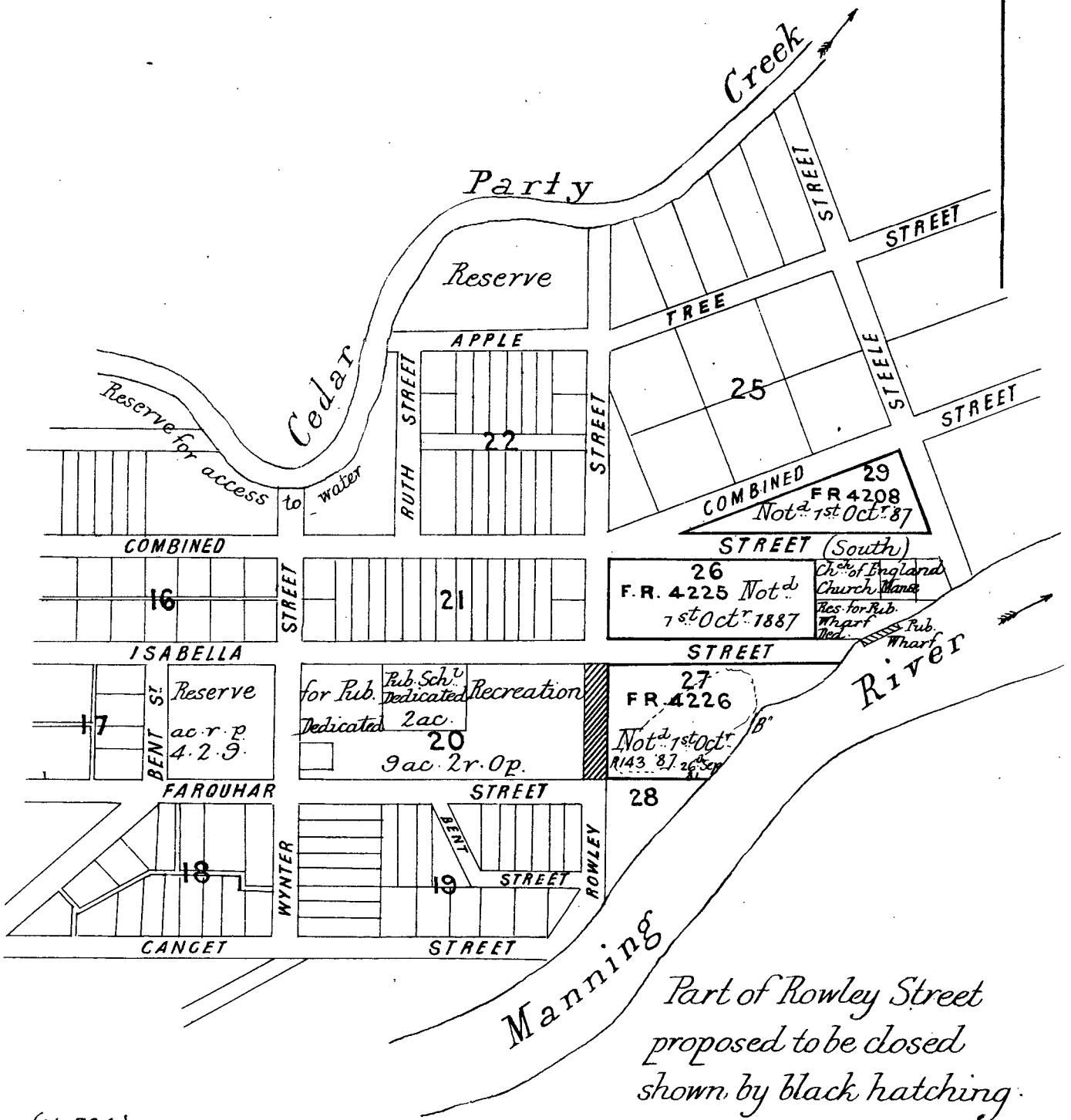
STONEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

(Sig 704.)

Tracing showing Forest Reserves N^{os} 4208, 4225 & 4226
Village of Wingham County of Macquarie
Land District of Taree

L.B. N^o 2486
at 91.

Scale 8 Chains to an inch.



(Sig 704.)

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATSON'S BAY.

(RESUMPTION OF PURCHASE OF LAND AT, FOR A PUBLIC PARK AT).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 October, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th July, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all petitions, letters, reports, plans, and other papers, connected with the proposal to resume or purchase land at Watson's Bay for a public park.”

(Mr. Allen, for Mr. Neild.)

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[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £17 10s. 6d.]

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No. 1.

Memo. from The Surveyor of Public Parks to Mr. A. W. Sladen.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 October, 1886.

I have had further inquiries made this morning about the Camp Cove Reserve, and have reason to believe that it is a military reserve. Mr. Deering (District Surveyor) has promised to give us more definite information on Monday next, which I will transmit to you at once.

I am, &c.,

W. M. COOPER,
Surveyor of Public Parks.

My dear Mr. Cooper,—A gentleman from Mr. Deering's office just called with plans of Camp Cove Reserve. The thing seems as far off as ever. Pardon me for suggesting either:—1st. The prompt payment of the request. 2nd. The informing your Minister, or Sir John Robertson, of your difficulty without further delay, and, if possible, the required remedy to get over the difficulty.—A. W. SLADEN, 11/10/86.

No. 2.

Memo. from The Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Dear Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 11 October, 1886.

You sent to me yesterday to inquire if I knew what reserve the enclosed application referred to. From investigations since made, it appears that the reserve is one set apart, originally as a water reserve, in the private subdivision of the township of Watson's Bay. The reserve tracing herewith is not now used for its original purpose; and is simply a municipal reserve. The trustees referred to were appointed by the Municipal Council. I do not see how the reserve can be termed a public park.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN W. DEERING.

Perhaps the Municipal Council, Woollahra, may be asked under what tenure it holds the land, and if it is willing to convey it to the Crown for recreation purposes, and in the meantime Sir J. Robertson may be informed that in its present state a subsidy cannot be granted on account of this land.—W.M.C., 12/10/86.

Submitted for approval.—H.W., 12/10/86. Approved.—J.F., 13/10/86. Council Clerk, Woollahra, and Sir John Robertson, 15/10/86.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 15 October, 1886.

With reference to the application of Mr. A. W. Sladen for £100, for the improvement of Camp Cove Reserve, Watson's Bay, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that in its present state a subsidy cannot be granted to improve this land.

The Woollahra Council has been asked to state under what tenure it holds the land, and if it is willing to convey it to the Crown for recreative purposes.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Council Clerk, Woollahra.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 15 October, 1886.

I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to request that you will be good enough to state under what tenure the Council holds the land at Watson's Bay, known as the Camp Cove Reserve, for which Mr. A. W. Sladen states it appointed himself and Messrs. J. Thompson and M. A. Black as trustees, and whether the Council is willing to convey it to the Crown for recreation purposes.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary.

No. 5.

No. 5.

The Surveyor of Public Parks to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Subject :—Camp Cove, Watson's Bay.

Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, Sydney, 4 November, 1886.

In compliance with the Minister's verbal instruction, I have obtained a description of the land which is called, in the papers horewith, the Camp Cove Reserve, in order that the same may be submitted to the Executive Council for resumption as a public park; and a minute therefore accompanies.

2. I may remark that this land forms part of a private subdivision of 20 acres of land granted to E. Laing, 28th May, 1793, and is not, therefore, a reserve in the usual sense of the term, but is, so far as the Government is concerned, in my opinion private property. At the same time, as the owner, when subdividing the land, marked it in his sale plan as a water reserve, I think he could not now sell it or claim any compensation for its resumption for public recreation.

W. M. COOPER,
Surveyor of Public Parks.

Submitted. The question as to compensation should, perhaps, be referred to the Crown Law Officer, unless the Minister is of opinion that the resumption should be made without regard to that question.—H.W., 4/11/86.

The land may be resumed at once.—J.F., 5/11/86.

No. 6.

Minute for Executive Council.

Resumption of Land at Watson's Bay for a Public Park.

Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, Sydney, 24 November, 1886.

I RECOMMEND to His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, the publication, in accordance with section 6 of the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act (44 Victoria, No. 16), of a notification declaring that the piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and described in the paper annexed, signed by me, has been resumed for and in connection with the establishment of a public park at Watson's Bay.

JAMES FLETCHER.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Executive Council advise that the land referred to be resumed for a public park in Watson's Bay in terms of the Act specified.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, 1/12/86. Minute 86-55. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 1/12/86. Confirmed, 7/12/86. Copy of proclamation to Government Printer, 9/12/86. Proclamation now forwarded for the signature and authority of the Minister. Public Parks Branch, 15/12/86. May now be gazetted, and a minute drawn up for Executive Council, proclaiming the park under the Act.—W.M.C., 17/12/86. Under Secretary for Mines,—Notice to Printer for proof, 17/12/86. Camp Cove. Mr. Piper,—The Under Secretary wishes the proclamation pushed on, so that the minute may come before the next Executive Council.—W.M.C., 17/12/86. Gazetted, 18th January, 1887, No. 31, page 371.

[Enclosure.]

Description for resumption.

COUNTY of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, at Watson's Bay, area about 2 roods 20 perches: Commencing on the western side of Cove-street, at the south-east corner of allotment No. 14 of section No. 2 of the private subdivision of 20 acres, granted to E. Laing, 28th May, 1793; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundaries of that allotment and allotments Nos. 13, 12, 11, and 10, bearing west to the eastern boundary of allotment No. 9 of the same section; thence on the west by a line partly forming part of that boundary and the eastern boundary of Camp-street and part of the eastern boundary of allotment No. 5 of section No. 3, bearing south to the north-west corner of allotment No. 6 of that section; thence on the south by the northern boundaries of allotments 6 aforesaid, 7, 8, 9, and 10 bearing east to the western side of Cove-street aforesaid; and thence on the east by part of that side of that street bearing north, to the point of commencement, being the portion marked as a water reserve on a lithograph (of a survey by T. R. Roe, civil engineer, of a subdivision known as the town of Watson's Bay), published by Allan and Wigley, lithographers, Sydney, and being part of 20 acres granted to E. Laing, 28th May, 1793. Shown on plan catalogued C. 1,012-2,030, in the Metropolitan District Survey Office.

JAMES FLETCHER.

No. 7.

The Council Clerk, Woollahra, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Borough of Woollahra, Council Chambers, 16 December, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th October last, requesting to be informed under what tenure the Council holds the land at Watson's Bay known as the Camp Cove Reserve, and whether the Council is willing to convey it to the Crown for recreation purposes.

In reply, I am directed to intimate that the Council holds this reserve by right of a dedication from the late Sir George Wigram Allen.

It is the desire of the Council, before replying to your second request, to be informed as to the reason why the Government requires it to be conveyed to the Crown, since it belongs to the Council for purposes of public recreation.

I have, &c.,

A. VIVIAN,
Council Clerk.

Mr. Cooper,—The proclamation may be sent on for the signature and authority of the Minister, and the Borough Council informed of the intended resumption, and of the reason why this action was decided upon.—W.M.C. Under Secretary for Mines,—Yes.—H.W., 10/1/87. Proclamation now forwarded

forwarded for the signature and authority of the Minister. Public Parks Branch, 10/1/87. Sealed and submitted for His Excellency's signature.—C.W., Principal Under Secretary. The Private Secretary, B.C., 12/1/87. Under Secretary for Mines.—C.W., Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 14/1/87. Returned, 17/1/87. Notice to Printer, 17/1/87. Advertisement for *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Telegraph* of 20th instant, 19/1/87. Particulars prepared for Parliamentary Return, 20/1/87.

No. 8.
Proclamation.

Department of Mines.

FORWARDED for the seal and for the signature of His Excellency the Governor.

H.W., B.C., 12 January, 1887.

The Principal Under Secretary.

I recommend that the park be proclaimed, and that the Borough Council of Woollahra be appointed trustees of this park.—W.M.C., 27/1/87. The Under Secretary for Mines. Submitted for approval. According to the opinion of the late Attorney-General, such reserves must be vested in the Borough Council.—H.W., 27/1/87.

Perhaps the appointment of trustees may wait till the question raised by me as to the opinion of the Attorney-General is decided, but meantime the proclamation of the park might go on.—W.M.C., 28/1/87.

The Under Secretary for Mines. Yes.—H.W., 29/1/87.

[Enclosure.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

New South Wales, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her
to wit. } Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint
Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales
CARRINGTON,
Governor.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the establishment of a public park at Watson's Bay, in the said Colony, and for the acquisition thereof public funds are lawfully available: Now I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, do, by this notification published in the *Gazette* and in newspapers—that is to say, in the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, circulated in the police district wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed and appropriated for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, for and in connection with the establishment of a public park, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the *Gazette* the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and His successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rights of way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee, with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare that the following is the description of the land hereinafter referred to, that is to say:—

County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, at Watson's Bay, area about 2 roods 20 perches: Commencing on the western side of Cove-street, at the south-east corner of allotment 14 of section 2 of the private subdivision of 20 acres granted to E. Laing, 28th May, 1793; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundaries of that allotment and allotments 13, 12, 11, and 10, bearing west to the eastern boundary of allotment 9 of the same section; thence on the west by a line partly forming part of that boundary and the eastern boundary of Camp-street, and part of the eastern boundary of allotment 5 of section 3 bearing south to the north-west corner of allotment 6 of that section; thence on the south by the northern boundaries of allotments 6 aforesaid, 7, 8, 9, and 10, bearing east to the western side of Cove-street aforesaid; and thence on the east by part of that side of that street bearing north to the point of commencement, being the portion marked as a water reserve on a lithograph of a survey by T. E. Roe, civil engineer, of a subdivision known as the town of Watson's Bay, published by Allan and Wigley, lithographers, Sydney, and being part of 20 acres granted to E. Laing, 28th May, 1793, aforesaid, and shown on plan catalogued C. 1,012-2,030, in the Metropolitan District Survey Office.

[P. 86-993.]

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House, Sydney, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,—

C. K. MACKELLAR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 9.

Minute for Executive Council.

Recommending proclamation of land at Camp Cove, Watson's Bay, resumed for a public park, to be a public park within the "Public Parks Act of 1884."

Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 February, 1887.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the land at Watson's Bay, containing about 2 roods 20 perches, resumed for the purposes of public recreation by notice in *Gazette* of 18th January, 1887, No. 31, page 371, be proclaimed a public park within the meaning of the Public Parks Act of 1884, and that it be known by the name of Camp Cove Park.

F. ABIGAIL.

The Clerk to the Executive Council.

The Executive Council advise that the land in Camp Cove, Watson's Bay, herein referred to, be proclaimed a public park within the meaning of the "Public Parks Act of 1884," to be called Camp Cove Park.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, 15/2/87.

Minute 87-15. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 15/2/87. Confirmed, 22/2/87. Gazetted 29/3/87, No. 184, page 2244.

No. 10.
Office Memorandum.

FORWARDED for the seal and for the signature of His Excellency the Governor. Department of Mines.
The Principal Under Secretary. H.W., B.C., 22/3/87.

Sealed and submitted for His Excellency's signature.—C.W., Principal Under Secretary. The Private Secretary, B.C., 23/3/87. The Under Secretary for Mines.—C.W., Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 26/3/87.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales, } Proclamation by His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member
to wit. } of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order
(L.S.) } of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales
CARRINGTON, } and its Dependencies.
Governor.

WHEREAS by the "Public Parks Act of 1884," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to declare that any land previous to the passing of the said Act, or thereafter to be resumed for public parks, or grounds for public recreation, or as places for bathing, and vested in the Minister for Public Works as a corporation sole, by virtue of the Act 44th Victoria No. 16, shall be as to the whole or any portion of such lands subject to the provisions of this Act: Now, therefore, I CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby, by this my proclamation, declare the land at Watson's Bay, containing about 2 roods 20 perches, which was resumed for the purposes of a public park by notification in the *Government Gazette* of the 18th January, 1887, No. 31, page 371, and described therein, to be a public park within the meaning of the "Public Parks Act of 1884," and that it be known by the name of "Camp Cove Park."

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
FRANCIS ABIGAIL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 11.

Mr. A. W. Sladen and Sir John Robertson to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Watsons' Bay, Sydney.

WE have the honor to suggest the following gentlemen as fit and proper persons to perform the functions of trustees for Camp Cove Park:—

Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., Gentleman.
Alfred Whitton Sladen, J.P., Principal School Attendance Officer.
James Aubrey Murray, Draftsman.
Jonathan Campbell Sibley, M.D.

ALF. W. SLADEN.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

I recommend the appointment of the persons named.—W.M.C., Under Secretary for Mines, 21/4/87. Submitted for approval.—H.W., 22/4/87. Approved.—F.A., 25/4/87. Minute for Executive Council prepared.—W.C.K., 26/4/87.

No. 12.

Minute for Executive Council.

Recommending appointment of Trustees.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 28 April, 1887.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed trustees of the land at Watson's Bay known as Camp Cove Park, containing 2 roods 20 perches, which was proclaimed a public park within the meaning of the Public Parks Act of 1884, in *Gazette* of 29th March, 1887, No. 184, page 2244, under the name, style, and title of the Trustees of Camp Cove Park, namely:—

Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.;
Alfred Whitton Sladen, Esq.;
James Aubrey Murray, Esq.;
Jonathan Campbell Sibley, M.D.; and
William Marshall Cooper, Esq.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Executive Council advises that the appointment herein recommended be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 87-29, 5/5/87. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 5/5/87. Confirmed, 10/5/87. *Gazette* No. 290, page 3334, 17/5/87. Messrs. Trickett, Neild, and Allen, M's.P. informed, and copies of notice enclosed. Sir John Robertson and A. W. Sladen also informed, 21/5/87. Mr. Cooper, Mr. W. C. M. Cooper resigned as a trustee. Trustees informed, 11/8/87. P. 87-1245, 11/8/87.

No. 13.
Gazette Notice.

Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, Sydney, 17 May, 1887.
It is hereby notified for public information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen as trustees of the land at Watson's Bay, known as Camp Cove Park, containing about 2 roods 20 perches, which was proclaimed a public park, within the meaning of the "Public Parks Act of 1884," in *Gazette* of 29th March, 1887, No. 134, page 2244, under the name, style, and title of the trustees of Camp Cove Park, viz., Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.; Alfred Whitton Sladen, Esq.; James Aubrey Murray, Esq.; Jonathan Campbell Sibley, M.D.; and William Marshall Cooper, Esq.
[P. S7-901.]

FRANCIS ABIGAIL.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

Sir, Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, Sydney, 21 May, 1887.

Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.;
Alfred Whitton Sladen, Esq.;
James Aubrey Murray, Esq.;
Jonathan Campbell Sibley, M.D.;
Whitton Marshall Cooper, Esq.

I am directed to invite your attention to the *Government Gazette* of the 17th instant, which contains the notification of the appointment of the persons noted in the margin as trustees of the Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay, proclaimed 29th March, 1887.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Mines to A. Allen, Esq.

Sir, Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, Sydney, 21 May, 1887.

I am directed to invite your attention to the *Government Gazette* of the 17th instant, which contains a notification of the appointment of trustees for the Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay, proclaimed 29th March, 1887.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING
(For Under Secretary).

No. 16.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. A. W. Sladen.

Sir, Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, Sydney, 21 May, 1887.

Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.;
Alfred Whitton Sladen, Esq.;
James Aubrey Murray, Esq.;
Jonathan Campbell Sibley, M.D.;
William Marshall Cooper, Esq.

I am directed to invite your attention to the *Government Gazette* of the 17th instant, which contains the notification of the appointment of the persons noted in the margin as trustees of the Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay, proclaimed 29th March, 1887.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 17.

The Under Secretary for Mines to J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, Sydney, 21 May, 1887.

I am directed to invite your attention to the *Government Gazette* of the 17th instant, which contains a notification of the appointment of trustees for the Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay, proclaimed 29th March, 1887.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 18.

The Under Secretary for Mines to W. J. Trickett, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, Sydney, 21 May, 1887.

I am directed to invite your attention to the *Government Gazette* of the 17th instant, which contains a notification of the appointment of trustees for the Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay, proclaimed 29th March, 1887.

I have, &c.,
GERARD E. HERRING
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 19.

Mr. H. F. Norrie to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 22 July, 1889.

I have the honor, as a resident of Watson's Bay, to invite your attention to the condition of the Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay. Since about the 25th May last the park has been under water, and at the present time all the seats are submerged, so deep is the water inside and outside the enclosure. So far as I can see, there is no provision for carrying off the water after heavy rains; and it is very doubtful if the beautiful trees in the park will survive the dreadful soaking they have already received.

I have, &c.,
HAROLD F. NORRIE.

Camp Cove Park is under the control of trustees. Submitted that their attention be invited to the matter.—R.H.D., 30/7/89. F.H.W.—S.F., 31/7/89. Approved.—J.N.B., 2/8/89. Trustees, care of Sir J. Robertson, 8/8/89. To inform writer. Mr. Norrie informed, 9/8/89.

No. 20.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. H. F. Norrie.

(Ms. 89-9,944).

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 9 August, 1889.
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, drawing attention to the inundation, &c., of Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay, and to inform you that this park is under the control of trustees, whose attention has been invited to the matters brought under notice by you.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CAPPER

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 21.

Sir,

Watson's Bay, 4 October, 1889.

In reply to your letter of 8th August (Mis. 89-9,944) we beg to state that on the occasion referred to the park was inundated for some three days; but that as soon as practicable, steps were taken to provide an outlet for the flood waters.

We would here take occasion to point out, in the interests of the future management of this reserve, that the trustees have been entirely without funds since 8th June, 1889, and that no monetary assistance has been afforded them since July, 1887.

We have, &c.,

[Received in the Department unsigned.]

No. 22.

Mr. J. A. Murray to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Watson's Bay, 21 October, 1889.

I have the honor to ask that the sum of £50 may be allotted to the trustees of the Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay, out of the Vote for 1889 for the improvement of public recreation reserves, and placed to their credit in the Bank of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MURRAY,

Hon. Secretary.

Alf. W. Sladen, John Robertson, J. A. Murray, Trustees.

No. 23.

Mr. J. A. Murray to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Marine Parade, Watson's Bay, 30 December, 1889.

On behalf of the trustees of Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay, I again beg respectfully to draw your attention to the fact that no funds are available to meet the expenses necessary to keep the ground and appurtenances in repair.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MURRAY,

Secretary, Camp Cove Park.

Inform that the matter will be brought forward for the consideration of the Minister in due course.—V.C., 9/1/90. Correspondence Branch,—Writer informed.—H.L.T., 18/1/90. The Accountant,—£50 granted; voucher to Treasury to-day.—D.M., 13/6/90.

No. 24.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. A. Murray.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 18 January, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, inviting attention to the fact that no funds are available for the purpose of keeping Camp Cove Park in order, and to inform you that the matter will be brought under the consideration of the Secretary for Lands in due course.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 25.

Mr. H. F. Norrie to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Vigilance Committee, Watson's Bay, 15 February, 1890.

I am directed by the committee to inquire when the Minister could find it convenient to receive a deputation to urge the resumption of a piece of land at Watson's Bay for a recreation ground, there being no place at present where the residents can indulge in any games or sports, Camp Cove Park being too small even for tennis, and the Gap Park contains no level ground whatsoever.

I am, &c.,

HAROLD F. NORRIE,

Hon. Secretary.

This

This asks Minister to receive a deputation.—R.H.D., 19/2/90. The Under Secretary.—W.H., 20/2/90. Thursday, 27th February, 11 a.m.—J.N.B., 20/2/90. Writer informed, 21/2/90. Will Mr. District-Surveyor Deering be good enough to say what parks or recreation grounds there are in this locality.—R.H.D., for the Under Secretary, 22/2/90. Urgent.

There are two parks, viz.,—Gap Park, 9 acres 1 rood 4 perches; Camp Cove Park, 2 roods 20 perches. Litho. herewith.—J. W. DEERING. The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 26.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. H. F. Norrie.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 February, 1890.
With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands will be prepared to receive the deputation to urge the resumption of a piece of land at Watson's Bay for a recreation ground on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 11 a.m.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CAPPER

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 27.

Office Memorandum.

RECREATION RESERVE, WATSON'S BAY.

Shorthand Notes, 27th February, 1890.—Deputation from the Vigilance Committee, Watson's Bay, *re* resuming a piece of ground for a recreation reserve.

THE deputation said that they had come to ask that a piece of ground might be resumed, and granted to the residents of Watson's Bay as a recreation reserve.

The block they would suggest was a triangular one, bounded by Cove, Pacific, and Victoria Streets, containing about 2½ acres. Part of it was swampy ground, and would require to be filled in, but the military authorities were giving away stone for the purposes of retaining-walls, etc., and there would, they thought, be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary material from them for the filling in; the other part of this piece of ground was high enough, and had several old buildings upon it, the outside value of which was not more than £200. There was also another block of land of 1½ acres, adjoining which was a suitable site also; the total value of these lands was about £3,000. There were already two parks there; Gap Park, which was upon the side of a cliff, and Camp Cove Park, which was, with half an hour's rain, under water, and in the recent rains was completely submerged, only the fences being visible, so the residents had no place for cricket, football, lawn tennis, and such like amusements, and the recreation ground they now asked for was therefore badly needed. It was also very desirable, in the interests of the health of the inhabitants, that the land should be reclaimed.

The Minister (Mr. Brunker) here asked if Camp Cove Park could not be filled in a similar manner.

The deputation said that this might perhaps be done, but pointed out that the land comprising this park was below the level of the sea, and so could not be drained.

The Minister said that in dealing with this matter he was met by two difficulties. First, in the Estimates for 1890, no sum had been provided for the purchase of parks, and consequently the Government had no money at their disposal for the purchase of parks in any part of the Colony. Secondly, applications of this character were usually made by the Municipal Council; he did not know who were the gentlemen composing that Council, but if the matter had been properly represented to them, he could not understand how they could neglect their interests so far as not to make this application.

The deputation stated that the Vigilance Committee was elected by the residents, and had been brought into existence through the apathy of the Council to the interests of Watson's Bay.

The Minister continuing, said that he had expected to see Sir John Robertson with them to-day, as he knew that gentleman had large interests in the locality, and was always to the front in urging the requirements of the people.

The deputation: He owned part of the land, and perhaps had some delicacy in coming to urge its resumption.

The Minister: All he could say was that he would make inquiry as to the necessity for this recreation reserve, and if the result met with his approval, he would instruct the Metropolitan District Surveyor to report as to the most suitable sites, and the probable cost of resumption, with a view to considering the question of placing a sum on the Estimates to acquire a recreation ground.

WALTER D. BINGLE.

No. 28.

Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald*, 28th February, 1890.

DEPUTATIONS—RECREATION GROUND FOR WATSON'S BAY.

A DEPUTATION composed of the Watson's Bay Vigilance Committee waited upon the Minister for Works yesterday morning, concerning a recreation ground for Watson's Bay.

Mr. H. F. Norrie, the secretary, stated that the Vigilance Committee had been elected by a ballot of the residents, and one of the matters in which they were interested, seeing that Watson's Bay was ignored by the Municipality of Woollahra, in which they were included, was a recreation ground. They wanted the Government to resume about 4 acres of land around a spot known as Camp Cove Park, a piece of land given by the late Sir Wigram Allen.

There was no other site that could be made into a level piece of ground. There was a population now of about 760 people, and with the early prospect of getting gas and water laid on many buildings would go up and the population would be largely increased. A ground such as they were asking for was a matter of necessity, there being no athletic ground there.

Mr.

Mr. Bruncker said in reply that no provision had been made for 1890 for the purchase of land for parks, and the Government had no money at their disposal for the purpose of securing land either for recreation or public parks.

Another difficulty was that applications of the kind were usually made by the municipality within which the place was incorporated, and he could not understand why their representatives in the Woollahra Council had so far neglected the interests of Watson's Bay, or to have omitted making the representations in question after they had been referred to them by the people. (Mr. Norrie: "That has been the cause of the formation of the Vigilance Committee.")

He supposed that the gentlemen forming the Vigilance Committee took some interest in the progress and welfare of the place, and he expected to have seen Sir John Robertson, who had a greater interest in Watson's Bay than any other person. He generally looked after the interests of the public, and one would have thought his first aim would have been to satisfy the requirements of the people in recreation matters, and that he would have been the first to agitate. (Mr. Norrie: "The greater part of the land we want resumed is the property of Sir John Robertson, and he might have some delicacy in the matter.")

It was strange the Council had not made some move in the matter. All he could do was to have inquiries made as to the desirability of providing a piece of land for the purpose to which they referred, and, having satisfied himself of that, he would direct the Metropolitan District Surveyor to select a site and to give the probable cost, with a view to considering if it could be placed on the estimates next year.

No. 29.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Proposed Recreation Reserve, Watson's Bay.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 23 May, 1890.

1. Upon the accompanying tracing is shown by green edging the present recreation reserve, containing 2 roods 20 perches, and which was set apart in the subdivision of the private township of Watson's Bay. This area was proclaimed as "Camp Cove Park," 29th March, 1887.

2. The area edged red, containing about 2 acres, is now applied for as an addition to the above.

3. I have personally inspected the site applied for. It lies low, is swampy, and to be available for recreation purposes, the low-lying area, forming a large proportion of the whole, must be filled in, at least, 3 feet. The existing reserve or park, which appears to be little used, has been filled in or raised about 18 inches over the entire area.

The site applied for is neither more nor less than a basin, and will always be liable to inundation.

4. Under these circumstances, and considering also that the population of Watson's Bay is very limited, and that Gap Park, of 9½ acres, and other reserves exist in the locality, I recommend that the application be not complied with.

JOHN W. DEERING,

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor.

Report obtained and promised to a deputation on the subject. The District Surveyor's recommendation is submitted for approval, viz., that the application for extension of Camp Cove Park be refused.—J.O'D., R.H.D., 30/5/90.

Special.—F.H.W. (*pro* Under Secretary), 5/6/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 6/6/90. Received, 7/6/90. Mr. Norrie informed, 11/6/90. Mr. Deering, 11/6/90. Action noted in District Survey Office; may now be put away at Records.—J. W. DEERING, Metropolitan District Surveyor, 10/7/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. H. F. Norrie.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 11 June, 1890.

With reference to the deputation which waited upon the Secretary for Lands on the 27th February last, relative to the resumption of certain land at Watson's Bay for the extension of Camp Cove Park, I am directed to inform you that in view of the report received from the District Surveyor on the subject, the request cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(*Per* R. H. D.)

No. 31.

The Council Clerk, Woollahra, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Borough of Woollahra Council Chambers, 17 January, 1891.

I have the honor to hand you herewith copy of a petition received by this Council from residents of Watson's Bay, urging the resumption of certain lands within that village for public purposes, and from a report which has been received from a committee, consisting of the Hon. Dr. Mackellar, Messrs. E. W. Knox, and T. H. Kelly, to whom the matter was referred, the Council is of opinion that in the interest of the public health immediate steps should be taken to resume these lands to prevent building thereon and to supply a much-needed want to the inhabitants. I beg therefore to ask for this matter the favourable consideration of the Honorable the Minister.

I have, &c.,

A. VIVIAN,

Council Clerk.

Council Clerk informed, 30/1/91.

[*Enclosure.*]

[Enclosure.]

To the Mayor and Aldermen, Borough of Woollahra.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents and ratepayers of Watson's Bay,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are ratepayers and residents of Watson's Bay, representing a population of upwards of 700 persons.

2. That no adequate provision has been made here for recreation purposes, inasmuch as Camp Cove Park is only a few perches in area, and is always more or less under water, and the Gap Park being situate on a hill side, and generally a mass of broken rock, is unfit for cricket, football, and other out-door games.

3. That the land embraced by Cove, Victoria, and Pacific Streets, together with a paddock bounded on the south by Cove-street, west by Victoria-street, north by Cliff-street, and on the east by improved lands, are situated in a depression, and totally unfit for building purposes, being constantly under water, but which, by some filling in, could be converted into a park suitable for the requirements of this locality.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that you will be pleased to bring this matter under the notice of the proper authorities, with the view of having the area described resumed for the public purposes indicated.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Signed by 40 residents and ratepayers.]

No. 32.

Office Memorandum.

Borough Council of Woollahra, for Recreation Ground at Watson's Bay.

9 January, 1891.

It is alleged that the land immediately surrounding Camp Cove Park should be resumed in the interests of the public health, and dedicated as a recreation ground.

Upon inspection of the ground, it appears to me that the surface drainage which collects in the depression around the park, and causes annoyance, might be drained into Watson's Bay.

I would request Mr. Perdriau to be so good as to supply section levels from Cove-street, *via* the park, by the most direct course to low-water mark in the Bay. The section to be plotted to 2 chains to the inch horizontal scale, and 20 feet to the inch vertical scale.

At the same time it is requisite that the names of the owners of the weather-board cottage and three huts fronting Pacific-street be ascertained and the approximate values of these buildings. Tracing herewith. No. 139.

ED. TWYNAM.

Replied to by my report No. 91-26, dated 27th February, 1891, forwarding tracing and section of levels.—STEPHEN E. PERDRIAU, Government Surveyor.

No. 33.

Mr. Government-Surveyor Perdriau to The Metropolitan District Surveyor.

Sir,

43 Phillip-street, 27 February, 1891.

In compliance with your instruction No. 91-38, dated 9th instant, on cover to Misc. 91-238 individual, I have the honor to transmit herewith a tracing showing the depressions adjacent to Camp Cove Park, complained of as being injurious to health.

2. The tracing also shows a section of levels from the lowest part of the depressions to low-water mark of the Bay, the former being 3 feet 1 inch higher than the latter. This difference of level is ample to drain the water-holes.

3. Attention is invited to the fact that although drain-pipes have been laid from one water-hole to Camp Cove, as indicated on tracing, they were choked on the date of my last inspection, on the 24th instant, so that the storm-waters of the previous day's heavy rains did not escape as they should, but remained on the ground, causing the nuisance complained of.

4. The larger water-hole, the lowest part of which is on the same level as the inlet of the drain-pipe in the gully-shaft, is now not drained by the present pipes, owing to the earth-drain, which apparently formerly connected them, having silted up to a height of 2 feet. It is not until the water has exceeded that depth (consequently, of course, covering a comparatively large area) that it commences to flow thereto.

5. I think I have made it plain that if even the present provision for disposing of the storm-waters falling on an area of certainly not less than two-thirds of a square mile, though very steep, were in good repair, there would probably be no cause for complaint; but would point out that Camp Cove is very much exposed to the sea, and that the surf continually beating against the mouth of the present drain there must impair its efficiency.

6. The section of levels shows that it would be practicable to drain the water into Watson's Bay, at a part not exposed to the sea, being sheltered by Green Point.

The names of the owners, and the approximate values of the two weather-board cottages, and two huts fronting Pacific-street, are as follows :—

No. 1, hut ; William Newtown owner and occupier	...	...	...	...	£ 40
No. 2, weather-board cottage ; George Newtown owner and occupier	...	...	...	...	160
No. 3, weather-board cottage (small) ; Frederick Newton, owner and occupier	...	...	...	...	60
No. 4, old hut ; Albert Jones, owner ; address, Watson's Bay	...	...	...	...	30

Approximate total value £290

Cost of survey, &c.—

Field work, 1½ days, at £3 3s. £ 4 4 0

Office, 1½ days, at £3 3s. 4 4 0

Total 8 8 0

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN E. PERDRIAU,
Government Surveyor.

Papers cover to Misc., No. 236, individuals, and two tracings herewith.—S.E.P., 27/2/91.

No. 34.

Mr. H. F. Norrie to J. H. Want, Q.C., R. J. King, J. Shepherd, and A. Allen, Esqs., M's.P.

Gentlemen,

Progress Committee, Watson's Bay, 10 March, 1891.

Would it be asking too much, in requesting you to urge the Department of Lands to resume the low-lying land around Camp Cove Park as an addition thereto, which has been the subject of correspondence, and a deputation from the committee, a petition from the inhabitants, and a request from the Council? The proposed resumption, as you are aware, embraces the land within Pacific, Victoria, and Cove Streets (excepting there at Camp Cove Park), and is the site of an old lagoon. A large quantity of water lies stagnant on part of the land for the greater part of the year, and Camp Cove Park is so moist as to be dangerous, and is therefore locked up by the trustees.

The people here are quite willing to subscribe liberally, and to get up entertainments, &c., for the purpose of raising funds for filling up and levelling the ground, as has been done at Manly and other places, if the Government will resume the land, and vest it in the Woollahra Council.

It must be remembered that Watson's Bay has not a foot of ground whereon any games can be indulged in.

The Gap Park is on the side of the cliffs containing no level land, and Camp Cove Park is too small, even for a game of bowls, whereas if the land around be resumed, cricket, football, and other games could be well carried on after a time.

I am, &c.,

HAROLD F. NORRIE.

Dear Brunker,—Do this for my people. Your Government have done very little for my unfortunate electorate.—J. H. WANT.

No. 35.

Office Memorandum.

Municipal Council of Woollahra.—Application for a recreation ground at Watson's Bay.

19 March, 1891.

THE Borough Council applies to the Government to resume certain land in extension of Camp Cove Park at Watson's Bay, to be appropriated to purpose of public recreation. Camp Cove Park is too small as a recreation ground, containing only 2 roods, and what is desired is to obtain sufficient space for sports. The area proposed to be acquired is indicated upon tracing A by green edging; it covers several separate holdings.

Plan of Woollahra herewith.

In further support of this application, it is represented that it is in the interest of the public health that this land be resumed, so as to prevent building thereon, as the land presents the aspect of a depression or basin, wherein the surface drainage accumulates to the depth of 18 inches or 2 feet, and becoming stagnant causes a nuisance.

I have caused a survey with levels to be taken, the result of which shows that the bottom of this depression is 3 feet above low-water mark in Watson's Bay, and consequently can be readily drained without large expenditure, as the formation is sandstone; and thus the land may be made available for occupation without danger to health. I may state that a drain was constructed leading into Camp Cove, but owing to defects, and on account of the outfall being in an unsuitable position, the drainage has failed.

As to recreation areas, it is merely requisite for me to point to the large area available for recreation, viz., Gap Park, and the reserve about the lighthouse, and the reserve for military purposes at the South Head, to show that there is more than ample provision in that respect; but what is desired by the petitioners is that an area adapted for sports within limits of the settlement at Watson's Bay shall be acquired at cost of the State. This raises the question, whether the Government, in addition to ordinary parks, shall provide play-grounds; and it will become a question of policy or practice, for it appears to be expected in several municipal districts that such play-grounds shall be required.

It does not appear requisite for me to enter into further particulars at present, e.g., as to values, &c., inasmuch as the resumption will depend upon the general question as to a play-ground, in addition to ordinary recreation grounds or parks, the conditions of which may not be suitable for athletic sports; and, also, as it has been shown that the intervention of the Government, in order to secure proper sanitary precautions in the utilisation of this land, would be unnecessary, as the land can be drained, it would appear to devolve upon the municipal authority, rather than the State Government, to insist upon such proper precautions being taken.

The Under Secretary.

E. TWYNAM.

The Chief Surveyor's report is submitted. A previous application for resumption of this land for park purposes was refused. (See decision of 6/6/90, 7-837).—J.O'D., 13/4/91. R.H.D., 13/4/91. F.H.W., 15/4/91. There is a later paper.—W.H., 16/4/91. 91-1,227 Ind. herewith.—R.H.D., 18/4/91.

Whatever force there may be in other arguments used by the residents of Watson's Bay in advocating the extension of Camp Cove Park, there is none in that which alleges the unhealthiness of the area within the proposed addition, which, it appears from the report of the Chief Surveyor, can be readily drained, either into Watson's Bay or Camp Cove. The report of the Chief Surveyor is submitted for the consideration of the Minister.—W.H., 20/4/91.

The report of the Chief Surveyor indicates that the resumption asked for is not required in the public interest. The application must be refused.—J.N.B., 21/4/91. J. H. Want, M.P., and the Council Clerk, Woollahra, informed.—23/4/91.

No. 36.

The Under Secretary for Lands to J. H. Want, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 23 April, 1891.

With reference to the letter recently forwarded by you to this Department from the Progress Committee at Watson's Bay, applying for the resumption of certain land in extension of Camp Cove Park at that place to be appropriated to purposes of public recreation, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that, as the report obtained from the Chief Surveyor on the subject indicated, viz., the resumption asked for is not required in the public interest, the request cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per R.H.D.)

No. 37.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Woollahra.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 23 April, 1891.

With further reference to your letter of the 17th January last, forwarding copy of a petition from the residents of Watson's Bay, urging the resumption of certain land in extension of Camp Cove Park at that place, to be appropriated to purpose of public recreation, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that, as the report obtained from the Chief Surveyor on the subject indicates that the resumption asked for is not required in the public interest, the request cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per R.H.D.)

No. 38.

Mr. G. Newton and others to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Watson's Bay, 6 May, 1891.

We, the undersigned, being residents on the land applied for by adjacent land-holders and others, as an extension of the Recreation Ground at Watson's Bay, have the honor to draw your attention to the fact that we in no way desire the suggested resumption to be carried out.

We are poor fishermen who have lived in these houses many years, and worked hard in better times to make them our own. Any compensation we might receive in the event of the land being resumed, would ill repay us for the loss of our homes. The situation is very convenient for our particular calling, and we do not know of another suitable site available in the Bay.

Of course, if this suggested further reservation is for the public benefit, we must submit, being in the minority, but we would most respectfully point out our belief that many of the requisitionists for this reserve have not entirely the public welfare in view, their properties fronting the land in question, and by its dedication to the public they would be the most benefited.

Apart from the large sum that will be required (in proportion to the importance of the locality) to resume the land and fill in the swamp upon it. We submit that the further reservation is not needed, as the Recreation Ground already there, provided with a pavilion, seats, trees, &c., is seldom or ever used, being most of the time under lock and key. Besides, the locality consists of some of the best building sites in the Bay, which has not too much good land available for that purpose.

In conclusion, we would urgently request that before taking further steps towards resumption, you will cause the fullest inquiries to be made, and take the above matters into consideration.

We have, &c.,

GEORGE NEWTON,

Householder.

FREDERICK NEWTON,

WILLIAM NEWTON.

The required papers now herewith.—W.S.W. (per J.O'D.), 19/5/91. Mr. Stuart. May be informed of approval on 91-2,635 Dep. (No. 35 of Schedule).—J.O'D., 21/5/91. Writers informed.—22/5/91.

No. 39.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. G. Newton and others.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 22 May, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, protesting against the resumption of certain lands, upon which you reside, for an extension of the recreation reserve at Watson's Bay, I have the honor to inform you that it has been decided that the suggested resumption not being necessary in the public interest, be not carried out.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per R. H. D.)

No. 40.

Extract from Ms. 91-1,706, Ind.

It would be a graceful act to appoint Mr. Arthur Robertson, in place of Sir John Robertson, as a trustee for Camp Cove Reserve, Watson's Bay. Do this if you can.

J. H. WANT.

Please ask Messrs. A. W. Sladen, J. A. Murray, and J. C. Sibley (Parks 87-901), and Messrs. Shepherd, King, and Allen, M's.L.A., if they concur in the above nomination.—J.O'D., 28/5/91. Mr. Stephenson. Done.—F.A.S., 30/5/91. J.O'D., 30/5/91.

No. 41.

13

No. 41.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. A. W. Sladen and others.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 May, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that the person named in the margin has been nominated by Mr. J. H. Want, M.L.A., as a trustee of Camp Cove Reserve, Watson's Bay, in the place of the late Sir John Robertson, and to request that you will be so good as to state within fourteen days whether you are aware of any objections to the proposed appointment.

Arthur
Robertson, Esq

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary.

No. 42.

Mr. H. Murray to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Watson's Bay, 3 June, 1891.

This matter having been referred to me in Mr. Sladen's absence, as Acting Secretary, I beg to state that I have consulted Dr. Sibley on the matter, and on his behalf and my own, have much pleasure in stating that we hear with approval of Mr. Robertson's nomination.

Mr. Sladen is absent from the Colony, but I may mention that I am aware that friendly relations exist between him and the nominee.

I have, &c.,

H. MURRAY.

Submitted that Mr. Arthur Robertson be appointed a trustee of Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay, in the place of the late Sir John Robertson.—J.D., 8/6/91. R.H.D., 9/6/91, special. F.H.W., 9/6/91. For approval.—W.H., 10/6/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 10/6/91.

No. 43.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 June, 1891.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Arthur Robertson, Esquire, as a trustee (in the place of the late Sir John Robertson) of Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay.

[Ms. 91-5,344 Dep.]

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

No. 44.

The Under Secretary for Lands to J. H. Want, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 June, 1891.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the attached notice from the *Government Gazette* of this date relating to the appointment of Trustee for the land therein specified.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per J. O'D.)

[Enclosure.]

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 June, 1891.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Arthur Robertson, Esquire, as a trustee (in the place of the late Sir John Robertson, Esquire), of Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay.

[M. 91-5,344 Dep.]

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

No. 45.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. A. Robertson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 2 July, 1891.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the attached notice from the *Government Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, relating to the appointment of trustee for the land therein specified.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per J. O'D.)

[Enclosure.]

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 June, 1891.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve, of the appointment of Arthur Robertson, Esquire, as a trustee (in the place of the late Sir John Robertson) of Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay.

[Ms. 91-5,344 Dep.]

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

[Five plans.]

Sydney: George Stephen Chapman, Acting Government Printer.—1891

437—C

[2s. 6d.]

Public Parks 86.1556
D.S.O. 11th Oct '86

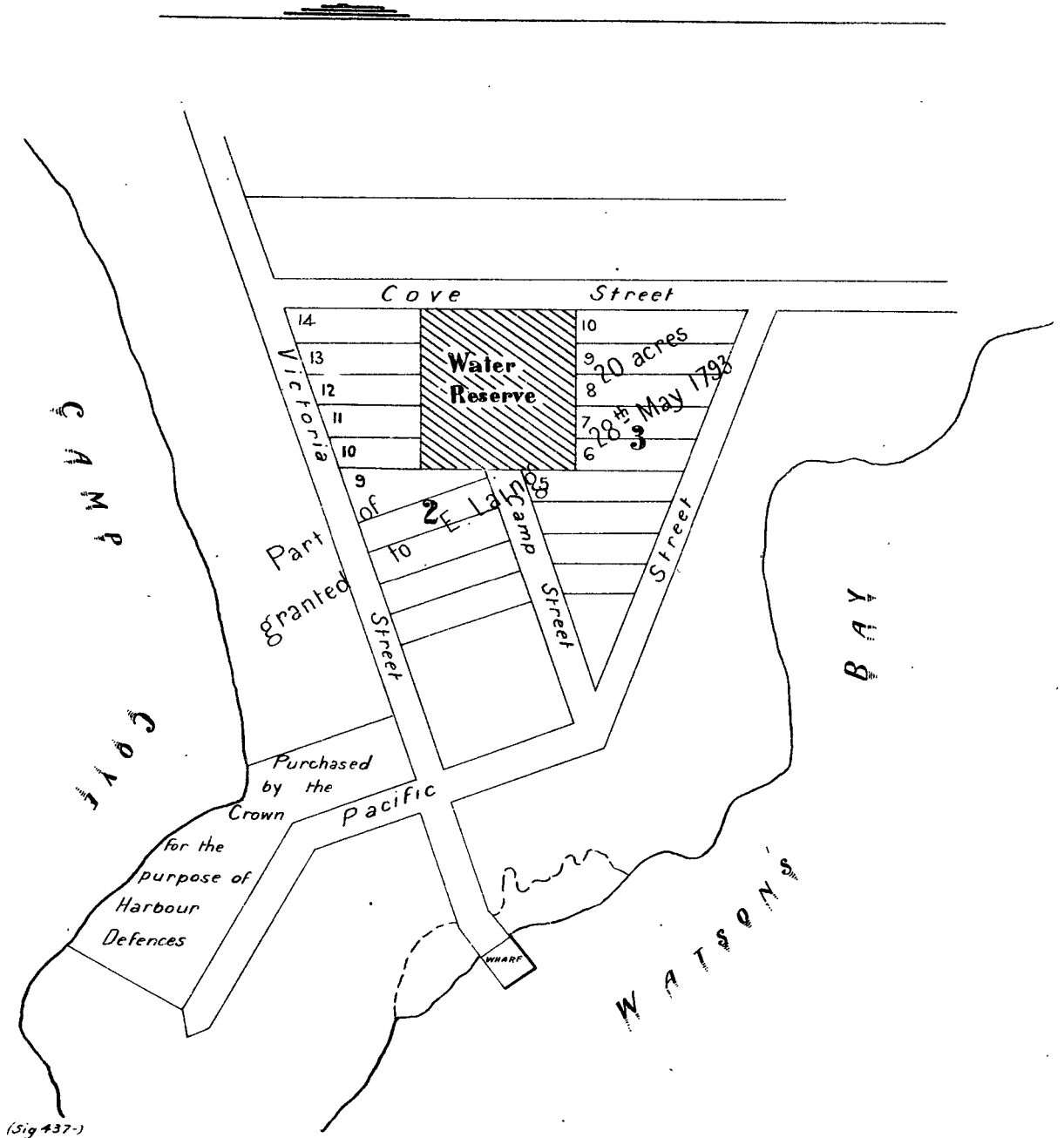
Metropolitan
Enclosure to No 2.

TRACING

showing by hatching Reserve referred to in application


Parish of Alexandria
County of Cumberland

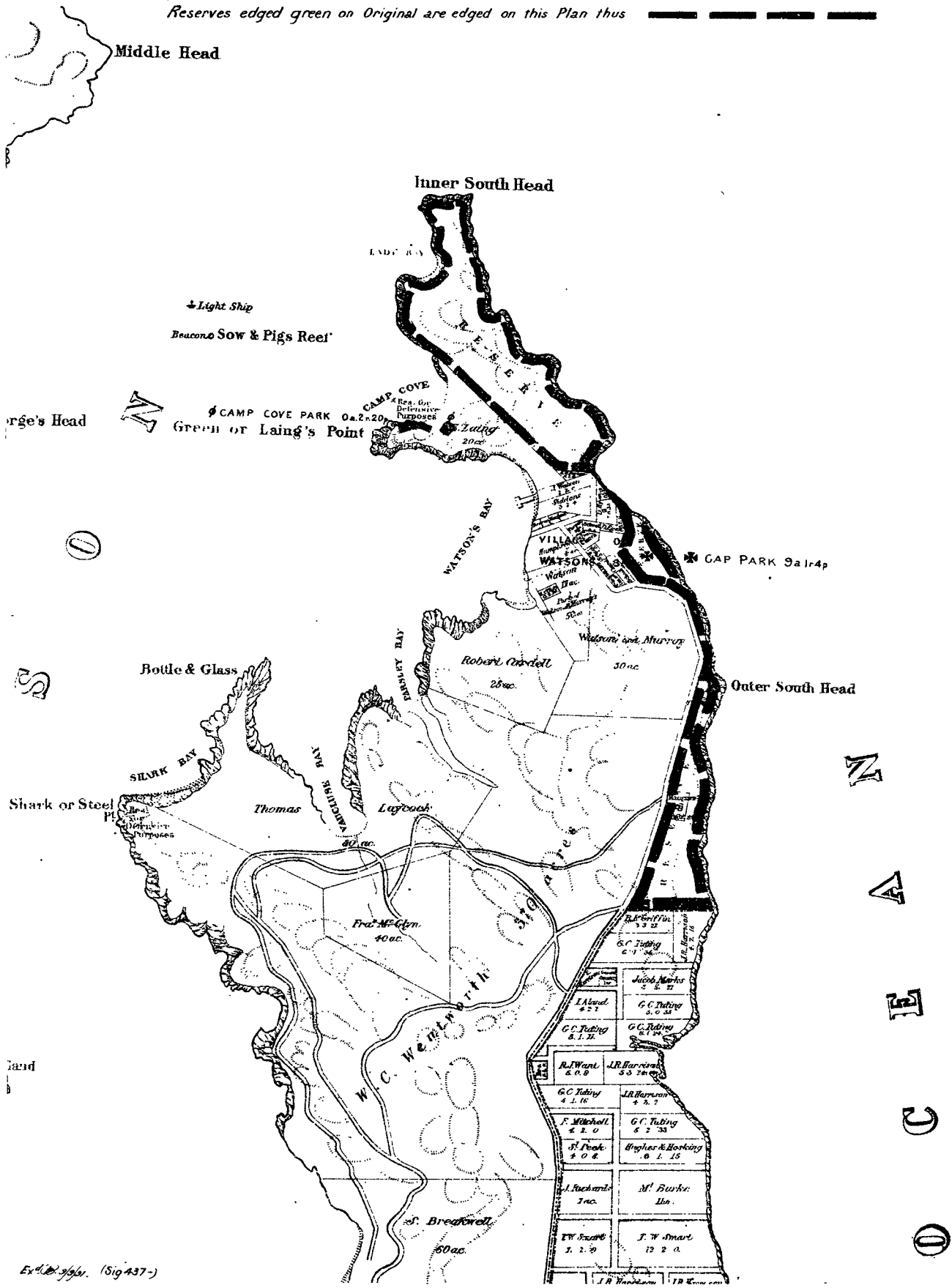
— Scale 2 chains to an inch —



Examined
5th Sept '86

NOTE

Reserves edged green on Original are edged on this Plan thus 



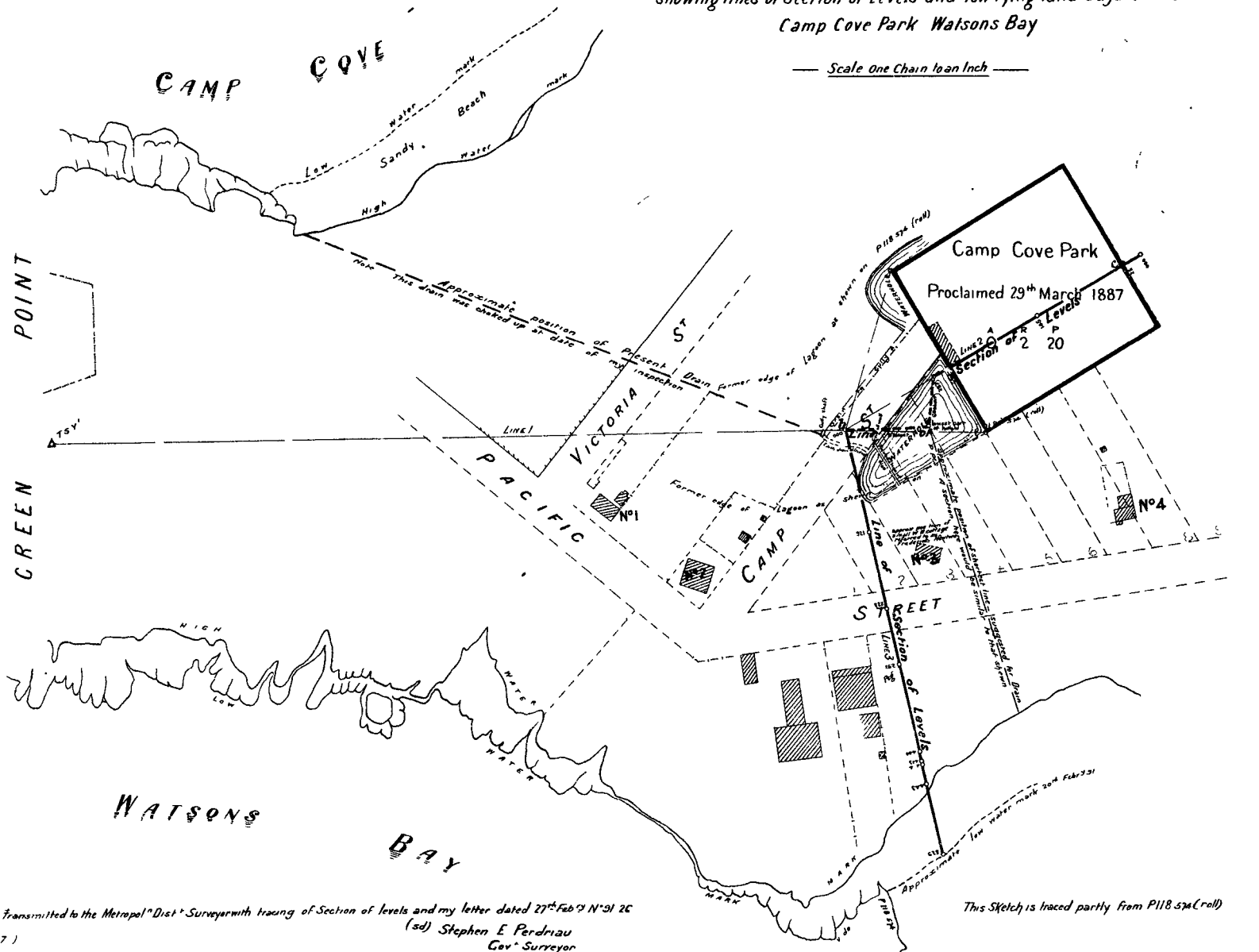
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SKETCH

Enclosure to A^o 33

showing lines of Section of Levels and low lying land adjacent to
Camp Cove Park Watsons Bay

Scale One Chain to an Inch

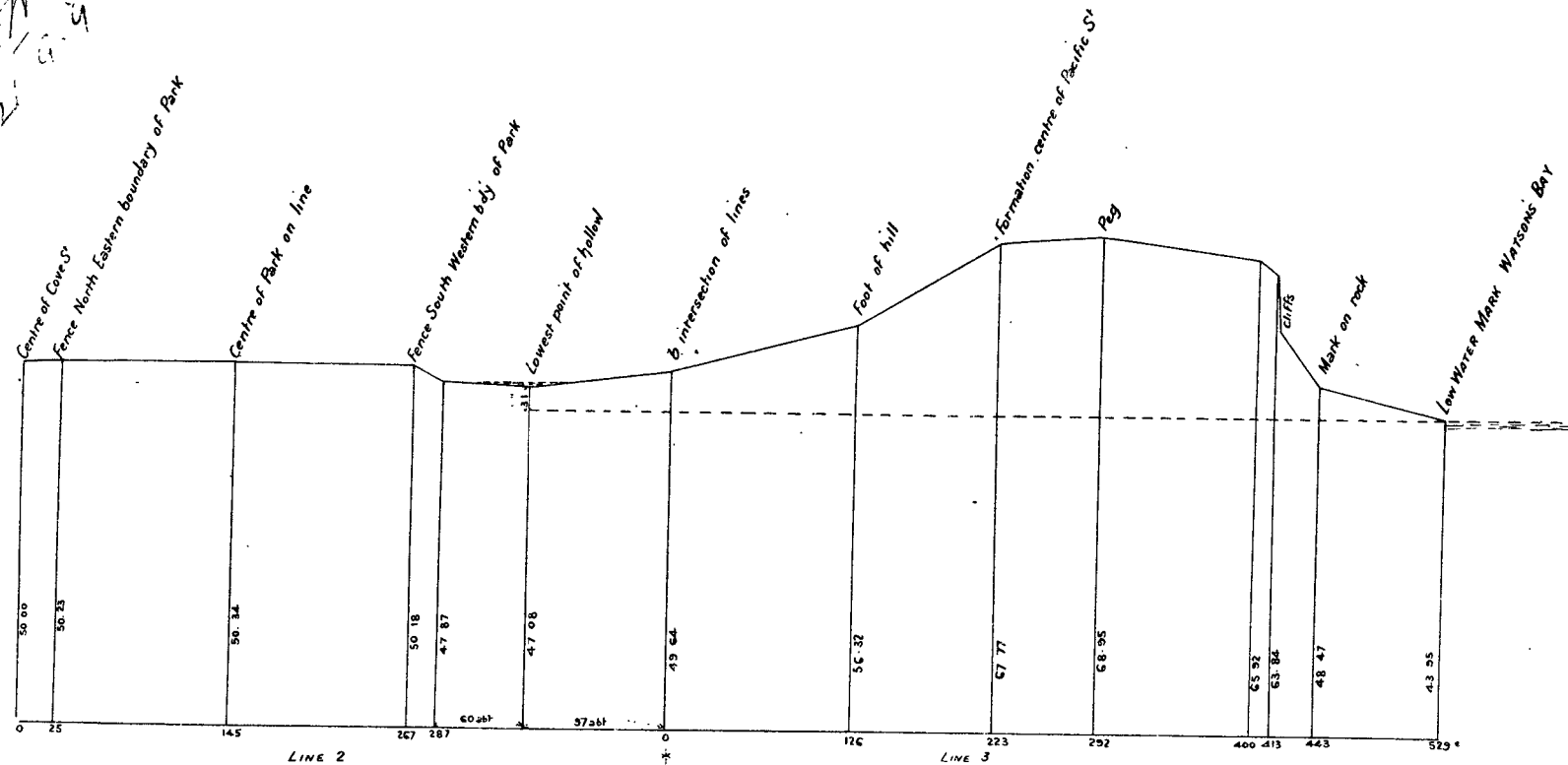


Plan transmitted to the Metropolⁿ Distⁿ Surveyor with tracing of Section of levels and my letter dated 27th Feb^y N^o 91 26
(sig 437)
(sd) Stephen E Perdrizau
Gov^r Surveyor

This Sketch is traced partly from P118 574 (roll)

[Signed] 23 Feb 79

Section of Levels through Camp Cove Park, and Waterhole to Watson's Bay



Horizontal Scale One Chain to an Inch — Vertical Scale 20 Feet to an Inch —

(Sig 437.)

Plan transmitted to the Metropolitan Dist^t Surveyor with tracing shewing low lying land adjacent to Camp Cove Park, and my letter dated 27th Feb^y N^o 31. 26

(sd) Stephen E Perdreau
Gov^t Surveyor

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Mis. 31. 236
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"A"

Enclosure to No 35



Plan

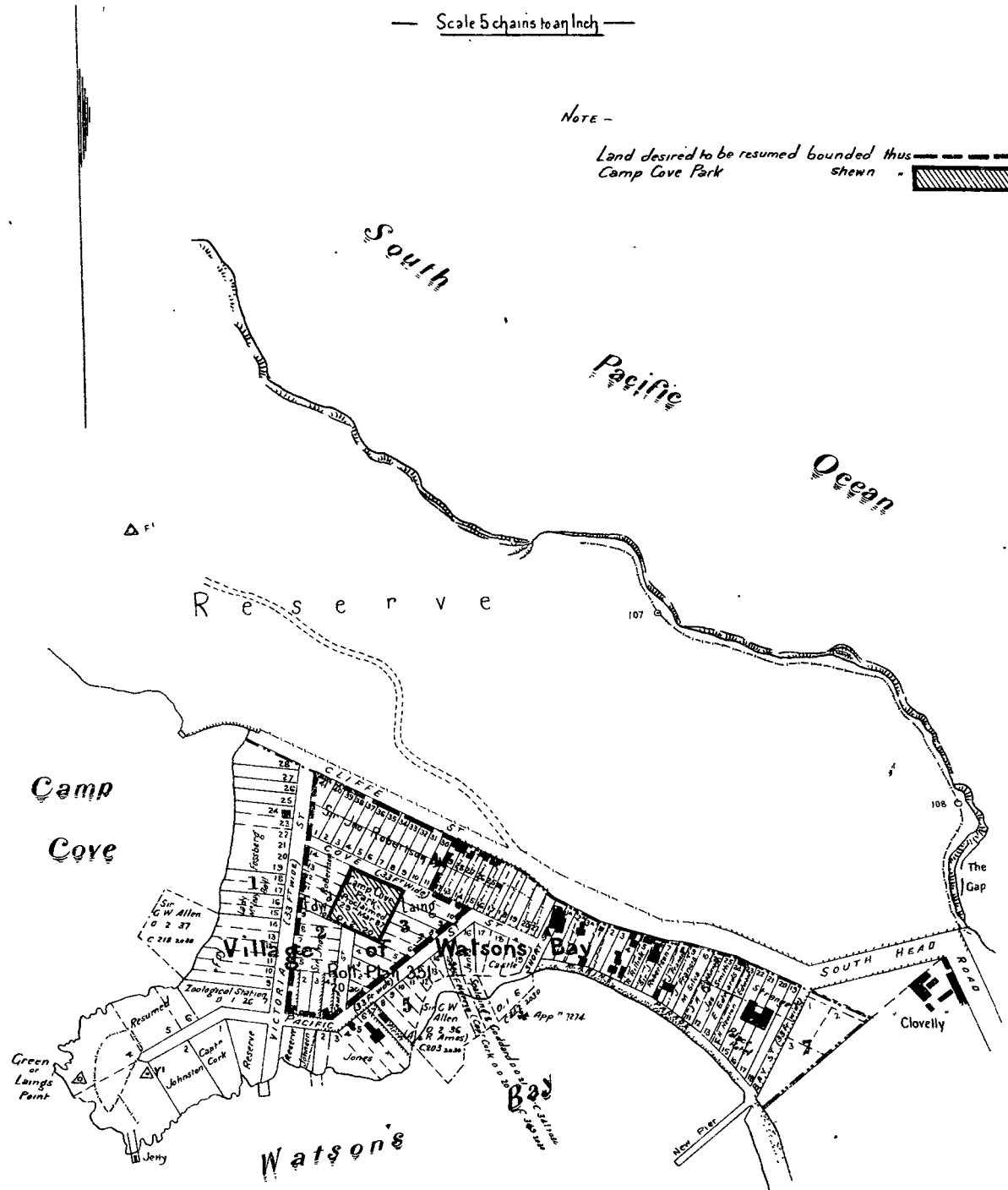
Showing the Land which the Borough Council of Woollahra desired to be resumed in extension of Camp Cove Park

WATSONS BAY

— Scale 5 chains to an Inch —

NOTE -

Land desired to be resumed bounded thus 
Camp Cove Park shown 



(Sig 437-)

Exam 189 31 Sept 91

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF CHINESE GARDENS,
RUSHCUTTERS' BAY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 December, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th August, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all reports, applications, plans, and other papers relating to the proposed resumption of the land known as the Chinese Gardens, Rushcutters' Bay, Paddington.”

(Mr. Alfred Allen, for Mr. Neild.)

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No. 1.

The Secretary, South Head Road's Trust, to The Secretary for Lands.

That a sum of money may be placed upon Estimates for resumption of land (flat), Rushcutters' Bay.

Office, Commissioners South Head Road's Trust, Pitt and Hunter Streets,

Sir,

Sydney, 14 July, 1885.

Certain matters in connection with the New South Head Road, at Rushcutters' Bay, relating to the widening of that road and the erection of a retaining wall, were before a Board meeting of the Commissioners of the South Head Road's Trust yesterday, and the extreme desirability of Government acquiring the flat lands adjacent to and on the southern side of that road was very apparent to my Board.

I have the honor, therefore, by direction of the Commissioners, to solicit that you will cause to be put upon the Estimates this year a sum of money sufficient to provide for the resumption by the Crown for public purposes of the flat land at Rushcutters' Bay, lying on the southern side of the South Head Road and eastward of the sewerage reserve.

I have, &c.,

GERARD PHILLIPS,

Secretary, South Head Road's Trust.

This matter may be referred to my honorable colleague, the Minister for Mines.—J.S.F., 19/8/85.
The Under Secretary for Mines.—C.O., B.C., 20/8/85.

No. 2.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Borough of Paddington, Council Chambers, 14 August, 1885.

I have the honor, by direction of the Mayor, to inform you that a deputation has been appointed from the Councils of Sydney, Woollahra, and Paddington, to wait upon you respecting the proposed resumption for public purposes of the land lying to the southward of the New South Head Road, near Rushcutters' Bay, and to request that you will be pleased to inform me when it will be convenient for you to receive such deputation.

I have, &c.,

GEO. E. BLACKMORE,

Council Clerk.

Submitted.—J.E., 17/8/85. F.H.W., 18/8/85. This is a matter for my honorable colleague, the Minister for Mines.—J.S.F., 19/8/85. The Under Secretary for Mines.—C.O., Department of Lands, 19/8/85.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Paddington.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 August, 1885.

With reference to your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the matter which the deputation referred to wish to bring under notice is one dealt with in the Department of Mines, and that your letter has been forwarded to the Minister in charge of same.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

No. 4.
Deputation.

[Extract from *Herald* of 22nd August, 1885.]

RUSHCUTTERS' BAY—THE CHINAMEN'S GARDENS AT RUSHCUTTERS' BAY.

THE Hon. W. J. Trickett and Mr. R. Butcher, M.L.A., next introduced to the Minister for Mines a deputation, who came to ask that a large block of low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay, and on the south side of the South Head Road, should be resumed and dedicated as a public recreation reserve. The deputation consisted of the Mayor of Sydney, Alderman Beare, Mr. M'Guanne (Mayor of Paddington), Mr. Street, Mr. Blackmore (Council Clerk for the Municipality of Paddington), and Mr. C. A. Vivian (Council Clerk, Woollahra).

Mr. Trickett said that the deputation had waited upon Mr. Abbott, with a view to bringing before him the desirableness of obtaining for the public the low-lying lands situated at Rushcutters' Bay and on the south side of South Head Road. Some four or five years ago the Government, by a Bill, resumed the land on the northern side of the road and facing the water. They had since reclaimed that land, and by doing that had really made things on the other side of the road worse than they were before. That land, as a matter of fact, was below high-water mark, and in wet weather was nothing but a swamp, and was moreover offensive. Effluvia arose from it, and it was felt that it would be a public calamity if it were built upon and used as sites for small tenements. He remembered that when Mr. Clarke, the eminent engineer, was here, he, in a report with respect to that place, said it would be a misfortune if the land were ever built upon, because it would be impossible to drain, and to include it in the system of sewerage. An open sewer ran through the land, and was lower than the sewer which was being constructed. He had had many conversations with medical gentlemen who had from time to time given consideration to that place, and they all agreed that it would be very undesirable to use it for any purpose other than a recreation reserve. The medical adviser to the Government was quite of opinion that the land should not be built upon. The deputation knew that Mr. Abbott had the well-being of the people at heart, and hoped he would be able to obtain the land for a public recreation ground. Of course they knew that funds for that particular object would have to be voted by Parliament before anything could be done, but the deputation felt confident that if the Minister for Mines obtained a report with respect to the land he would be able to realise in the fullest degree the necessity for taking some action to prevent its being used for building purposes.

It was mentioned that the land in question consisted of about 12 or 13 acres, and one member of the deputation spoke of the land being at times almost hidden by a malarious cloud, which was very prejudicial to the health of residents in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Abbott said he would get a report to see what had been done, and what was the position of matters, and would then communicate with Mr. Trickett. He knew that the land ought to be reclaimed, as well as that on the other side of the road.

The Surveyor of Public Parks for report. A plan of the land is attached hereto.—G.E.H. (for the U.S.), 28/8/85.

No. 5.

F. M. Darley, Esq., M.P., to W. J. Trickett, Esq., M.P.

My dear Mr. Trickett,

Wentworth Court, Phillip-street, 22 August, 1885.

I had hoped up to the last moment to have been able to join your deputation to the Minister for Mines, but I was detained in Court and could not get away. I have long been of opinion that in the interest of the public health it is the duty of the Government to resume the land in question, and on more than one occasion I have so expressed myself in the House. If my memory serves me, I did on one occasion table a question on the subject, and this I am prepared to do again, if by doing so would strengthen the hands of the Government in the matter.

Believe me, &c.,

FRED. M. DARLEY.

My dear Abbott,—Kindly place the enclosed with the Rushcutters' Bay papers.—W. J. TRICKETT, 22/8/85. The Honorable J. P. Abbott. Put with the papers in reference to the resumption of land at Rushcutters' Bay.—J. P. ABBOTT, 25/8/85.

No. 6.

The Surveyor of Public Parks to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Rushcutters' Bay.

Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, Sydney, 21 September, 1885.

I HAVE visited the ground which the Government is asked to acquire, viz., the low-lying flat on the south side of the New South Head Road, at the head of Rushcutters' Bay. The land already reserved for recreation purposes by 44 Vic. 22, lies on the north side of the road, and it appears from papers I have obtained from the Lands Department that it was proposed at that time to resume land on the south side as well. The matter was very fully investigated by Mr. W. Freeman, of the Surveyor-General's Department, and a detailed plan prepared, of which a tracing is herewith, marked 78-13,723, Miscellaneous, showing an area of over 30 acres as desirable to be acquired.

2. From my inspection I can state that the area indicated on the plan by green doted line is low and flat, and unsuitable from the difficulty of drainage for building purposes. There are a few weather-board buildings upon it of no great value.

3. I beg to call the Minister's attention to the 3rd paragraph in the report herewith of the deputation which waited on the Minister for Lands on 18th April, 1884, wherein it is stated that the Paddington Council would be willing to give up in exchange for this the existing recreation reserve on the other side of the Glenmore Road. This is mostly elevated land, and the area as given in the lith. map herewith of

of the Borough of Paddington, is 13 acres 2 roods. The sale of this ground would go a great way towards recouping the Government for the probable outlay which would be incurred in acquiring the other; at the same time I think it would be better to retain it if possible.

W. M. COOPER,
Surveyor of Public Parks.

Submitted.—H.W., 23/9/15. Ask Mr. Mills to favour me with a valuation of this land.—
J. P. ABBOTT, 25/9/85. Mr. Mills, for valuation.—H.W., B.C., 26/9/85.

No. 7.

The Surveyor of Public Parks to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch, 30 October, 1885.

Rushcutters' Bay—Proposed resumption south of New South Head Road.

I BEG to submit for consideration Mr. Mills' valuation of the land in question, some 30 acres in area, which he values at £30,000.

2. Until Parliament passes a further vote for the acquisition of land for parks I presume the decision of this matter must stand over, and it is possible that good rather than harm will result from the adoption of this course, as, in the event of a Public Health Bill being in the meantime passed, the land would cease to be building land, and would only be worth its value for gardens, probably only a fraction of what it is worth at present.

3. Perhaps it would be well to ascertain whether the Borough Council is still willing to give up the present recreation ground of 13½ acres adjoining, in exchange for the larger area now proposed to be acquired.

W. M. COOPER,
Surveyor of Public Parks.

Submitted.—H.W., 31/10/85. May stand over until there is money available, then submit.—
J. P. ABBOTT, 31/10/85.

[Enclosure.]

To the Under Secretary, Department of Mines, Sydney,—

Sir,

Land Sale Rooms, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney, 27 October, 1885.

1. In accordance with instructions (minuted 85-541 P), I have the honor to report that I have examined the property edged in green dotted lines on the tracing furnished to me, comprising some 30 acres in area, and being the low land lying to the south of the Rushcutters' Bay Road, which is proposed for resumption. This land is divided into two unequal portions by a former resumption for a road and sewer: the western part owned by Mr. Obed West, and leased to the Sydney Omnibus and Tram Company, and the eastern part, extending from the main road to the Glenmore Road on the south-east, is nearly all owned by the Cooper Estate; upon this there are several gardens leased to Chinamen some 20 acres at about £16 per acre per annum. There is also a small tannery and several cottages, and numerous sheds and hovels. There are two dairies, of 36 cows in all, feeding on the swamp, and drinking the water. When I visited the place, the stench from the excrement and urine and sewerage water was almost unbearable. The greater portion of this area is totally unfit for residences of any class, but in the absence of any law or regulation to the contrary, if cut up, it would certainly find buyers who would speculate upon the chance of its being filled up with refuse in the course of years.

2. Such being the case, I estimate that the cost of resumption and covering claims for disturbance and damage would require about thirty thousand pounds (£30,000).

3. If a Health Bill were passed not allowing dwellings to be erected in such unhealthy places, the value of this property would be very considerably reduced.

4. The 13 acres 2 roods of recreation reserve offered by the Paddington Council towards paying for the proposed resumption would realise by sub-division sale about one-half of the cost (say £15,000).

I have, &c.,

J. Y. MILLS,

Government Valuator.

The Surveyor of Parks, 28/10/85.

Report herewith.—W.M.C.

Under Secretary for Mines, 30/10/85.

No. 8.

Notice of Motion by Mr. Nield, M.P.

Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

2. MR. NIELD to move, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, in the interests of the public health, that the low-lying ground on the south side of the South Head New Road, Rushcutters' Bay, should be resumed by the Government.

No. 9.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Council Chambers, Borough of Paddington, 20 July, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that at a public meeting held at the Town Hall, Paddington, last night, a deputation was appointed to wait upon you respecting the desirability of immediate steps being taken to resume the low-lying flats and Chinamen's gardens situated to the south of New South Head Road, near Rushcutters' Bay.

I shall be glad, therefore, if you will kindly inform me when it will be convenient for you to receive such deputation.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BLACKMORE,

Council Clerk.

The Minister for Mines has, I think, no power to resume land for any purpose other than for Public Parks or ground for public recreation, or places for bathing, and unless it is desired that the land be resumed for one of these purposes it would perhaps be advisable for the deputation to wait upon the Minister for Public Works.—H.W., 27/7/86.

Perhaps it would be better for me to meet the deputation, say on Thursday week, I want to try and get some information from them.—J. FLETCHER, 28/7/86. Council Clerk informed by telegram, 3/8/86.

No. 10.
Deputation.

Deputation on Friday the 6th August, 1886, at 12:30 o'clock, p.m., asked for by W. J. Trickett, Esq., M.P.
Subject :—To urge the resumption of certain low-lying lands near Rushcutters' Bay.

10 August, 1886.
MINISTER'S decision.—The Parliamentary Draftsman may be instructed to prepare a Bill to deal with lands such as that at Rushcutters' Bay, referred to by the deputation. The Bill should provide that when any land is upon the report of the Government Medical Officer, or otherwise, found to be unfit for human habitation, the Governor or the Municipal Council may prohibit the erection of buildings upon such land or the use of buildings already erected thereon.

Submitted,—H. WOOD.

Approved.—J.F., 10/8/86. The Secretary to the Attorney-General.—H.W., B.C., 11/10/86.
The Parliamentary Draftsman.—W.W.S., B.C., 12/8/86.

No. 11.

Question and Answer, 10th August, 1886.

Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

11. LOW-LYING LAND AT RUSHCUTTERS' BAY.—MR. TRICKETT asked THE MINISTER FOR MINES :—Referring to the answer given by him to a deputation on Friday, respecting the proposed resumption by the Government of certain lands at Rushcutters' Bay, is it the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill this Session to prevent such land being built on or used in such a way as to prejudicially affect the health of the locality.
MR. FLETCHER answered a Bill on the subject, dealing with all such lands throughout the Colony, is now being prepared.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Secretary to the Attorney-General.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 1 March, 1887.

I have the honor to request that you will favour me by returning to this office papers (86-1,257 Parks), respecting the resumption of certain low-lying land near Rushcutters' Bay, for a public park, forwarded to you under B.C. of 11th August last.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

The papers required are herewith forwarded to the Under Secretary for Mines.—W. W. STEPHEN, B.C., 3/3/87.

No. 13.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Council Chambers, Paddington, 15 March, 1887.

I have the honor, by direction of the Mayor, to inform you that a deputation has been appointed from this Council to wait upon you respecting the necessity of the Government resuming the Chinamen's gardens and low-lying land near Rushcutters' Bay.

Will you please inform me, therefore, when it will be convenient for you to receive such deputation.

I have, &c.,

GEO. E. BLACKMORE,

Council Clerk.

Friday, 25th, 11:30.—F.A., 16/3/87.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Council Clerk, Paddington.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 16 March, 1887.

In reply to your letter of 15th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Minister for Mines will receive a deputation from the Paddington Municipal Council, respecting the proposed resumption of the Chinamen's gardens and low-lying land near Rushcutters' Bay, on Friday, 25th idem, at half-past eleven o'clock.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 15.

Deputation.

Deputation on Friday, 25th March, 1887, at 11:30 o'clock, a.m.

ASKED for by the Mayor of Paddington.

Present :—Messrs. Neild, Allen, M's.P., the Mayor of Paddington, Aldermen Brown, Helmrich, Davidson, M'Namee, Mr. Blackmore, Council Clerk.

Subject :—Respecting the resuming of the Chinamen's gardens near Rushcutters' Bay, the immediate object being, if possible, to stop the sale pending legislation. Mr. Neild states Mr. Burns and Mr. Clarke spoke in favour of action being taken, when a motion was before the House.

No. 16.

The Surveyor of Public Parks to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Land at Lacrozia, Rushcutters' Bay.

Department of Mines, Public Parks Branch,

Sydney, 2 April, 1887.

THE bulk of the low-lying land at the south of the New South Head Road is the property of Mrs. Booth, whose attorney is Mr. James R. Hill, 35, Bent-street, and whose agent is Mr. Raine, of Raine and Horne, Temple Court, King-street. Mr. Raine informs me that the great bulk of the land is let on short leases, and that none of the land has as yet been leased for a term of years, but that three small pieces fronting the Glenmore Road are open to be leased for fifty years to anyone who chooses to take them up. They occupy approximately the position shown hereunder.* The two end pieces are mostly on higher ground, and practically, therefore, it may be considered that, so far as this estate is concerned, there is only one piece of the low land that is likely to be leased for a long term, and of course for a short time it would be worth no one's while to build. The size of this piece I am unable, in the absence of an important tracing, which is unfortunately missing from the papers, to state, but it is not large.

2. I cannot learn that any part of the low ground which does not belong to Mrs. Booth is likely to be leased or sold.

The imminence of the danger of additional land unfit for human habitation being sold in building lots, and built upon, renders advisable, I submit, the adoption of one of two courses, viz., either to pass a short Act of one or two clauses in the present session of Parliament, providing (say) that the Governor may, upon the advice of the Board of Health, or other competent authority, declare certain areas to be unfit for human habitation, and take the necessary steps to prevent building or dwelling thereon, or to adopt the recommendation contained in paragraph 11 of the Report of the Medical Adviser to the Government, dated 15th July, 1886, viz., to obtain the opinion of the Crown Law officers whether, in the present state of the law, any effectual step can be taken, by way of injunction or otherwise, to prevent building upon a situation which must be injurious to the health of persons residing therein.

W. M. COOPER,

Surveyor of Public Parks.

Submitted.—H. Wood, 2/4/87. The second course should be taken, and the opinion of the Attorney-General be gained.—F. ABIGAIL, 4/4/87.

Minute of submission may be drawn up for Minister's signature, and forwarded to the Crown Solicitor, accompanied by extract of paragraph 9 from Medical Adviser's Report, paragraph 86, 1,150. Minute herewith.—W.M.C., 6/4/87.

No. 17.

Office Memorandum.

Rushcutters' Bay resumptions, &c.

28 June, 1887.

IT was the intention of Mr. Farnell, when Secretary for Lands, to deal with these papers as soon as he possibly could find time to do so, but before any such favourable opportunity arose the Ministry was reconstructed, and he ceased to be Secretary for Lands.

As the public parks are now under the control of the Mines Department, it is submitted that these papers should be transmitted to that Department for any action that may seem desirable.

F.H.W.

S.F. Approved.—T.G., 4/7/87.

The Under Secretary for Mines.—R.H.D. (for the Under Secretary), B.C., Lands, 6/7/87.

No. 18.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Borough of Paddington Council Chambers, 28 November, 1887.

I have the honor to inform you that a deputation has been appointed, representing the Municipal Councils of Woollahra and Paddington, to wait upon you respecting the necessity of resuming the Chinamen's gardens and low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay for the purpose of a public park.

Will you please inform me, therefore, when it will be convenient for you to receive such deputation.

I have, &c.,

GEO. BLACKMORE,

Council Clerk.

Urgent. This asks for a time to be named for deputation to wait upon the Minister.—R.H.D., 29/11/87. Tuesday next, at 11 a.m.—C.O., 30/11/87. Mr. O'Dwyer,—Special. Submitted for instructions. The deputation saw the Minister. *Vide* extracts at back hereof.—R.H.D., 8/12/87. Chief Clerk.—S.F.

I saw the deputations, and informed them that, admitting the desirability in the interests of public health of making the resumption, in view of the very high prices demanded by the owners for small areas in this locality, and of the present state of the public finances, I would not hold out any hope of the Government undertaking the responsibility of the resumption at the present time.

I suggested, however, that the Borough Councils interested should take steps to ascertain what price the owners would be willing to accept for the area in question.—T.G., 23/12/87.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

[Extract from *Daily Telegraph*, 7th December, 1887.]

THE CHINESE QUARTERS AT PADDINGTON—PROPOSAL TO REMOVE THEM.

A DEPUTATION composed of municipal representatives of the inhabitants of Paddington waited upon the Minister for Lands yesterday morning, to complain of the nuisance arising from the Chinese quarters situated on the northern side of the South Head Road, in the immediate vicinity of Rushcutters' Bay, and to ask that they should be removed, and the whole of the low-lying land of this locality should be resumed. Several members of the deputation addressed the Minister on the subject. They stated that this grave danger to the health of the residents of the surrounding neighbourhood had been long admitted by the municipal authorities, who had done all in their power for the abatement of the nuisance, but from the want of power they had been unable to cope with it. They found that they could not prevent the land being used for the purpose of Chinese gardening; they could not compel the owners to improve it so that it could be drained, nor had they any means of preventing the erection of habitations on the land. Already a large area of land, too low to be drained by the Bondi sewer, had been built upon. The connections with the main metropolitan sewer, not having yet been made, this low ground was a receptacle for the sewerage of the higher ground surrounding it, and now the Municipality of Paddington was threatened with litigation for allowing sewerage to accumulate on the lower ground. One action for £10,000 damages had been commenced, and others were threatened. The members of the Paddington Council found themselves powerless in the matter. They now asked the Government to take it in hand, and abate the evil by removing the Chinese quarters, and resuming the whole of the low-lying lands in this locality. One member of the deputation stated that in many respects Chinese gardens had been the means of diminishing the danger to public health, and their gardens certainly improved the appearance of the place; but it still remained a huge sewerage receptacle, the stench of which in the summer months was an abomination. It was also pointed out that much of the land was 13 feet to 15 feet below the level of the Bondi sewer, so that its drainage by the metropolitan sewerage system was impossible. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that the land should be resumed, and raised to allow its being properly drained. For years past the question, "Are you in favour of the resumption of the Chinese gardens?" had been submitted to Parliamentary and aldermanic candidates. All had replied in the affirmative. The matter had frequently been referred to in Parliament, as well as discussed no end of times in the Paddington and Woollahra Councils; yet the residents of these boroughs found that the evil had been allowed to increase, and was greater to-day than it ever had been. If the Government would deal with this subject at once they would earn the gratitude of the people of those two municipalities.

Mr. Garrett, in reply, said as they were aware this was not a favourable time for them to come asking for the expenditure of a large sum of money, and there was no doubt that the carrying out of their request would involve very considerable expenditure, as the people they would have to deal with in this matter would, he feared, be found very exacting when asked to part with their lands, low-lying though they were. He was fully aware that a public nuisance existed at this locality. In 1875, when in office, he, as Minister for Lands, took steps for the reclamation of the land on the northern side of the road; so they might know that he was fully acquainted with the place and the extent of the evil they complained of. He was not prepared to make any definite promise that the Government would immediately undertake the resumption of these low-lying lands, but he would promise that the subject should not escape his attention. He would call for all the papers on the subject, would make an inquiry as to the probable expenditure the resumption would involve, find out how it could be best carried out, and then place the whole subject before his colleagues. More than that he could not say at present. He regretted that they or the Government had no power to prevent the erection of houses on lands so low that they could not be drained by the metropolitan sewerage system. That was evidently a mistake, and some steps should be taken to prevent the continuance of the evil. As to the Borough of Paddington being threatened with actions for allowing the drainage of the high grounds to flow on to private lands occupying lower levels, he would point out that this nuisance would be removed as soon as they completed the connections with the main sewer. That, at any rate, would be the means of draining all lands above the level of the sewer itself. He would advise them to communicate with the Works Department on this matter. It was the duty of his department to resume the land only, and for the Works Department to carry out the improvements required for its drainage or other purposes.

[Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald*, 7th December, 1887.]

DEPUTATION—LOW-LYING LAND AT RUSHCUTTERS' BAY.

YESTERDAY, a deputation representing the Paddington Municipal Council, and consisting of Aldermen Brown, Scott, Harper, George, Davidson, and Messrs. Dillon and Blackmore (Council Clerk), waited upon the Minister for Lands (Honorable T. Garrett) for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of resuming the Chinamen's gardens, and other low-lying land contiguous thereto, situated at Rushcutters' Bay. In their addresses to the Minister, the members of the deputation pointed out that a portion of the land in question had been recently surveyed and cut up into building blocks. It was urged that for sanitary reasons the land was not fit to be built upon. The people of the eastern suburbs were anxious that the land should be resumed and set apart as a recreation ground, and it was stated that if buildings were erected thereon the place must become a fever bed and a danger to the inhabitants of the municipality. It might be stated, said one member of the deputation, that as the city had the Centennial Park, it would not be necessary to form another recreation ground at the bog, but the piece of land they wished to have resumed was a considerable distance from the new park. Another member said the stench arising from the Chinamen's gardens and the low-lying lands generally was almost unbearable, and was a grievous nuisance to the people of Paddington and Woollahra. He regretted that the Woollahra portion of the deputation had not attended with the others for the purpose of representing the state of affairs to the Minister. Allusion was also made to the difficulty experienced by the Paddington Council in carrying off their sewage, and it was stated that an action for a large sum was pending against the municipal authorities for allowing sewage to run through land adjoining that sought to be resumed.

Mr. Garrett said he had not had time to look into the papers concerning the matter since his accession to office. He would, however, give the question his early attention and consideration. As they were aware, the present was not a favourable time for the Government to enter into anything that involved large expenditure. The people whom the Government had to deal with in this matter were very exacting, and they would have every penny the property was worth to them; therefore the Government would have to take into consideration the fact that the resumption of the land would involve a large expenditure. There could be no doubt whatever that the place was a nuisance and an eyesore. He could make no definite promise to do anything in the way of resuming the land on the south side of the road. He believed it was necessary to do it, but it would have to be done in a careful way. He would go through the papers shortly, and would bring the matter before the Government with the view of something definite being accomplished. He advised the deputation to see the Works authorities with reference to the sewage question.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Paddington.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 November, 1887.

Referring to your letter of the 28th instant, inquiring when it will be convenient to receive a deputation, representing the Municipal Councils of Woollahra and Paddington, respecting the necessity of resuming the Chinamen's gardens and low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay for the purpose of a public park, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands will receive the deputation referred to on Tuesday, the 6th proximo, at 11 o'clock.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON,
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 20.

No. 20.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Borough of Paddington, Council Chambers, 11 April, 1888.
Referring to the deputation which waited upon you on the 6th December, 1887, from this Council respecting the necessity of resuming the Chinamen's gardens and low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay for the purpose of a public park, I have the honor, by direction of the Mayor, to request that you will please inform me whether any steps have yet been taken to carry out the proposed resumption of this land.

I have, &c.,
GEO. BLACKMORE,
Council Clerk.

The deputation was informed that, while the desirableness of the proposed resumption was admitted, the high price asked for land in the locality and the low state of public finance would not then permit the Government to proceed with the resumption. It was also suggested that the Borough Councils interested should in the meantime ascertain what price owners would be willing to accept. No information has yet been received as to whether the suggestion was acted upon, and no further steps in the matter have been taken by this Department. The Minister also promised (so the printed report says) to look through the papers (*see extract on Miscellaneous, 87-15,136*).—R.H.D., 5/5/88.

Submitted.—F.H.W., S.F.

Inform that it is out of the question under present financial circumstances of the country to venture upon such a vast undertaking as that proposed. Further remind writer that the Council has not taken steps to ascertain the price owners would accept for the land.—T.G., 11/5/88.

No. 21.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Paddington.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 16 May, 1888.
With reference to your letter of the 11th ultimo, asking whether any steps had been taken in regard to your Council's request that the Government should resume the Chinamen's gardens and low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay for the purpose of a public park, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that it is out of the question, in the present financial state of the Colony, to venture upon such a vast undertaking as that proposed. I am also to remind you that apparently your Council has not taken steps to ascertain the prices the owners would accept for the lands.

I have, &c.,
F. H. WILSON
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 22.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Borough of Paddington, Council Chambers, 31 May, 1888.
I have the honor, by direction of the Mayor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (Ms. 88-4,162) of the 16th instant, regarding the proposal to resume the Chinamen's gardens and low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay, for the purposes of a public park.

In reply thereto, I have to inform you that the trustees have informed the Mayor of this Borough that they are not disposed to name the price required for the land proposed to be resumed, but they would be quite willing to consider any overtures that the Government will make in the matter.

I have, &c.,
GEO. BLACKMORE,
Council Clerk.

The Borough Council of Paddington have intimated that owners of the low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay, which the Council are urging the Department to resume, are not disposed to name the price they will accept for the land. As the Minister has decided that it is impossible to carry out the resumption in the present financial condition of the Colony (*see 88-4,162*), there is, perhaps, no need for further action at present.—A.H.S., 13/6/88. Mr. De Low.

No further action. It is for the vendors, or those acting for them, or interested in the purchase, to say what is wanted for the land. It is not for the Government to be both buyer and seller in a transaction of this kind. Put the papers away.—R.H.D., 14/6/88.

No. 23.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Borough of Paddington, Council Chambers, 4 April, 1889.
I have the honor to inform you that a deputation has been appointed from this Council to wait upon you respecting the necessity of resuming the Chinamen's gardens, Rushcutters' Bay, for the purpose of a public park.

Will you please inform me, therefore, when it will be convenient for you to receive such deputation.

I have, &c.,
GEO. BLACKMORE.

Submitted.—R.H.D., 6/4/89. 11:30 a.m. on Friday next. Inform.—J.N.B., 8/4/89.

No. 24.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Paddington.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 8 April, 1889.

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, asking when it will be convenient for the Secretary for Lands to receive a deputation from your Council relative to the necessity of resuming the Chinamen's gardens, Rushcutters' Bay, for the purpose of a public park, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruncker to inform you that he will see such deputation on Friday next at 11.30 a.m.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CAPPER

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 25.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Borough of Paddington, Council Chambers, 29 May, 1889.

Regarding the deputation appointed to wait upon the Secretary for Lands relative to the necessity of resuming the Chinamen's gardens, Rushcutters' Bay, for the purpose of a public park, I am directed to ask when it will be convenient for the deputation to be received, the former appointment for an interview having fallen through, owing to the illness of the Secretary for Lands.

I have, &c.,

GEO. BLACKMORE,

Council Clerk.

This asks the Minister to receive a deputation. I may say that on the 21st instant the Minister for Works borrowed the papers specially.—R.H.D., 31/5/89. The Under Secretary. Submitted as to the deputation.—S.F., 6/6/89. Appoint Friday, 14th instant, 11 a.m.—J.N.B., 7/6/89.

No. 26.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Paddington.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 10 June, 1889.

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, asking when the Secretary for Lands will be prepared to receive a deputation from your Council relative to the necessity for resuming the Chinamen's gardens, Rushcutters' Bay, for the purpose of a public park, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Secretary Bruncker will see the deputation on Friday, the 14th instant, at 11 a.m.

I have, &c.,

H. CURRY

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 27.

Office Memorandum.

DEPUTATION, introduced by Messrs. Want, Allen, and Street, M's.P., from Municipal Council of Paddington, urging the resumption of the Chinamen's gardens, Rushcutters' Bay, for the purposes of a public park.

The deputation said that they came to urge the resumption of the Chinamen's gardens, Rushcutters' Bay, for a public park. It was not so much that they wanted the land at present, but it was in a deplorable condition, being occupied by Chinese, who block up the water-courses, and in wet weather the area was a regular lake, which, with the drainage from part of the borough into it, became a regular seed-plot of malaria. Such low-lying lands should not be allowed to be built upon, as the tenements would be very objectionable from a sanitary point of view, and moreover, it was a bed of shifting sand underneath, which would be very unsafe to build on. When Mr. Farnell was in office, a deputation had waited upon him, pointing out that the owners were attempting to cut up and sell this land, and he, Mr. Farnell, had taken a favourable view of the deputation's desires, and had plans prepared with a view to resuming the area, and would doubtless have carried out the work had he remained in office.

Apparently the only objections to the scheme, when urged by previous deputations, had been that the Cooper family asked an excessive price for the land, this was erroneous, as Mr. Hill, the representative of the Cooper family, had been interviewed, and had stated that no offer had been made them, and they were prepared to accept a reasonable figure.

There was a large population round this locality, and a rapidly increasing one, and in their interest the matter demanded immediate attention, they required a park, as many of them were unable to get to Rushcutters' Bay Park, except round by a long road, it being impossible to pass this other place in bad weather, &c.

One member of the deputation (Mr. Dillon) said that recently in parts there had been 8 feet of water, and he would be afraid to say how much mud on parts of this land.

The Chinamen had blocked up the natural water-courses, and the land was consequently flooded; in the late heavy rains it was only by chance that a hut, and perhaps twenty or twenty-four Chinamen in it, had not been washed out into the Bay. The place was dangerous, and he had often left his work, when employed in the vicinity, to see children going to school, &c., safely across it. He would urge its being reclaimed.

The deputation thought about £10,000 to £12,000 would do the whole thing.

The Minister, Mr. Bruncker, in reply, said he fully recognised that it was the primary duty of the Government to do all in their power to keep good the health of the people. In regard to that particular application, he knew immediate action should be taken especially in view of the rapidly increasing growth of population in the locality. He could not, however, see that the whole of the evil complained of could be remedied by action taken by the Lands Department. As a matter of fact the whole question was without his province. What was most necessary for the preservation of the public health was action by the Works, and not by the Lands Department. From the remarks of Mr. Dillon, it was quite clear that

there was something more than the resumption of the land required. Before taking any action in the way of resuming the land, he felt it would be necessary to hold a conference with the Minister for Works to ascertain what could best be done in the public interest.

Mr. Want suggested that the land might be first resumed, and subsequently the Works Department could decide on the best course of action to follow.

Mr. Brunker maintained that the better course would be for him to confer with the Works Department. He would lose no time in doing so, and his object would be to meet with the wishes of the deputation as far as practicable.

WALTER D. BINGLE.

The papers borrowed by Lands Department, 15/3/90, are now returned to Department of Public Works being required by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers in connection with his proposed report on the matter.—R.H.D. (for the Under Secretary), 21/3/90.

B.C. Lands.—The Under Secretary for Public Works. Urgent. Mr. Darley.—D.C.M'L. (for the Under Secretary), B.C., 22/3/90.

No. 28. Deputation.

[Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald*, of 15th June, 1889.]

RESUMPTION OF LAND NEAR RUSHCUTTERS' BAY.

YESTERDAY morning a deputation waited on the Minister for Lands, and asked that certain land known as the Chinamen's gardens, and other low-lying lands contiguous thereto, situate at Rushcutters' Bay, be resumed by the Government for the purposes of a public park.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. J. H. Want, M.L.A., and amongst the others present were Messrs. Alfred Allen, R. J. King, and J. R. Street, M's.L.A.

It was pointed out by Mr. Want that at present the land in question was occupied by a number of Chinamen who had so banked up the outlets that after every shower of rain, the whole area was of a lake like appearance. As the time went on, the condition of the land became worse and worse.

It was understood that the Sir Daniel Cooper family had formerly asked an enormous price for the area in question, but he understood that recently the Mayor of Paddington had interviewed the representatives of that family who had expressed their willingness to accept a fair and reasonable amount.

Mr. Alfred Allen described the land as a hotbed of malaria, which, for the sake of the health of both Woollahra and Paddington, should be resumed.

Messrs. Street and King, M's.L.A., and Mr. Dillon also supported the application.

Mr. Brunker, in reply, said he fully recognised that it was the primary duty of the Government to do all in their power to keep good the health of the people. In regard to that particular application, he knew immediate action should be taken, especially in view of the rapidly increasing growth of population in the locality. He could not, however, see that the whole of the evil complained of could be remedied by action taken by the Lands Department. As a matter of fact the whole question was without his province. What was most necessary for the preservation of the public health, was action by the Works, and not by the Lands Department. From the remarks of Mr. Dillon, it was quite clear that there was something more than the resumption of the land required. Before taking any action in the way of resuming the land, he felt it would be necessary to hold a conference with the Minister for Works to ascertain what could best be done in the public interest.

Mr. Want suggested that the land might be first resumed, and subsequently the Works Department could decide on the best course of action to follow.

Mr. Brunker maintained that the better course would be for him to confer with the Works Department. He would lose no time in doing so, and his object would be to meet with the wishes of the deputation as far as practicable.

No. 29. Deputation.

[Extract from *Daily Telegraph*, 15th June, 1889.]

DEPUTATIONS—RECLAMATION OF LAND AT RUSHCUTTERS' BAY.

MESSRS. Want, Allen, and Street, M's.P., yesterday morning introduced to the Minister for Lands a deputation, consisting of the Mayor, aldermen, and several of the residents of Paddington, who desired that a portion of land situated at Rushcutters' Bay should be reclaimed by the Government and converted into a public park.

The deputation pointed out that their reason for asking such a concession was not so much because they wanted the land, but because of its deplorably filthy condition at the present time. A number of tenements upon this land were occupied by Chinamen, and after very heavy rains it presented more the appearance of a vast lake than anything else. If some steps were not taken fevers must become prevalent, and they thought they should try to protect the people by asking for its reclamation, so that the present nuisance might be abated. Woollahra and Waverly, as well as the city, were equally concerned in this matter in making an effort to prevent this land from being sold. The land, which had an area of about 14 acres, would, from its natural position, be suitable for a recreation reserve. At any rate, it would be absolutely imperative to have the evil remedied, as the Chinamen had stopped the water from making its escape, and after rain large quantities of matter were allowed to fester in the sun. A deputation had before waited upon the Minister anent this matter, and the only objection then appeared to be that the Cooper family, who owned the land, had asked an enormous sum for it. This impression was erroneous, as the present owners had signified their willingness to accept a reasonable amount for it. Mr. Farnell, when in office, had had plans prepared for the resumption of the whole of this land, and had he remained in office no doubt his scheme would have been carried out. The foundation of the land was a bed of shifting sand, which rendered it perfectly unsafe for building upon.

Mr. Brunker, in reply, said that he recognised the force of what the deputation had said, that the primary duty of the Government was to do that which it considered best to conserve the health of the people (hear, hear), and he knew from personal experience, as well as from the representations which had been

been made by that deputation, that it was necessary some steps should be taken with a view to the protection of the rapidly increasing growth of the municipality. He did not think, however, that the question came within his province, so far as making the necessary alterations on the land. That portion of the work belonged to the Works Department, because it was quite clear that something more than resumption was required from the statements which had been made. Before taking any action he should like to confer with the Minister for Works, and he could assure them no time would be lost in dealing with the matter.

No. 30.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Borough of Paddington, Council Chambers, 31 December, 1889.

I have the honor, by direction of the Mayor, to inform you that the Board of Health has forwarded a report to this Council by the Chief Medical Inspector with regard to the sanitary condition of the Chinamen's gardens and Begg Estate, Rushcutters' Bay, in which it is stated that the whole area is unfit for building purposes, and that it would be almost impracticable to properly drain the same.

This Council fully endorses the statement made in the report, and trusts that the Government will favourably consider the advisability of the land being resumed forthwith.

I have, &c.,
G. E. BLACKMORE,
Council Clerk.

Reference may be made to Works Department as to what is being done in the matter, and the Council Clerk informed of the action taken.—R.H.D. (*pro* Under Secretary), B.C., Department of Lands, 4/1/90. The Under Secretary for Public Works.

No. 31.

Office Memorandum.

Rushcutters' Bay—Proposed resumption of low-lying lands.

LANDS Papers 89-8,583 Ms. are herewith.

An extensive survey in connection with the matter is now being made by Works Department, and the erection of a stone dyke wall is about to be proceeded with, £2,000 having been voted for that purpose on estimates for 1890.

J. O'D.,
8/3/90.

Department of Public Works may be asked what action has been taken in respect of the proposed resumption and drainage of low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay.—W.H., 11/3/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 11/3/90. Under Secretary for Works asked, 13/3/90.

Upon personal inquiry at Works Department it has been ascertained that the Honorable Minister for Works has instructed Mr. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, and Mr. Hickson to furnish a joint report on the matter. Mr. Darley stated that inspection would be made during next week, and the report submitted as early as possible.—J.O'D., 21/3/90.

Inform Mr. J. H. Want, M.P., in reply to his verbal inquiry recently.—R.H.D., 21/3/90. Mr. J. H. Want, M.P., informed, 21/3/90. Cannot trace anything further in this case.—E.H., 6/5/90. Mr. Stuart,—Please ask the Under Secretary for Public Works whether the report respecting low-lying lands at Rushcutters' Bay has yet been received.—J.O'D., 8/5/90. Under Secretary for Public Works, 13/5/90. Report from Works Department not yet received.—E.H., 4/7/90. Mr. Stuart. Please remind Under Secretary for Works.—A.H.S. (*pro* J.O'D.), 8/7/90. Under Secretary for Works reminded, 16/7/90.

No. 32.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 March, 1890.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to ask that you will be good enough to state what action has been taken in respect of the proposed resumption and drainage of low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay, as the information is urgently required, the favour of an early reply is requested.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(*Per* R.H.D.)

Mr. Darley.—D.C.M'L., B.C., 14/3/90.

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Lands to J. H. Want, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 March, 1890.

With reference to your recent inquiries as to the proposed resumption of low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay, I have the honor to inform you that it has been ascertained that the Secretary for Public Works has instructed the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers and the Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges to furnish a joint report in the matter. It was further stated that the inspection of the ground would take place next week, and the report submitted as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(*Per* R.H.D.)

No. 34.

No. 34.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 May, 1890.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of 13th March last, and to ask that you will be good enough to state whether the report respecting low-lying lands at Rushcutters' Bay has yet been received.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary.

(Per R.H.D.)

Mr. Darley.—D.C. M'L. (for the Under Secretary), B.C., 13/5/90.
C.W.D., 23/6/90.

Joint report herewith.—

No. 35.

J. H. Want, Esq., M.P., to Mr. J. Barling.

Dear Mr. Barling,

My constituents are crying out with many grievances. Foremost is the wood-blocking of Oxford-street. When will it be commenced? After this, the resumption of Rushcutters' Bay China-men's gardens is a source of great grief. Can you give me any information of an encouraging nature to communicate to them?

J. H. WANT.

Mr. Want is pushing very much for a reply of some kind regarding the resumption of the land for an extension of the park. Is the matter in such a state that we can say anything to him about it?—D.C.M'L. (for the Under Secretary), B.C., 9/6/90. Mr. Darley.

Owing to Mr. Hickson's illness and consequent absence from the office, this matter which was referred to him and myself for our joint report has been in abeyance. I hope now to be able to send the report in within the next four or five days.—C.W.D., B.C., 12/6/90. Under Secretary for Public Works.

Resubmit in a week.—D.C.M'L. (for Under Secretary), 14/6/90. Mr. Darley, B.C., 30/6/90. Report attached, dated 27th June, 1890.

No. 36.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Respecting the resumption and reclamation of low-lying lands at the head of Rushcutters' Bay.

Messrs. C. W. Darley and R. R. P. Hickson to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 27 June, 1890.

WE have given this matter some consideration and examined the ground, and find that to thoroughly reclaim this land it would be necessary to resume about 42 acres, being all the land lying below and within the contour of 20 feet above low-water mark, and to fill it up nearly uniformly to this level. To do this would require about 610,000 cubic yards of sound filling. We find, however, that this cannot be procured anywhere in the immediate vicinity, owing to the surrounding heights having become so closely built upon within the last few years.

The cost of obtaining this material specially for the work and bringing it from any distance would render the undertaking prohibitory.

We are therefore of the opinion that it would be desirable to let this matter stand over until some large public work, such as the city railway extension, is being carried out, in which event the whole area might be resumed, and provision made in the railway contract for some of the surplus soil from the cuttings and tunnels being conveyed to this site and there deposited, and that the sum of (say) 9d. per cubic yard be paid for so doing.

The railway would more than proportionately benefit by this arrangement, as one of the difficulties of dealing with the railway construction question would be overcome by providing such a convenient site for depositing a large quantity of surplus soil.

A drain, about half a mile in length, would have to be constructed through the reclamation to take the surface drainage from the head of the bay, and lead it into the existing open surface drain near the bridge.

We are of the opinion that this land should then be subdivided, streets laid out and formed, and the frontages sold for building purposes, for, with some 9 to 10 feet of fresh soil overlying the present surface, it would be perfectly sound and suitable for buildings.

The sum likely to be obtained upon reselling the land would probably recoup the whole cost.

The value of the land is a matter that should be reported upon by the Land Valuer, but the probable cost of reclaiming and preparing for sale we estimate as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
610,000 cubic yards filling at 9d.	23,125	0	0
810 yards covered surface water drain, £3 per yard	2,640	0	0
Say, 140 chains of forming, kerbing, guttering, and metalling streets, at £66 per chain	9,240	0	0
Drainage and other works (say)	4,995	0	0
	£40,000	0	0

Say, £1,000 per acre for improvements.

We consider the property will be proportionately enhanced in value, so that this desirable improvement might be carried through without loss to the country.

We observe, however, in the papers that some of the writers suggest converting this area into a park. Should this be decided on, then the cost of reclamation may be greatly reduced, as it will not be necessary to resume so much land, or to fill in to such a depth.

We

We do not, however, believe that it is necessary to add to the parks already existing, seeing that there is a portion at the very head of the bay above Cascade-street already set apart as a public reserve, as well as the large Rushcutters' Bay reclamation reserve facing the bay, and therefore suggest that the greater part, if not the whole, of the land, if raised to the extent proposed, be sold, and thus made to recoup the cost of the work.

If it is set apart for a park, then probably it will only be necessary to resume about 35 acres, and the cost of reclaiming this to a height of (say) 15 feet over low water would probably be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
280,000 cubic yards filling at 9d.	10,500	0	0
800 yards covered surface drain	2,640	0	0
Surface drainage works, &c. (say)... ..	3,960	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£17,100	0	0

Or say £509 per acre for improvement.

Before anything can be done, however, or very accurate estimates can be made, a very careful feature survey, showing all the properties effected as well as levels, &c., should be prepared.

C. W. DARLEY.
ROBT. HICKSON.

Plan herewith shows in dark red 35 acres, and in light red the additional area to make up 42 acres. Approximate boundaries only in absence of a proper survey. List for authority to go to the Valuer.—C.W.D., 15/7/90. Approved by Minister, order No. 1,687.—D.A.M'L., 18/7/90. Land Valuer.—H.C., B.C., 18/7/90.

No. 37.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 16 July, 1890.

I am directed to invite your attention to my letters of the 13th March and 13th May last, asking whether the joint report of Messrs. Darley and Hickson in regard to the proposed resumption of low-lying lands at Rushcutters' Bay has yet been received, and I am to request you to be good enough to furnish a reply thereto at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per R.H.D.)

Please let me see the papers.—J.B., 21/7/90. All papers with Valuer, 21/7/90. The Land Valuer, 22/7/90. Papers herewith Under Secretary for Works.—A.B. (*pro.* Land Valuer), 23/7/90. Inform as to how the matter stands, and then return to Valuer.—J.B., 23/7/90. Under Secretary for Lands, 24/7/90. The cost of this land would be about £950 per acre, or altogether for the 42 acres proposed to be resumed, £39,900.—J.B.T., 31/7/90. Under Secretary for Works. Submitted.—J.B., 7/8/90. Forward to Lands.—B.S., 7/8/90. Under Secretary for Lands.—J.B., B.C., 8/8/90.

No. 38.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 24 July, 1890.

In reply to your letter of the 13th March and 13th May last, and the 16th instant, I am directed to inform you that the report of Messrs. Darley and Hickson on the proposed resumption and reclamation of the low-lying lands at the head of Rushcutters' Bay has been received, and the matter has now been referred to Mr. Thompson, the Land Valuer of this Department, for the purpose of obtaining his report as to the probable value of the land proposed to be resumed.

I have, &c.,
J. BARLING,
Under Secretary.

No. 39.

Office Memorandum.

Subject :—Low-lying lands Rushcutters' Bay.

Department of Lands, 22 August, 1890.

FIRST proposal.—Resumption of 42 acres at a cost of £39,900; reclamation of same at a cost of £40,000, total, £79,900. Land to be afterwards sold as building sites.

Second proposal.—Resumption of 35 acres at a cost of £33,250; reclamation of that area at a cost of £17,100—total £50,350. The land to be set apart for a park.

THE report of Messrs. Darley and Hickson of the Works Department, has been referred to this Department by the Minister for Works, and is submitted in connection with reply to deputation 14th June, 1889, 8583. The proposal to appropriate the land for park purposes is viewed with disfavour by the officers reporting, for the reason that ample provision for such purposes has already been made. The report suggests that the matter be deferred until some large public works such as the City Railway extension is being carried out, in order that filling-in material may be obtained from the excavations; otherwise the cost of obtaining such, would be such as to prohibit the undertaking, it is further stated that nothing can be done, nor accurate estimates made, until a careful survey showing all properties affected, levels, &c., has been carried out. If, however, the scheme outlined in this report for resumption, reclamation, and sale of land is to be adopted, contingent upon the material for filling-in being obtained from the excavation in connection with some other Public Works in the city, it would seem desirable that all

all necessary preliminary action prior to issue of notice of resumption should be taken in order that both undertakings should proceed simultaneously. Attention is, however, invited to the necessity for special legislation to authorise the work, if the land be not resumed for a park (in which case funds must be provided); but as it is not clear what action in connection with the undertaking is to devolve upon the Department, it is submitted that the Chief Surveyor be requested to furnish a report on the matter as regards public interest coming within the province of the Department of Lands.

J. O'D.

Special.—I do not see that any good can come of a report from the Survey Branch. The case has not yet reached that stage. Messrs. Darley and Hickson are not in favour of the resumption of the land for a public park. To deal with the land in the other direction indicated, will require special legislation. The abstract question of resumption or not has not yet been before the Cabinet apparently.—R.H.D., 22/8/90.

Submitted.—F.H.W., 25/8/90. Ask the Chief Surveyor to be so good as to report upon the provision made for recreation purposes at Rushcutters' Bay, in first instance.—W.H., 25/8/90.

No. 40.

The Chief Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Paddington Municipality—Application for further resumption for a Park at Rushcutters' Bay.

A VERY important public work has been carried out in reclamation of the foreshores of Rushcutters' Bay, and formation of a recreation ground and park 27½ acres, which fronts William-street (or New South Head Road).

On the opposite side of William-street is a tract of flat land, bounded southward partly by Glenmore Road and eastward by Cascade-street, mostly under cultivation as market gardens; this area, about 25 acres, in its present state is represented to be detrimental to health, and there have been repeated applications to the Government to resume it for a park.

It will be observed that the superficial drainage of a large and populous area is shed into this flat, and there is now considerable discharge by the two drains intersecting it; the flat land being under cultivation there is less injury to the public health than if the land were in its natural state, when, indeed, it would be a pestiferous swamp.

On the opposite side of Cascade-street, before mentioned, there is a recreation reserve comprising 18½ acres, upon the flat part of which a recreation ground is formed and enclosed; the residue is very sloping, and will require considerable expenditure in laying out and planting before it can be utilised.

The resumption asked for as a park would largely augment the value of all surrounding properties, say by 25 per cent., and consequently thereby increase the municipal income; therefore, it may be held that proprietors should either contribute proportionately or the Municipal Council, as representing local public interests, might take the initiative by seeking special legislation; or pending further proceedings, perhaps the proprietors of the land might be compelled to ensure the utilisation thereof in a manner which shall not be detrimental to the public health.

A park would be ornamental and would be beneficial to the surrounding town settlement; but the cost involved is large,—about £17,100 for works irrespective of compensation for land, estimated at £33,350; and it becomes a question for consideration whether such large expenditure would be justifiable without adequate contribution on part of the land-owners of surrounding estate and the Municipal Council, whose income will also be augmented.

The following particulars may be useful as bearing upon this matter:—Paddington: population, about 18,000; buildings, 3,711; ratepayers, 3,991; municipal income, about £12,000.

The municipality of Paddington abuts on Moore Park, and also on the Centennial Park; the Green Park is distant about 200 yards from the eastern boundary; and there is a small recreation reserve on the boundary near the Victoria Barracks. I think that in respect of ordinary requirements for recreation there has been ample provision; indeed, this municipality may be said to have had special advantages.

A plan is herewith, showing the limits of the municipal district of Paddington, and the adjacent parks and reserves.

Under these circumstances I submit that the matter of resumption of these low-lying lands now occupied as market-gardens should be regarded more as a work desirable for the general public health, and consequently as a work to be entered upon with that object in view, to be done as economically as possible, and if practicable without incurring loss to the State.

Such mode of procedure is indicated in the report of the Works Department (90-4,951), viz., by filling up, *i.e.*, raising the surface level, and selling the land thus improved for building sites, under an approved design of subdivision.

Should this course be adopted, proceedings will have to be taken for resumption of the land by special Act of Parliament, as the Crown Lands Acts and Public Purposes Acquisition Act do not cover such a proposal. Consequently it would seem that further action should be taken in another Department.

The cost of the work last mentioned is estimated at about £40,000; compensation for purchase of land, about £40,000.

With respect to the latter item I may point out that the valuation is high, inasmuch as the present conditions are prohibitory against using the land for residential purposes.

As to survey, it is stated that a very careful survey would be requisite in event of further proceedings. The detail sewerage survey is complete for all the surrounding holdings, and the additional features such as drains, fences, new works, &c., can be interpolated at any time in the course of a few days; or if this project be entertained, the further survey requisite may proceed at once.

It is impossible to afford an estimate of prospective value of this land when improved and made available for building, but it is more than probable that the aggregate expenditure may be recouped.

E. TWYNAM,

Chief Surveyor.

23 September, 1890.

P.S.—In event of a decision to resume this land, with a view to subsequent subdivision, and sale thereof as building sites, it would appear that proceedings might be taken under the Public Works Act (51 Victoria No. 37), *vide* section 12 and 37.

E.T.
Submitted.—

Submitted.—J.O'D., 29/9/90. R.H.D., 30/9/90. Special. *Vide* Under Secretary's memo. on 11,706 cover.—F.H.W., 1/10/90.

As Mr. Want, M.P., wishes to be informed of the state of this case he may be written to, to the effect that a comprehensive report on the subject of the proposed resumption has been obtained from the Metropolitan District Surveyor, which is at present under consideration.—W.H., 26/11/90.

Approved.—J.N.B., 26/11/90

No. 41.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Resumption of land, Chinamen's Gardens.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22 November, 1890.

MR. J. H. WANT, M.P., called upon the Minister to draw his attention to the matter of the resumption of land, Chinamen's gardens. He stated that the Department of Lands were waiting for some information from us before they could proceed with the matter. Please have inquiries made to see what this refers to. I was under the impression that we had given all the information.

J.B.

All papers are with the Lands Department. I am not aware of any further information being asked for.—C.W.D., B.C., 25/11/90. Under Secretary Public Works.

No. 42.

The Under Secretary for Lands to J. H. Want, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 26 November, 1890.

With reference to your inquiries as to the resumption of the low-lying lands at Rushcutters' Bay, with a view to their being utilised for park purposes, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that a comprehensive report on the subject of the proposed resumption has been obtained from the Chief Surveyor, which is at present under consideration.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(*Per* R.H.D.)

No. 43.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to J. H. Want, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 1 December, 1890.

With reference to your representations in regard to the resumption of the Chinamen's gardens at Rushcutters' Bay, I find, upon inquiry at the Lands Department, that they have obtained all the necessary information, and that the matter is now being submitted to Mr. Brunner.

Yours faithfully,

J. BURLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 44.

Minute by The Under Secretary for Lands.

21 January, 1891.

THE final disposal of the land adverted to within will, it is presumed, when the time arrives, be determined by the Government, as weighty considerations of an important character are involved.

Two modes of dealing with the matter have, however, been suggested :—

1. To resume and reclaim by filling in 42 acres, at an estimated cost of £79,700, with a view to subsequent sale as building sites.
2. To resume and reclaim an area of 35 acres, at an estimated cost of £50,350, and devote it to the purposes of a public park.

Reports are enclosed from officers of the Works Department, which are unfavourable to the latter proposal, and it will be seen from the accompanying plan of the Paddington municipal area and contiguous lands, that the locality, admitting its large population, is liberally supplied with outlets for public recreation, and it would therefore appear that the very large expenditure which would be required to convert the area into a park would be unjustifiable in the circumstances. See No. 36.

The first proposal has more to commend it, and presents a possible solution of the difficulty, but special legislation would probably be required to carry it into effect.

The Works officers, however, advise that any undertaking involving the reclamation of the land should be deferred pending the construction of some large public works, such as the city railway extension, in order that filling in material may be procured at a reasonable price, as otherwise the cost would be prohibitory.

They are further of opinion that "the sum likely to be obtained upon reselling the land would probably recoup the whole cost," but unless the estimated cost of the proposed resumption has been fixed at too high a figure (£40,000), it would appear that better results than this should be expected.

This phase of the matter will, however, require minute investigation by experts, and can hardly be pronounced upon at this stage or with data available.

In the meantime, I will submit that the Chief Surveyor be instructed, at his convenience to cause a detailed survey to be made, which, I understand, can be done without any considerable outlay.

Mr. Want, M.P., may, perhaps, be informed that the proposal to convert the land into a public park, in view of the very large expenditure which would be involved, and the ample provision already made for places of public recreation in the vicinity, cannot be entertained.

W.H.

Approved.—J.N.B., 22/1/91. The Chief Surveyor.—J.O.D. (*pro* Under Secretary), 6/2/91.

No. 45.

No. 45.

The Under Secretary for Lands to J. H. Want, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 5 February, 1891.

With further reference to the proposal made to convert certain land at Rushcutters' Bay into a public park, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that, in view of the very large expenditure which would be involved, and the ample provision already made for places of public recreation in the vicinity, the proposal in question cannot be entertained.

I have, &c.,
WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per R.H.D.)

No. 46.

The Council Clerk, Paddington, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Borough of Paddington, Council Chambers, 19 February, 1891.

Referring to previous correspondence and deputations to the Government, urging the resumption of the Chinamen's gardens, at Rushcutters' Bay, for the purposes of a public park, I have the honor, by direction of the Mayor, to ask if you will be good enough to inform me what steps have been taken in the matter, and when it is likely that the resumption will be made.

I have, &c.,
GEO. BLACKMORE,
Council Clerk.

The Council Clerk may be informed as approved in last part of minute of 22/1/91, viz., in similar terms to those of letter to Mr. Want, M.P.—J.O'D., 27/2/91.

No. 47.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Paddington.

Sir,

Department of Lands, 27 February, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the proposal made to convert certain land, at Rushcutters' Bay, into a public park, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that in view of the very large expenditure which would be involved, and the ample provision already made for places of public recreation in the vicinity the proposal in question cannot be entertained.

I have, &c.,
WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per R.H.D.)

No. 48.

The Chief Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Paddington Municipality—Low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay.

3 August, 1891.

See No. 36

ADVERTING to a report jointly by Messrs. Darley and Hickson, Chief Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department, touching the proposal to resume low-lying lands at Rushcutters' Bay, in which it is stated that before any accurate estimates can be made a careful feature survey will be required; and in referring to the Under Secretary's minute of 22nd January, 1891, by which I am instructed to cause such detail survey to be made. I have now to forward six mounted heliographs, which have been prepared for use accordingly, and await further information before causing lithography or the drawing of a plan to a larger scale to be made.

See No. 44.

E. TWYNAM,
Chief Surveyor.

Papers and helios may, it is submitted, be now forwarded to Department of Works.—J.O'D., 7/8/91. Special.—R.H.D., 10/8/91. Forward as suggested.—W.H., 10/8/91. The Under Secretary for Works.—J.O'D. (for the Under Secretary), B.C., Lands, 11/8/91. To be returned. Forward to Messrs. Darley and Hickson.—D.C.M'L. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 17/8/91.

Employ Mr. Stack to take levels over all the low-lying land south of the South Head Road, especially round the margin up to, say, 8 feet over high-water mark, so that contours can be accurately laid down.—C.D., 21/8/91.

[Enclosure.]

THE area proposed to be improved is comprised within seven sheets of the City Detail Survey, four of which are not yet published, but these latter, I am informed by the Surveyor-in-charge, are ready for lithography.

A comprehensive plan may be readily compiled from these sheets to the smaller scale required by the Works Department, and this can be most readily done in the Detail Survey Branch.

The work is of the character which appertains to the detail survey for sewerage, and is in fact a reproduction of that survey to a more convenient scale for a cognate purpose.

Referred to the Surveyor-in-charge of City Detail Survey.

E. TWYNAM.

8th April, 1891.

Detail Survey Branch.—Received, 11th April, 1891. Herewith are forwarded six heliographs, showing that portion within the city of Sydney and Paddington that is proposed to be resumed, as well as the locality immediately surrounding it. All the information thereon having been brought up to date. If required at any time lithographs can be prepared from the tracing compiled in this office, from which the heliographs have been printed.—D. M. MAITLAND, Surveyor-in-charge of Detail Survey, 22/7/91. The Chief Surveyor.

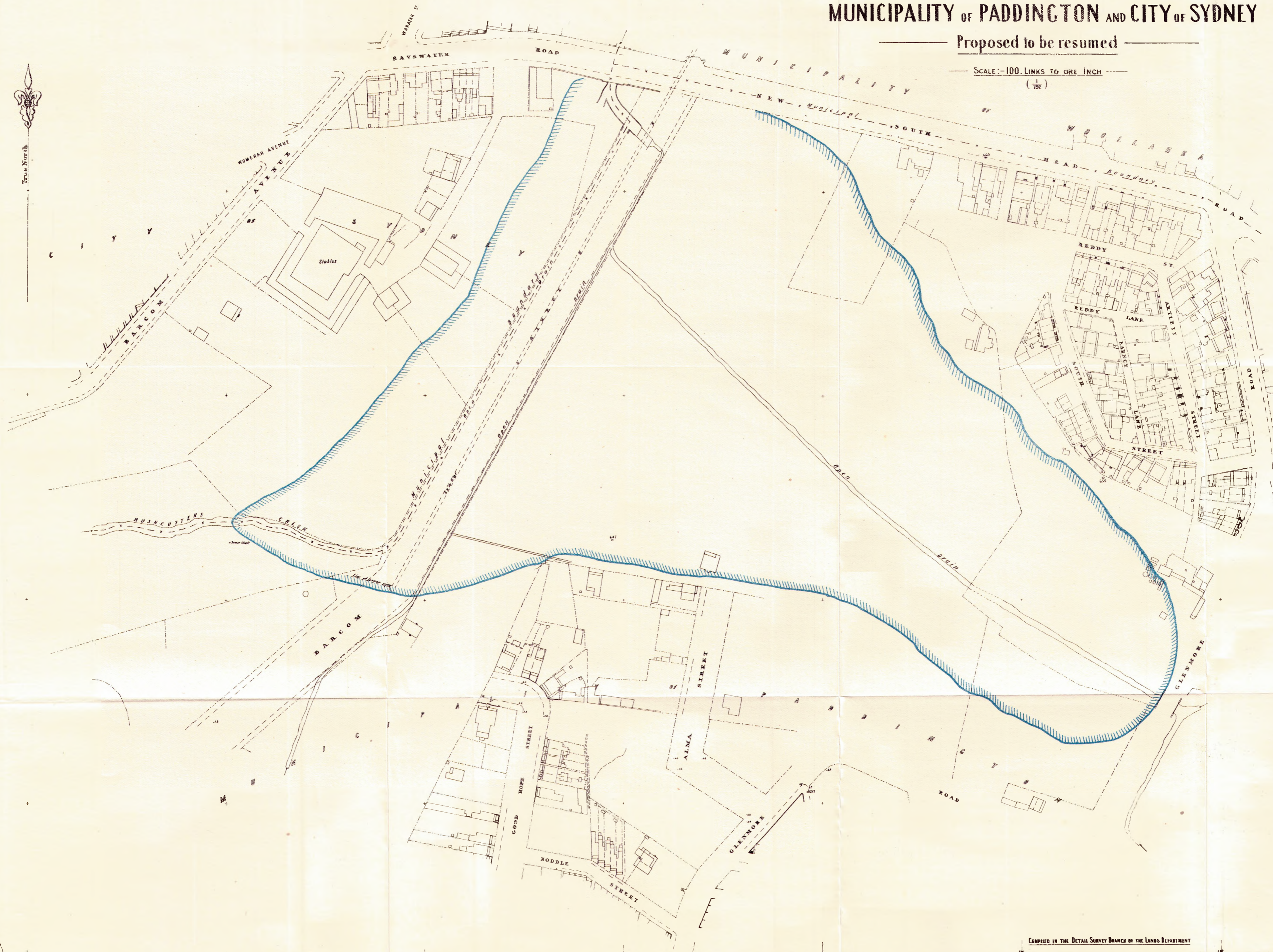
The heliographs (six) herewith to be mounted as soon as possible.—E.T., C.S., 28/7/91. Mr. Sutton. Heliographs mounted herewith.—JAS. SUTTON, 31/7/91. Chief Surveyor.

[Three maps.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1892.

PLAN
Shewing part of
MUNICIPALITY OF PADDINGTON AND CITY OF SYDNEY
Proposed to be resumed

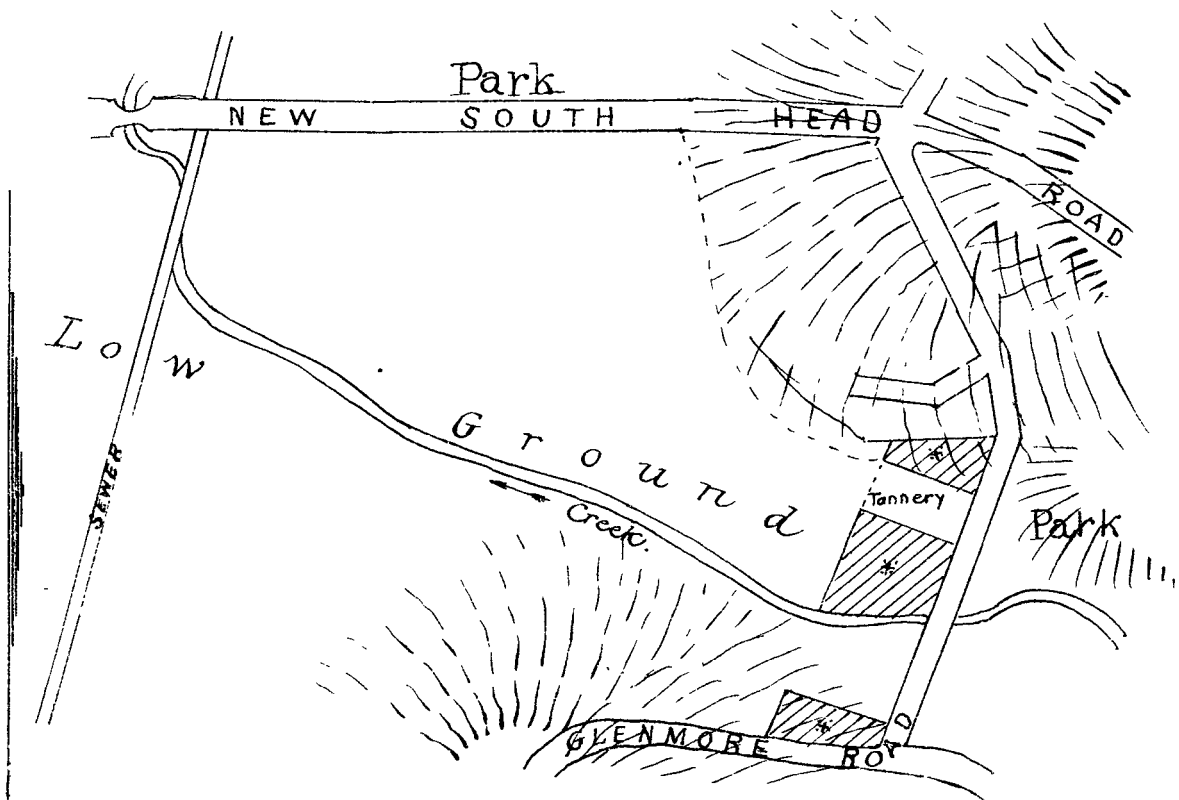
SCALE: 100 LINKS TO ONE INCH
(1/8")



COMPILED IN THE DETAIL SURVEY BRANCH OF THE LANDS DEPARTMENT



APPENDIX C.



* Hatched red on original

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sig 609.

Handwritten signature

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF CHINESE GARDENS,
RUSHCUTTERS' BAY.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 March, 1892.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th August, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all reports, applications, plans, and other papers relating to the
“ proposed resumption of the land known as the Chinese Gardens, Rush-
“ cutters' Bay.”

(*Mr. Alfred Allen, for Mr. Neild.*)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Memorandum by The Secretary for Lands.

19 September 1878.

WILL you please have a description of the land on the south side of Rushcutters' Bay, prepared as a schedule to a Bill for the resumption of the same. I pointed out on the plan the other day the portion to be resumed.

Mr. W. Freeman knows the portion I pointed out on the plan.

Mr. Fitzgerald.

J.S.F.

I have seen the Minister and Mr. G. Lewis *re* this matter.—W.F., 21/9/78.

No. 2.

T. Buckland, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 13 November, 1878.

In this day's *Herald* I read a report of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly, by which I learn that you intend to introduce two Bills to resume additional land fronting Rushcutters' Bay, also certain low-lying land near Rushcutters' Bay.

As

810—A

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material, £5 15s. 5d.)]

As this land may be part of Mr. Booth's 40 acres, which I am constantly letting for terms varying from one week to ninety-nine years, it would not I think have been deemed injudicious, had the Government sent me a draft plan of their intentions, in order that I might have refrained from letting those portions which it is intended to resume, and thus saved much complication in the settlement.

I have, &c.,
THOS. BUCKLAND.

Mr. Freeman will please do what is necessary in this matter.—J.S.F., 15/11/78.

Received from Mr. Freeman, of the Surveyor-General's Office, tracing showing proposed additional resumption fronting Rushcutters' Bay and proposed resumption south of the New South Head Road.—T.B., 18/11/78.

No. 3.

Office Memorandum.

Rushcutters' Bay—proposed additional resumption and proposed resumption, southerly from New South Head Road.

It is suggested that Mr. T. Buckland, attorney for Mrs. Booth, the proprietress of Thomas' 40 acres, and Mr. Obed West, the proprietor of Wests' 71 acres, be requested to furnish to the Government the following required information in respect of leases in the above estates, within the spaces to be resumed, viz.: The names of the present lessees—the terms of lease and rental in each case, and copies of the descriptions of the boundaries of those leases.

A tracing showing the land in Mrs. Booth's estate proposed to be resumed has, by direction of the Minister for Lands, been furnished to Mr. Thos. Buckland, and it is suggested that the enclosed tracing "W" be forwarded to Mr. Obed West to show the land to be resumed from West's 71 acres.

W.F.

Miscellaneous Branch.

4 December, 1878.

T. Buckland, Waterloo Warehouse, George-street, Sydney. Obed West, Barcom Glen, Darlinghurst. Messrs. West and T. Buckland informed, 10/12/78. Mr. Freeman, 10/12/78. Required information *re* Mrs. Sarah Booth's property furnished by Mr. Thos. Buckland, *vide* enclosure marked B.—W.F., 17/12/78.

[Enclosure B.]

List of Tenancies on the southern side of the New South Head Road, on Thomas' grant, the property of Mrs. Booth.

DESCRIPTION.

Tenancy No. 20.—F. Willisroft, 1 acre, bounded by South Head Road on the north; on the west by O. West's land; on the south and east by land under lease to English. Term of years, from 1st February, 1876; rent, £10 per year.

Part of No. 15.—William English, block of land, bounded on the north by the South Head Road; on the east by a proposed road, dividing it from C. Artlett's leased land; on the south by the said W. English's other leased land; and on the west by F. Willisroft's 1 acre. Term, yearly, subject to a six months' notice, to expire 1st October in any year; rent, £3 per annum.

No. 13.—John Gelding, now Charles Artlett, allotment, containing 1 acre 28 perches more or less, bounded on the north by the south side of the New South Head Road; Commencing at its junction with the easternmost side of a reserved lane, 12 feet wide, and bearing easterly 2 chains 38 links towards the east by a line bearing south 16 degrees 30 minutes west 5 chains, dividing it from David Doyle's allotment; on the south by another reserved lane, 12 feet wide, running in the rear of the allotments fronting South Head Road, bearing west 2 degrees north 2 chains 38 links, and toward the west by the said first-mentioned lane, bearing north 16 degrees 30 minutes east 5 chains to the point of commencement. Term, twenty-one years, from 1st April, 1861; rent, £20 per year.

No. 24.—David Parker, allotment of land: Commencing on the southern side of New South Head Road, at the north-west corner of the toll-house allotment, and bounded on the north by said road, bearing westerly 30 feet; on the west by a line at right angles, bearing southerly 100 feet; on the south by a line bearing easterly 30 feet; and on the east by a fenced line bearing northerly 100 feet, to the point of commencement. Term, ninety-nine years, from 1st April, 1877; rent, £15 per year.

No. 19.—Commissioners South Head Road Trust, allotment: Commencing at a point on the southern side of the New South Head Road, distant 26 feet 3 inches westerly from Hogan's north-west corner, and bounded on the north by the said South Head Road, running westerly 20 feet; on the west by a line at right angles to the said road, running southerly 100 feet; on the south by a line parallel to the said road, running easterly 20 feet; and on the east by a line running northerly 100 feet, to the point of commencement at the said road. Term, forty-two years, from 1st May, 1874; rent, £5 per year.

No. 26.—James Fisher, now Mary Fisher's allotment: Commencing on the southern side of the South Head Road at its intersection with a lane 20 feet wide, bounding the toll-house allotment, and bounded on the north by the South Head Road, bearing east 3 degrees south 77 feet 6 inches; on the east by the fence of the allotment occupied by G. Cracknell, bearing southerly 100 feet; on the south by a line bearing west 3 degrees north 74 feet; and on the west by aforementioned lane, bearing northerly 100 feet, to the point of commencement. Term, ninety-nine years, from 1st January, 1878; rent, £40 per year.

No. 1.—G. Cracknell, allotment having 40 feet frontage to the south side of the New South Head road, bounded on the west by Fisher's allotment, 100 feet; south by vacant land, 40 feet; east by W. Pepper's allotment, 100 feet, to the New South Head Road. Term, five years, from 1st August, 1877; rent, 13s. per week.

No. 25.—W. Pepper, allotment having 31 feet frontage to the south side of the New South Head Road, bounded on the west by Cracknell's allotment, 100 feet; south by vacant land, 31 feet; east by a lane, 100 feet, the said road. Term, yearly, subject to a six months' notice, to expire on the 1st August of any year; rent, 8s. per week.

No. 15, remainder.—W. English, block of land, bounded on the east by M. Hogan's (now John Love) old tenancy; on the north by the main drain and a line prolonged therefrom to Mr. West's boundary; west by Mr. West's land; and on the south by the boundary of Thomas Grant. Term yearly, subject to a six months' notice, to expire 1st November in any year; rent, £40 per annum.

No. 21.—Ah Junk, allotment containing by admeasurement 2 acres 3 roods and 30 perches: Commencing at the south-west corner of Artlett's fenced allotment, and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 17 degrees, west 3 chains 33 links; on the south-west by a line bearing south 58 degrees, east 6 chains 17 links; on the east by a line bearing north 17 degrees, east 6 chains 50 links; and on the north by a line bearing west 2 degrees, north 6 chains 17 links to the point of commencement. Term yearly, subject to a six months' notice, to expire 1st October in any year; rent, £23 10s. per annum.

No. 25.—Ah Junk, allotment by admeasurement 1 acre 1 rood and 7 perches: Commencing at the south-east corner of Ah Junk's 2 acres 3 roods 30 perches, and bounded on the west by part of the eastern boundary thereof, bearing north 17 degrees, east 6 chains 30 links; on the north-east by a line bearing south-easterly 5 chains 5 links; on the east by a line bearing south 24 degrees, west 2 chains 94 links; and on the south by a line bearing north 51 degrees 30 minutes, west 2 chains 80 links, to the point of commencement. Term yearly, subject to a six months' notice, to expire 1st April in any year; rent, £10 8s. per annum.

No. 16.—

No. 16.—James Melia, block of land on the Glenmore Road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Term, yearly, subject to six months' notice, to expire 1st August in any year; rent, £12 a year.

No. 3.—J. M'Burney, allotment: Commencing on the Glenmore Road, at the north side of the creek running from the Glenmore distillery, and bounded on the south by that creek easterly about $3\frac{1}{2}$ chains to a stake, and thence by a line north-easterly to the south-east corner of Thomas Grant; thence north-westerly by the eastern boundary of Thomas Grant to the Glenmore Road; and thence southerly by said road to the point of commencement. Term twenty-one years, from 1st January, 1859; rent, £12 per annum.

No. 14.—John Love, all that land, the property of Mrs. Booth, situate and lying between English's and Ah Junk's tenancies, Cape's property, and the Glenmore Road. Term one year, expires 1st October, 1879; rent, £22 per annum.

No. 22.—John Love, block of land, corner of Glenmore Road, containing about 1 acre 1 rood: Bounded by main drain, by Cape's allotment, and by the Glenmore Road. Term, seven years, from 1st January, 1877; rent, £12 per year.

No. 11.—John Reddy, allotment 4 acres 2 roods and 10 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the New South Head Road with the Glenmore Road, and bounded on the north by the New South Head Road bearing west 4 degrees 30 minutes, north 1 chain 30 links, and west 3 degrees, north 2 chains; on the west by the east boundary of M. Hogan's allotment bearing south 16 degrees 30 minutes, west 5 chains 65 links; on the south by lines bearing south 50 degrees, east 3 chains 77 links, and east 20 degrees, south 4 chains 91 links; and on the east by the Glenmore Road aforesaid bearing northerly by a curved line 3 chains 50 links and a line bearing northerly 22 degrees, west 6 chains 25 links, to the point of commencement. Term, ninety-nine years, from 1st April, 1868; rent, £130 per year. Sydney, 5 December, 1878.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Lands to O. West, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 10 December, 1878.

With reference to the proposed additional resumption of land fronting Rushcutters' Bay and the proposed resumption south of the New South Head Road, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to supply for the information of the Secretary for Lands the names of the present lessees, the term of lease, and the rental of the leases within West's 71 acres, of which you are the proprietor. I am further directed to forward you the enclosed tracing marked W, which shows the land proposed to be resumed from West's 71 acres.

I have, &c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Lands to T. Buckland, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 10 December, 1878.

With reference to the proposed additional resumption of land fronting Rushcutters' Bay and the proposed resumption south of the New South Head Road, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to supply for the information of the Secretary for Lands the names of the present lessees, the term of lease and the rental of the leases within Thomas' 40 acres, of which Mrs. Booth is proprietress. I am further to request that you will also furnish copies of the descriptions of the boundaries of such leases.

I have, &c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 6.

Messrs. Holdsworth and Evans to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

69, Pitt-street, Sydney, 24 December, 1878.

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant Mr. Obed West desires us to inform you that the only lease granted by him of any portion of the land at Rushcutters' Bay south of the New South Head Road sought to be resumed by the Government is a lease to the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company, dated 1st January, 1878, for the term of twenty-one years at the annual rent of £240.

A portion, however, of the land so intended to be resumed was alienated by him in fee to his daughter, Mrs. Wilcox, who by lease dated 1st May, 1874, demised the same to the Omnibus Company for fourteen years at the annual rent of £80. We forward herewith a tracing of the land upon which the piece conveyed by Mr. West to his daughter is shown by blue lines. The land intended to be resumed is to the eastward of the reserved road shown on the tracing as 18 feet wide, but the width of which Mr. West intends to increase 20 or 25 feet. See Appendix.

We have, &c.,
HOLDSWORTH AND EVANS.

No. 7.

The Surveyor-General to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Proposed additional resumption of low-lying land at Rushcutters' Bay, southerly from New South Head Road.

In 1878 Mr. Secretary Farnell proposed submitting to Parliament a Bill to authorise an extensive resumption of low-lying land at Rushcutter's Bay, southerly from the New South Head Road, with a view of dedicating it as a park for purposes of recreation, in conjunction with the lands resumed, and proposed to be reclaimed under the Rushcutters' Bay Act of 1878.

It is understood that the proposal was abandoned by the present Government, but there is nothing on the papers to show that such is the case. The papers are therefore submitted for consideration as to whether the proposed resumption should be further proceeded with or otherwise.

P. F. ADAMS.

See Mr. Farnell's memo. within, dated 19th September, 1878. Submitted as to whether any action is to be taken in the matter.—C.O., 14/12/80. This proposition may stand over for the present.—J.H., 11/1/81. The Surveyor-General.—C.O., 12/1/81.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Question and Answer.

Wednesday, 4 April, 1883.

Question.

- (3.) RESUMPTION OF LAND AT RUSHCUTTERS' BAY:—MR. MACINTOSH having, pursuant to Notice asked the Representative of the Government,—Is it the intention of the Government to complete the resumption for public purposes of that parcel of low-lands surveyed by the late Government, and situated at Rushcutters' Bay, between the New South Head Road, and the line of sewer to Bondi.

Answer.

MR. DALLEY replied,—It is not the intention of the Government to make any further resumption of land in the locality mentioned.

This answer was given in error.—J.S.F., 18/4/83. Resubmit after the prorogation of Parliament.—C.O., 18/4/83. See answers to subsequent question in the Legislative Assembly asked by Mr. Trickett, M.P.—C.O., 7/5/85.

No. 9.

Question and Answer.

Monday, 30 April, 1883.

Question.

- (8.) RESUMPTION OF LAND AT RUSHCUTTERS' BAY:—MR. TRICKETT asked the Secretary for Lands,—Do the Government contemplate taking any, and what, steps towards resuming for recreation purposes the low-lying land on the south side of the New South Head Road, Rushcutter's Bay?

Answer.

MR. FARNELL answered,—The matter will receive the consideration of the Government during the Parliamentary recess.

I think the resumption of the land might now be proceeded with, 10/12/83.

No. 10.

The Town Clerk, Sydney, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 29 September, 1884.

I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to inquire whether the Honorable the Minister for Lands will be pleased to receive a deputation from the City and Paddington Municipal Councils for the purpose of submitting to the Government the desirability of the land to the southward of the South Head Road, at Rushcutter's Bay, being resumed for recreation purposes.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. WOOLCOT,

Town Clerk.

Submitted,—C.O., 1/10/84. Inform that I will receive deputation on Friday at noon.—J.S.F., 1/10/84. Town Clerk, 1st October, 1884.

The Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Burdekin, M.P., and a deputation from the Municipal Council of Paddington, attended at 12 o'clock to-day, and owing to the absence of the Minister, went away at 12:30, suggesting that perhaps Mr. Secretary Farnell would receive them on Friday next at noon.—F.H.W., 3/10/84.

C.O., 3/10/84. Approved.—J.S.F., 3/10/84. Town Clerk and Council Clerk, Borough of Paddington, 6/10/84.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Town Clerk, Sydney.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 1 October, 1884.

Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo, inquiring when it will be convenient for the Minister for Lands to receive a deputation from the City and Paddington Municipal Councils for the purpose of submitting to the Government the desirability of the land to the southward of the South Head Road, at Rushcutters' Bay, being resumed for recreation purposes, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Secretary Farnell will be happy to receive the deputation in question at noon on Friday, the 3rd instant.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Town Clerk, Sydney.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 October, 1884.

Referring to my letter of the 1st instant, apprising you that the Secretary for Lands would be happy to receive a deputation from the City and Paddington Municipal Councils for the purpose of submitting to the Government the desirability of the land to the southward of the South Head Road at Rushcutters' Bay being resumed for recreation purposes on Friday, the 3rd instant, I have now the honor to inform you that as the Minister was unavoidably absent at the time appointed, he will be glad to receive the deputation in question on Friday next, the 10th instant, at noon.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

No. 13.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Borough of Paddington.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 October, 1884.

Referring to my letter of the 1st instant, addressed to the Town Clerk of the Sydney Municipal Council, stating that the Secretary for Lands would be happy to receive a deputation from that and the Paddington Municipal Council for the purpose of submitting to the Government the desirability of the land to the southward of the South Head Road at Rushcutters' Bay being resumed for recreation purposes on Friday, the 3rd instant, I have now the honor to inform you that as the Minister was unavoidably absent at the time appointed, he will be glad to receive the deputation in question on Friday next, the 10th instant, at noon.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,
Under Secretary.

No. 14.

Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald*, 12 October, 1884.

RESERVE AT RUSHCUTTERS' BAY.

YESTERDAY morning a deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Sydney, together with several of the aldermen and representatives of the boroughs of Paddington and Woollahra, waited upon the Honorable Secretary for Lands in reference to the resumption of land for sanitary purposes and recreation between the old and new South Head roads at Rushcutters' Bay.

The deputation strongly urged the necessity for the resumption of this land, consisting, as they said, of about 8 acres, on public grounds, and they reminded Mr. Farnell that he had already taken steps in the same direction as far back as 1878.

Mr. Farnell, in reply, said he certainly had taken action in regard to this matter in 1878, when he gave notice of a motion on the subject, but a change of government occurred, and the motion was discharged from the paper, and the matter has remained in abeyance ever since. He was personally favourable to the resumption of this land, which was, however, more nearly 34 acres than 8. He would call for the papers in connection with this matter, and would look into the case with a view to deal with it by legislation.

Submitted.—C.O., 16/10/84. For Cabinet.—J.S.F., 5/11/84. Put away.—C.O., 27/6/87,

[One plan.]

[9d.]

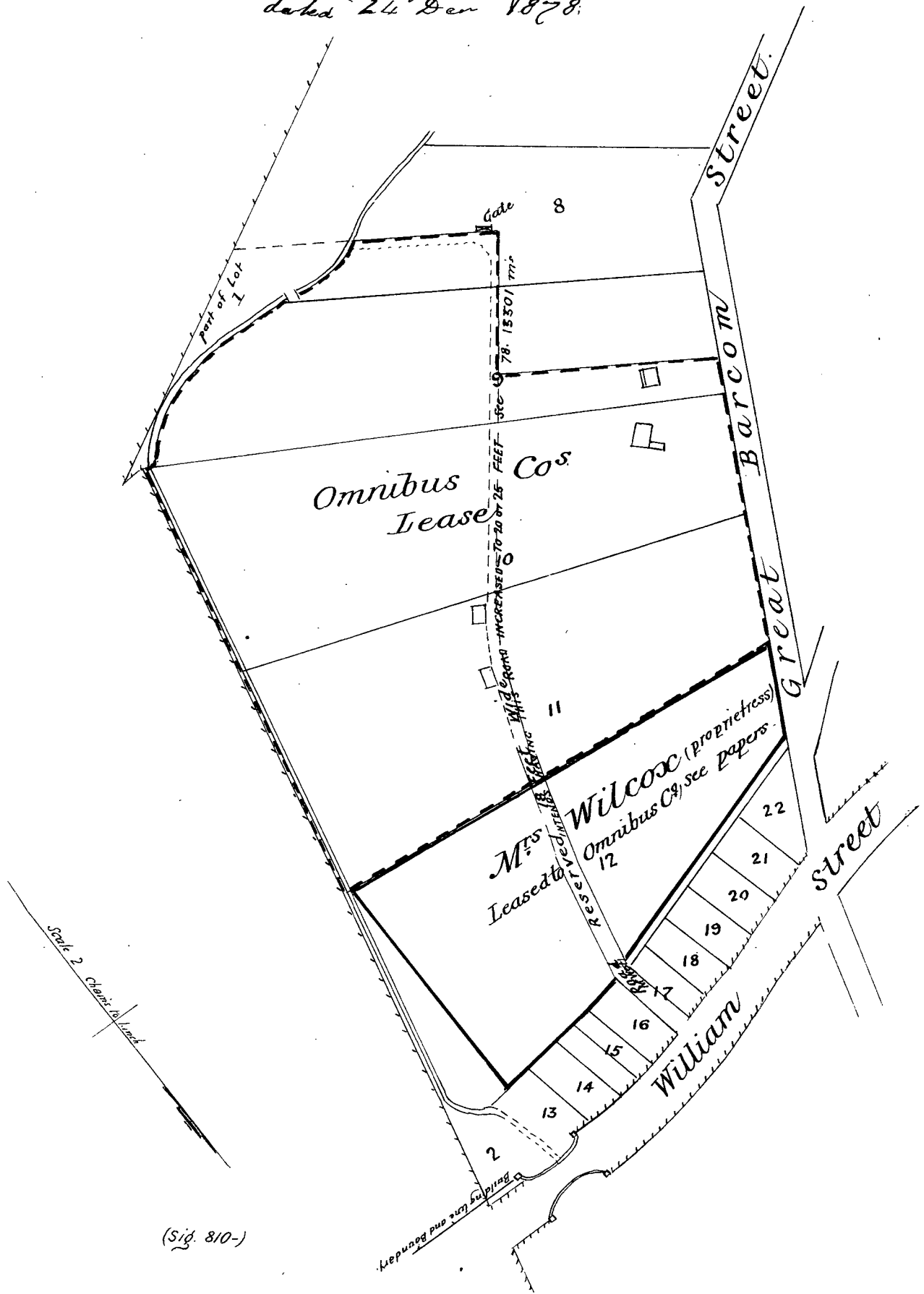
Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1892

810—B

Paper 78-13723

Enclosure to No 6.

To accompany letter to Minister
for Lands from Obed West, Solicitor
dated 24 Dec 1878.



Scale 2 Chain. to 1 Inch

(Sig. 810-)

Red lines on Original shown here thus - - - -
Blue " " " " " " " " - - - -

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES OF THE COLONY.

(REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 26, sec. 69

REPORT of the Commissioners of Fisheries for New South Wales on the Fisheries of the Colony, for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The Commissioners of Fisheries to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

We have the honor to submit our Report on the Fisheries of the Colony for the year 1890. The vacancy on the Board, stated in our previous Report as having been occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Alexander Oliver, has been filled by the appointment of the Honorable W. R. Campbell, M.L.C. In other respects the constitution of the Board remains as it was in 1889.

Finance.

In the matter of revenue, we have to record that the Department is not in such a satisfactory condition as could be desired, owing principally to the falling off in the number of applications for leases for oyster culture, neglect of lessees to pay up arrears of rent due upon their holdings, and, as heretofore represented, to the abolition of the royalty on oysters.

As promised in our previous Report, we have effected a substantial reduction in the cost of the official staff, which stands at £728 less than the previous year; but notwithstanding, the total expenditure shows an increase of £365 17s. This is caused by our having had to pay, under statutory provisions, no less a sum than £1,160 8s. 4d. for rewards for destruction of cormorants and shags, and £46 for increased office rental. Under the heading of Inland Waters Fisheries, we shall refer at length to this matter of cormorants' destruction. A perusal of our remarks will show that a similar drain upon the revenue is not likely to be made.

The overdue rents on oyster-culture leases have not yet been recovered by the Crown Solicitor. We have, however, by our own efforts, succeeded in obtaining more than £250 of these moneys, and we hope that the efforts of the law officers will be effective in recovering at least a very large proportion of the amount due.

Official Staff.

We record the abolition of the offices of the Inspectors of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Fisheries, and having obtained our wish to be relieved of the small steam launch attached to the Department, it has been found possible to dispense with the engine-driver, whereby a further saving of revenue has been effected.

We also record that the office of Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, at Broken Bay, has become vacant by the decease of Mr. A. T. Black. This position we do not propose to fill, at least at present.

Fish Acclimatisation.

The attempts made last year to introduce trout we have repeated, and we gratefully record our thanks to the Acclimatisation Society at Wellington, New Zealand, who, on application, most readily supplied us free of cost the following ova:—5,000 of the brown trout, *Salmo fario*; 1,000 of fry of the brook trout, *Salmo fontinalis*; and 1,000 ova of the Loch Levan trout, *Salmo levenensis*. A large percentage of these ova were successfully hatched, and, as will be seen by the following enumeration, the fry distributed as widely as possible. We hope that these added to our former efforts in the same direction will in time produce their effects and that in the not far distant future our streams will be abounding with salmonidæ of such various kinds as it is possible to obtain. From experiments made in the Department

it was found that trout fry imprisoned in hermetically sealed jars would exist for seventy-two hours at least. Acting on the knowledge so obtained, it was determined to attempt the transport of fry so imprisoned to remote waters for liberation. The experiment proved successful, and, so carrying it further, we succeeded in sending to New Zealand some of the fry which had been hatched here from Wellington ova. With modified success, owing to the high temperature prevailing at the time, the Acclimatisation Society, through their energetic Secretary, Mr. A. J. Rutherford, repeated the experiment back here. Taking advantage of this experience we propose in the future to adopt this mode of transmission. Some memoranda relating to trout will be found in the appendix.

The distribution of Trout Fry was as follows:—50 Loch Leven in the Lachlan River at Forbes; 50 Loch Leven in the Mongarlow River at Braidwood; 50 Loch Leven in the Hastings River (died in transit); 200 Brook Char and 100 Brown Trout in Barber's Creek Reservoir; 100 Brown Trout in Macdonald River at Bendemeer; 200 Brown Trout and 40 Brook Trout in Moombah, McLachlan, and Quidong Rivers, Monaro; 100 Brown Trout and 75 American Trout, Megalong Creek; 75 Fontinalis and 75 Fario at the viaduct, in the Bong Bong River; 500 Brown Trout in the Prospect Reservoir; 40 Fontinalis, 50 Loch Leven, and 50 Brown Trout in Gyra Creek, Grose Vale; 50 Brown Trout in Crookwell River; 100 Brown Trout in Molonglo River, Queanbeyan; 100 Brown Trout in the Nepean River, at Camden; 100 Brown Trout in Doctor's Creek, Murray River, at Albury; 50 Loch Leven in the Port Hacking River; 200 Loch Leven in the Reservoir; 100 Loch Leven, 100 Brown, and 400 Brook Char in the Beardy Waters and the Upper Beardy Waters, New England; 40 Loch Leven in Berowra Creek, Hawkesbury River; 40 Loch Leven in a tributary of Upper Murray Creek, Hawkesbury River; and 4 Loch Leven and 8 American Char in Mother of Ducks Lagoon, Guyra.

Oyster Culture.

We cannot report that this industry is in anything like a flourishing condition. The returns, as will be seen from the appendices, compare most unfavourably with those of 1889; and comparison with previous years is still less encouraging. While the total quantity brought into consumption in 1889 and 1890 is nearly equal, being 18,175 bags and 18,191 bags respectively, yet in 1889 only 6,914 bags came from New South Wales waters, while in 1890 those waters contributed only 6,092 bags. We are thus brought face to face with the fact that notwithstanding the enormous length of our oyster-bearing foreshores we are indebted to other Colonies—New Zealand and Queensland—for two thirds of our supply.

The causes for this may be looked for partly perhaps by the failure of the natural supply resulting from damage by floods and the ravages of what is popularly known as the worm disease, but the main reason is that many of those who during past years have taken up foreshores for oyster-culture have not practised culture at all. This fact we have represented from time to time, and it is now beginning to tell in the very practical shape which we record by the figures above given.

It will be readily imagined that if a person takes up ground only for the purpose of collecting and selling whatever oysters he finds upon it, and bestows no care in providing for the continuity of the supply, that ground must cease to be productive. This is just what has been done by oyster culture lessees generally, and the law as it stands leaves us practically powerless to force these persons to make a more provident use of the public estate which has been entrusted to them. The demand for oyster bearing land has also decreased, the quantity applied for this year being only 12,700 yards—but little over half the quantity taken up in 1889.

It is quite evident that the more restrictive legislation which in our last report we stated to be needed is more urgently necessary now, if oyster production is to have any place at all. To this legislation we have given our earnest attention; we refer to it more at length in another portion of this report. We merely assert here that it is absolutely imperative that our oyster beds and deposits must be regulated on quite a different system to that which obtains under the existing law.

The Fishing Industry.

This industry, so far as regards the take of fish, is in a satisfactory condition, inasmuch as it shows an increase of 2,486 baskets over the capture for 1889; while the amount realised by sales exceeds the previous year's result by no less than £4,383.

These figures in themselves largely refute the assertions so broadly and generally proclaimed by fishermen and others, that the maintenance of substantial portions of the coastal waters intact from the operations of fishing nets is destroying the trade and depriving fishermen of the means of earning a livelihood.

In the matter of supply, Lake Macquarie has contributed 14,521 baskets; Tuggerah Lakes come next with 9,172 baskets; Botany, 8,991 baskets; and Port Stephens, 5,327 baskets. Other waters in the Home division follow in the following order:—Port Jackson and Parramatta River, 5,035 baskets;
Broken

Broken Bay and Hawkesbury, 4,721 baskets; and Lake Illawarra, 3,256 baskets. Lake Macquarie has thus nearly doubled her output for 1889; Tuggerah Lake has increased hers by one-third; and Botany is considerably in excess of the previous year's supply; while Lake Illawarra shows a decrease in yield of over one-half.

The fisheries in the Clarence, Richmond, and other Northern waters still show progressive decreases in supply. In 1889 we had to record 11,730 baskets as against 15,830 baskets in 1888; this year we note a further decrease of 3,621 baskets. This decline is to be attributed not to the absence of fish, for the evidence before us points to the fact that while these waters are teeming with the different kinds of edible fish, the deficient means of transit to the Metropolitan markets deter persons from attempting their portage in the fresh state. On the other hand the Iluka Canning Company are prosecuting their enterprise with vigour, and when the refrigerating chambers, which they have in contemplation, are erected it will be possible to utilise this abundance of fish which is now but a waste product, and the fishing will thereby be greatly stimulated.

The supply from the Southern rivers is just 29 baskets in excess of last year's yield. Fish abound in those waters, but are not sought for by fishermen, there being no available market.

Inland Waters Fisheries.

It will be observed from the reports of the local Inspector that the fish supply from the Murray River is on the increase, and they attribute this to the closures made against the operations of netters. Of course this water is principally of value to the Victorian market, which, during the year, has received from it no less than 40,076 lb. of fish, being an increase of 9,434 lb. over the supply for 1889.

Nearly all the fishermen who follow their calling on this river have their homes on the Victorian bank, and so evade even the payment of the small license fee enacted; and, besides, they use illegal nets for the purpose of capture. Every possible check is employed to make these evasions of the law difficult of accomplishment, but that, nevertheless, they, to a large extent, succeed there is not a doubt—in fact, in the matter of fish supply this water is to New South Wales not of any appreciable value.

Under the Fisheries Regulations the extinction of cormorants or shags, birds very destructive to fish, was promoted by means of a reward for each bird destroyed. These birds exist in vast numbers on the Murray River, and the claim upon the Department for their destruction has amounted, during the past and present year, to no less a sum than £1,501 17s. 10d. The provision of the regulation has been but very partially availed of, except on the Murray, and as the riddance of these voracious pests on that water could not, under circumstances stated, produce adequate beneficial result to the Colony, we considered it desirable to obtain its repeal; further expense in this direction will thus be saved.

The mode in which these birds were captured in the Murray district may be of interest. Taking advantage of their habit to congregate in thousands, and to build their nests in swamps, the blacks and half-castes, noting the locations, made raids on their nests at the proper time in the breeding season and captured all the fledglings, and as each nest contained on an average three birds, it was not a difficult matter to collect a considerable number in a short time, and with comparatively little trouble. Another plan pursued was to collect the eggs and hatch them out under a hen or in an incubator. A few half-castes made this quite a business, so that the greater part of the large sum paid as rewards for capture passed to those persons.

The Murrumbidgee River, at Naranderra, has received our attention. The Chief Inspector of Fisheries made a special visit there to inquire into a petition from the residents urging the desirableness of closing it against the use of fishing-nets. We invite attention to his report, which will be found in the Appendices. Except so far as regards the appointment of a local Inspector, we adopted the Chief Inspector's recommendations, and the river for a distance of 7 miles on each side of the town is now protected against the operations of netters.

The more adjacent fishery at Lake George shows a decrease in production of 88½ lbs. for the year. This does not, as might be imagined, imply that the supply has decreased—on the contrary, the local Inspector states that there is evidence of an increase both in large and small fish, but as only one fisherman follows his vocation on the lake it will be obvious that its resources are not sufficiently availed of. We have not yet succeeded in obtaining any spawn or fry for distribution. The two attempts made to secure some were frustrated by unsuitable weather.

Fisheries Legislation.

The defects of the existing fisheries legislation have for a long time been apparent to us, and as these defects render it impossible to administer our trust satisfactorily, we have given the subject of new legislation attentive consideration, the result being the draft Bill for the regulation of the Fisheries and Oyster

Oyster Fisheries of the Colony, which we have had the honor to submit for your consideration. We claim for this Bill, framed on the lines of the Fisheries Act, 1881, that it avoids all the difficulties and incongruities which in our administration of the existing law we have found to exist.

It repeals all existing legislation, but maintains unaltered the constitution of the Fisheries Commission as a body corporate. Its order of arrangement is similar to the Act of 1881—indeed, with the addition of requisite amendments, many of the sections of that Act have been preserved. Larger powers are taken to make regulations, as experience may suggest. It seems necessary that the Commissioners should possess power in this direction, because their knowledge of possible future requirements of the Fisheries is not yet sufficiently perfect to make it desirable that their administration should be bound by hard and fast legislation.

Part No. I of the Bill regulates the net and line fisheries, and while for the most part it follows the order of the existing Act it enacts, in addition, other provisions which experience has shown to be necessary.

Part II of the Bill is a new provision, having for its object the leasing of Crown lands for general fisheries purposes. It is based on the lines of Part III—Private Fisheries—of the existing Act; this part of the Act, not having been availed of, has been so far a dead letter. We have thought that the scope of its intention might, with advantage, be extended, so as to allow of water being leased for a fishery, to any persons, whether they be the owners or lessees of the adjoining lands or not. In the Bill we have made such leases acquirable by auction or tender. We have lately had under consideration an application from the “Deep-sea Fishing Company” for a lease of tidal waters for a fishery. Under this Bill such a lease could be granted, while under the existing law it could not.

Part III provides for leasing Crown lands for oyster culture, and it differs in principle from the present law in so far that it takes power to lease land in large areas; it also provides for the protection of oysters on unleased Crown lands; further, assuming the existence of undiscovered oyster deposits in the open sea, it regulates the manner in which such may be worked.

Amongst other provisions, lessees will be required to find sureties for the payment of their rent. The purpose of this is to prevent persons who have leased oyster-bearing areas from stripping them of oysters and then practically throwing the areas back on our hands, as has been so frequently done under the present Act, and has resulted in such heavy arrears of rent, which, in many instances, it will, we fear, be impossible to recover.

The Bill has also a clause empowering the Commissioners to institute experiments in fish and oyster culture and propagation, and protecting their operations from interference by the general public.

With such a power it is reasonable to expect that much information will be gained for the public on matters which are yet obscure.

In this connection we invite attention to the reports of the Chief Inspector, which are amongst the Appendices, on Lake Wolumla, in the Shoalhaven district, and Lake Macquarie; either of these lakes would be suitable for carrying out experiments such as are contemplated. In Lake Macquarie, especially, a large area of water has been enclosed by the construction of a tram-line from the Heads. This water has communication with the tide by means of a bridge, and could be availed of at once as a fish preserve. At the time of the Chief Inspector's visit this bay, or, more properly, artificial lake, swarmed with small whiting and other fish, and is evidently a favourite feeding-ground. The utilization of this water for experimental fish culture and observation would doubtless be productive of most beneficial results in enlarging our knowledge of the habits of fish and the conditions essential to fish culture.

We conclude this Report with the expression of our earnest hope that opportunity will be secured for passing this Bill into law during the coming Session of Parliament, for unless a radical change is made in the legislation for regulating the fisheries, it is beyond possibility that they can flourish under the present Acts, one of which, at least, has been under trial for ten years, during no part of which period has it proved to be a success.

A copy of the Bill will be found in the Appendices.

JAMES C. COX, M.D.,
President.

APPENDICES.

A.

COMMISSIONERS of Fisheries for New South Wales, 1890 :—

James C. Cox, M.D., President.

E. P. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., LL.D., &c.,
Jas. R. Hill, Esq.,

S. H. Hyam, Esq.,
Hon. W. R. Campbell, M.L.C.

Staff.

Lindsay G. Thompson, Secretary and Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Edward J. Ellis, First Clerk.

Livingston F. Mann, Draftsman.

John O'Grady, Second Clerk.

J. D. Delaney, Assistant Clerk.

W. Lannen, Messenger.

F. W. Smithers, Travelling Inspector of Fisheries.

Thomas Mulhall, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries,	Sydney.
Andrew Gyler,	" " Manning River.
Henry Curan,	" " Newcastle.
Peter Smith,	" " Hawkesbury.
Chas. Gordon,	" " Shoalhaven.
Wm. Boyd,	" " Lake Macquarie.
John D. Grant,	" " Botany and George's River.
Dav. W. Benson,	" " Lake Illawarra.
Wm. N. Cain,	" " Brisbane Water.
Richard Seymour,	" " Fish Market, Sydney.
Henry Laman,	" " Port Stephens Heads.
William McGregor, Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries,	Tweed River.
Thos. Stewart,	" " Bellinger River.
W. J. Whaites,	" " Nambucca River.
John A. Jamieson,	" " Macleay River.
A. H. Kendall,	" " Cape Hawke.
Bourn Russell,	" " Twofold Bay.
Angus Sutherland,	" " Moruya.
R. Hellings,	" " and Boatman, Sydney.
George Glading,	" " " "
F. Aldrich, Boatman,	Botany and George's River.
J. F. Hespe, Boatman,	Sydney.
James Massingham, Boatman,	Clarence River.

Inland Waters.

Osburn Wilshire, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Deniliquin.
Frederick Nelson, " " Bungendore, Lake George.
John A. Manton, " " Moama.
A. T. Black, Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries (deceased 22nd August, 1890).

B.

REVENUE of the Fisheries Department for the year ending 31 December, 1890.

FISHERIES ACT.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fishermen's licenses, yearly—657 at 10s.....		328	10	0			
Do half-yearly—187 at 5s.		46	15	0			
Fishing-boat licenses, yearly—319 at 20s.....		319	0	0			
Do half-yearly—90 at 10s.		45	0	0			
					£739	5	0
OYSTER FISHERIES ACT.							
Deposits on applications for leases for oyster culture			127	0	0		
Deed fees			51	0	0		
Transfer fees—15 at £2.....			30	0	0		
Spat fees			0	8	0		
Rent on leased areas		1,644	1	8			
Fines and forfeitures		104	17	0			
Total.....		£2,696	6	8			

C.

C.

EXPENDITURE of the Fisheries Department for the year ending 31 December, 1890.

		EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries as per Estimate-in-Chief—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Staff		3,526	0	0			
Temporary		357	0	0			
					3,883	0	0
Additional Salaries—							
2 Inspectors at £240, to 30 June		230	8	0			
1 Acting Assistant Inspector and Boatman at £108		108	0	0			
1 Engineer at £150, to 31 January		12	10	0			
Increase in salary of Travelling Inspector, from £200 to £220		20	0	0			
Increases of salaries of two Boatmen, from £120 to £140, from 1 April		30	0	0			
					400	18	0
Total					4,283	18	0
Contingencies as per Estimate-in-Chief—							
Travelling expenses		400	0	0			
Incidental expenses		100	0	0			
Rent of offices		104	0	0			
Rewards for destruction of cormorants		50	0	0			
					654	0	0
Additional Contingencies—							
Rewards for the destruction of cormorants or shags		1,064	8	4			
Increase rental of premises from £104 to £150		46	0	0			
					1,110	8	4
Total					1,734	8	4
Total salaries		4,283	18	0			
Total contingencies		1,764	8	4			
					6,048	6	4

D.

SCHEDULE of Applications for Leases of Shore for Oyster Culture in 1890.

Name.	Yards.	Locality.	Name.	Yards.	Locality.
Ongley, William S.	100	Pitt Water.	Woodward, Henry ...	200	Manning River.
Do do	100	Do	Do do	200	Do
Do do	100	Do	Do do	?	Do
Paul, John	500	Quibray Bay.	Graham, Henry	200	Pitt Water.
Barclay, James	100	Clyde River.	Robberds, J. E.	1,000	Nullica River.
Holdom, John	200	Port Stephens.	Do do	1,000	Do
Osbourne, Henry	100	Brisbane Water.	Gray, R., and M. Shane,	400	Richmond River.
Swanson, Peter	100	Do	F.		
Duncan, George	100	Myall River.	Hanson, R. J.	200	Do
Hanson, Richard John..	200	Richmond River.	Templeman, Thomas ..	400	Karuah River.
Ringland, Jos., and	100	Murray River.	Pospichal, Frank	200	Nambucca River.
Bastick, N.			Do do	1,000	Do
Do do	100	Do	Gibbins, F. J.	300	Camden Haven.
Do do	200	Do	Do	100	Do
Wells, George	100	Terranora Creek.	Do	100	Do
Ongley, William S.	100	Pitt Water.	Fuller, F. J.	200	Clarence River.
Lavington, W. S.	200	Blend Creek.	Woodward, William...	200	Wallis Lake.
Lund, John G.	200	Brunswick River.	Do do	200	Do
Brett, Wm. H.	100	Terranora Creek.	Woodward, Henry ...	100	Do
Do	200	Do	Hickey, J. H.	300	Clarence River.
Do	200	Do	Cusack, N. J.	400	Do
Woodward, Henry	100	Clyde River.	Burns, Jno.	600	Do
M'Inherney, James	300	Port Macquarie.	Woodward, Henry ...	300	Manning River.
Woodward, Henry	200	Manning River.	Do do	200	Wallis Lake.
Lonesborough, John ...	200	Crookhaven.	Gibbins, F. J.	600	Camden Haven.
Ongley, William S.	300	Pitt Water.			

E.

RETURN showing the Amount realised for Fish sold at the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1890.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January	2,768	10	3	August	3,869	8	6
February	2,546	1	3	September	2,848	1	0
March	3,331	5	6	October	2,882	12	3
April	3,306	16	0	November	3,605	10	6
May	3,869	12	9	December	3,003	16	3
June	3,300	6	0				
July	3,362	10	6	Total	£38,694	10	9

F.

7

F.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Fish, in lbs., exported from the Murray River, January to December, 1890.

	lbs.		lbs.
January	4,032	August	784
February	1,568	September	3,380
March	2,016	October	3,584
April	3,138	November... ..	5,030
May	7,100	December	4,712
June	4,032		
July	700	Total	40,076

G.

RETURN showing the Quantity, in lbs., of Fish caught in Lake George, January to December, 1890.

	lbs.		lbs.
January	460	August	nil.
February	350	September	nil.
March	280	October	750
April	nil.	November	400
May... ..	nil.	December	460
June	nil.		
July... ..	nil.	Total	2,700

H.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Oysters taken from the Tidal Waters of the Colony, January to December, 1890.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tweed River .....	...	...	...	...	24	3	1	2	2	9	28	67	136
Brunswick River.....	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Richmond River	177	171	92	47	4	...	...	...	18	72	49	86	716
Evans River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	...	...	37
Clarence River	326	315	184	175	36	...	...	...	21	35	27	76	1,195
Bellinger River	8	13	20	12	16	4	9	3	14	13	34	23	169
Port Macquarie	4	14	3	5	...	...	...	4	...	10	19	34	93
Camden Haven .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Manning River.....	11	8	6	8	14	4	4	20	17	29	26	33	180
Cape Hawke .....	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	20	11	...	2	...	45
Port Stephens	127	107	156	35	83	46	35	49	67	46	84	67	902
Hunter River	15	11	16	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Hawkesbury River	180	135	73	51	32	22	21	24	37	63	126	81	845
Brisbane Water	35	24	21	6	14	1	1	3	7	1	...	...	113
George's River .....	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	28
Shoalhaven River	160	274	106	89	6	5	10	9	...	...	24	14	697
Clyde River	124	160	112	42	29	35	...	34	20	10	25	12	603
Moruya River .....	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	2	12	2	20	46
Wagonga River	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bermagui River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13
Pambula River	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Twofold Bay.....	22	27	20	8	10	10	11	7	4	1	3	2	125
Wonboyne River.....	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Shellharbour.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	1,218	1,288	838	506	280	130	94	180	239	312	452	549	6,092

I.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Oysters received at Sydney from places outside the Colony, January to December, 1890.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Queensland	467	168	131	121	263	80	178	227	210	759	1,823	922	5,349
New Zealand .....	...	149	671	832	1,358	797	1,300	916	446	281	...	...	6,750
Total	467	317	802	953	1,621	877	1,478	1,143	656	1,040	1,823	922	12,099

J.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Spat taken off Crown Lands and laid down on Leased Areas, January to December, 1890.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Port Stephens	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brisbane Water .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

4 Bags, at 2s. = 8s.

K.

K.

RETURN showing the quantity of Fish (in baskets) brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1890.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour	289	789	1,447	552	292	199	229	165	254	208	343	318	5,035
Botany	502	877	2,447	1,514	802	301	491	385	455	343	482	392	8,991
Broken Bay	340	370	718	506	425	357	384	335	277	230	452	327	4,721
Tuggerah Lake	441	580	706	677	1,022	583	904	1,034	944	813	847	621	9,172
Port Stephens	397	394	338	660	869	539	609	929	291	140	139	22	5,327
Port Macquarie	12	40	51	37	9	18	...	19	16	...	10	40	252
Gosford	14	...	...	...	17	47	94	97	77	33	35	37	451
Wollongong	316	293	364	615	510	183	36	76	109	77	533	144	3,256
Ulladulla	50	33	34	130	237	132	169	106	44	43	41	19	1,038
Shoalhaven	31	114	179	192	746	626	892	1,152	371	183	176	213	4,875
Lake Macquarie	689	831	1,059	1,058	1,403	1,211	1,477	2,058	1,873	1,359	894	559	14,521
Clarence River	133	203	108	120	207	322	333	405	120	210	332	389	2,882
Macleay River	52	49	21	102	108	150	136	143	87	86	110	120	1,164
Richmond River	44	19	11	24	32	38	66	75	40	40	66	88	543
Cape Hawke	76	86	129	210	300	185	155	74	37	...	...	...	1,252
Bermagui .....	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	28
Shellharbour .....	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	20	...	...	4	...	43
Tathra .....	...	...	...	...	12	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Jervis Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Manning River .....	...	...	...	...	...	17	33	57	6	...	14	19	146
Narrabeen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	4	...	113
Kiama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Totals	3,386	4,692	7,630	6,397	7,014	5,018	6,017	7,144	5,001	3,874	4,482	3,312	63,967

L.

RETURN showing the quantity (in dozens) of Schnapper brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1890.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour	4½	...	...	3	...	½	...	21½	4	...	...	...	33½
Botany	27½	10½	11	22½	13½	34	13	13	14	...	2	6	167
Broken Bay	81½	8	15½	47½	74½	79½	62½	106	14	14	56	46½	605½
Terrigal Lake	5	...	4	11	42	21	55	98½	67	77	52	8	440½
Wollongong	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	17	40
Ulladulla	42	22	6	6	40	45½	46½	114	3	4	...	...	329
Long Reef	28½	24	9½	24½	...	33	14	19	1	2	13½	29	198
Lake Macquarie .....	...	8	3	12	...	...	7	4	5	2½	13	...	54½
Shoalhaven .....	...	...	...	9	2½	6	...	42	15½	13½	...	...	88½
Port Stephens .....	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
Port Macquarie .....	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	23
Clarence River .....	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	12
Macleay River .....	...	...	...	...	16	20	13	...	...	3	...	...	52
Tuggerah Lake .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Total	191	72½	56	135½	203½	252½	241	433	123½	120	148½	106½	2,033½

M.

9

M.

RETURN showing, in dozens, the quantity of various kinds of Fish brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1890.

Month.	Kingfish.	Jewfish.	Teraglin.	Nannaga.	Salmon.	Groper.	Perch.	
January	284	.....	.. .	9	55½	....	.. ...	348½
February	92	.....	.. .	.....	.. .	.....	.....	92
March .....	.....	1	.. .	.....	.. .	.....	.....	1
April .....	.....	.....	11	2	.. .	5	.. .	18
May ... ..	.....	26	.. .	.....	.. .	.....	.....	26
June ... ..	.....	.....	68	.....	.. .	.....	.....	68
July ... ..	.....	5½	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	5½
August ... ..	.....	4½	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	15½
September ... ..	.....	4½	.....	6½	.....	.....	.....	10½
October	1	2½	19	144	.....	.....	.....	166½
November	3½	45	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	404½
December	18	5	88	.....	.....	.....	3	106½
	398½	88½	539	172½	55½	5	3	1,262½

N.

RETURN showing the quantity, in dozens, of Cray-fish brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1890.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Botany .. .	4	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	4
Port Stephens	82½	52	11	.. .	.. .	183	454	702	320½	293½	434	288½	2,821
Ulladulla .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	42	15	25	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	82
Broken Bay .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	6	.. .	.. .	.. .	6
Shoalhaven .....	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	29½	9	.. .	.. .	38½
Totals .. .	86½	52	11	.. .	.. .	225	469	727	356	302½	434	288½	2,951½

O.

RETURN showing the quantity, in baskets, of Prawns brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1890.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour .. .	280	256	298	363	283	90	65	62	59	131	315	302	2,504
Broken Bay	28	4	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	2	1	58	.. .	93
Newcastle .. .	71	16	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	95	78	4	264
Botany .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	373	847	58	20	51	78	177	159	1,763
George's River .....	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	5	2	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	7
Cook's River .....	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	5	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	5
Total	379	276	293	363	656	947	125	82	112	305	628	465	4,636

P.

RETURN showing the quantity, in baskets, of Fish seized under the Fisheries Act, and sent to Charitable Institutions, January to December, 1890.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1½	6½	8½	1	1	½	¾	1	3	3½	1	14	41½

Q.

RETURN showing the quantity, in baskets, of Fish condemned as unfit for food, January to December, 1890.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
280	1,015	322	279	149	164	94	108	68	46	134	41½	2,704½

R.

RETURN showing Range of Prices obtained for Fish at the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1890.

Name of Fish.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Schnapper, per dozen	4/ to 108/	4/ to 84/	6/ to 108/	5/ to 156/	4/ to 108/	6/ to 90/	6/ to 72/	4/ to 96/	6/ to 108/	4/ to 108/	4/ to 108/	4/ to 156/
Flathead „	1/6 to 36/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 36/	1/6 to 42/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 30/	1/6 to 36/	1/ to 30/	1/6 to 30/	1/6 to 30/	1/ to 36/	1/6 to 30/
Whiting „	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 20/	1/ to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 10/6	1/ to 10/6	1/6 to 10/6	1/6 to 12/6	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 10/6
Flounder „	1/6 to 9/	1/ to 10/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 9/	1/6 to 19/	1/ to 10/	1/6 to 12/	1/ to 12/	1/6 to 12/
King-fish „	1/ to 13/	1/ to 5/	1/ to 156/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 24/	2/ to 12/	12/	12/	1/6 to 12/	2/ to 24/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 24/
Jew-fish „	1/6 to 120/	2/ to 144/	1/6 to 120/	1/6 to 144/	2/ to 144/	2/ to 168/	2/ to 156/	2/ to 120/	2/ to 144/	2/ to 144/	2/ to 120/	2/ to 126/
Teraglin „	2/ to 40/	2/ to 24/	1/6 to 12/	2/ to 24/	2/ to 16/	2/ to 16/	5/ to 6/	2/ to 20/	2/ to 16/	2/ to 18/	2/ to 16/	2/ to 18/
Nannagai „	1/ to 16/	1/6 to 8/	1/ to 8/	1/ to 8/	1/6 to 8/	1/6 to 8/	1/6 to 5/	1/ to 6/	1/ to 8/	1/6 to 7/	1/ to 9/	1/6 to 18/
Salmon „	1/ to 5/	1/ to 5/	1/ to 5/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 8/	1/ to 6/	1/ to 6/	1/ to 5/	1/ to 5/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 5/6
Mullet (sea) „	2/ to 8/	2/ to 7/	2/ to 7/6	2/ to 7/6	2/ to 7/6	2/ to 10/	2/ to 8/	2/ to 7/6	2/ to 6/6	2/ to 5/	1/ to 12/	2/ to 6/
Rock cod „	1/ to 156/	1/ to 48/	1/ to 10/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 8/	1/ to 174/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 168/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 20/	1/ to 8/
Eels „	4/ to 21/	4/ to 21/	4/ to 21/	4/ to 36/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 21/	4/ to 18/	2/6 to 21/	4/ to 21/	1/ to 21/	2/ to 21/	2/ to 21/
Bream (red), per basket.....	12/ to 30/	12/ to 36/	8/ to 36/	10/ to 64/	10/ to 48/	.....	.....	.....	10/ to 40/	8/ to 40/	10/ to 48/	.....
do (black) „	8/ to 48/	8/ to 48/	8/ to 60/	8/ to 100/	8/ to 50/	8/ to 48/	10/ to 52/	4/ to 48/	6/ to 40/	8/ to 60/	6/ to 52/	6/ to 46/
Garfish „	8/ to 36/	4/ to 36/	10/ to 56/	6/ to 60/	8/ to 40/	8/ to 48/	10/ to 44/	4/ to 36/	4/ to 39/	8/ to 60/	8/ to 56/	8/ to 48/
Blackfish „	4/ to 26/	4/ to 26/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 30/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 36/	1/ to 24/	2/ to 20/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 36/	4/ to 30/	4/ to 24/
Silverbilly „	4/ to 16/	4/ to 16/	4/ to 16/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 16/	4/ to 16/	4/ to 12/	4/ to 12/	3/ to 16/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 16/
Mullet (sand) „	4/ to 28/	2/ to 28/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 32/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 28/	2/ to 18/	2/ to 20/	3/ to 24/	2/6 to 50/	2/6 to 24/	4/ to 20/
Travalley „	7/ to 16/	4/ to 24/	5/ to 20/	6/ to 28/	6/ to 26/	8/ to 30/	5/ to 24/	5/ to 24/	6/ to 20/	6/ to 32/	4/ to 36/	6/ to 24/
Perch (sea) „	8/ to 26/	6/ to 26/	8/ to 36/	6/ to 60/	8/ to 38/	8/ to 40/	6/ to 36/	8/ to 36/	8/ to 40/	10/ to 40/	8/ to 36/	10/ to 40/
Tailor „	6/ to 20/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 30/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 30/	6/ to 20/	4/ to 20/	6/ to 20/	6/ to 30/	6/ to 30/	6/ to 20/
Crayfish, per dozen	6/ to 21/	14/ to 20/	17/ to 20/	.....	4/6	6/ to 15/	4/ to 21/	5/ to 18/	8/ to 14/6	2/ to 13/6	4/ to 14/	8/ to 16/
Prawns, per bushel	20/ to 80/	20/ to 80/	20/ to 80/	20/ to 80/	15/ to 80/	6/ to 60/	15/ to 70/	20/ to 85/	20/ to 75/	20/ to 80/	8/ to 75/	8/ to 70/
Murray cod, each .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3/3 to 12/	2/6 to 10/	.....	/6 to 1/6	4/ to 9/6
Soles, per dozen	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 16/	1/6 to 33/	1/6 to 10/6	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 14/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 9/6	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 12/
Groper .....	.....	.....	24/	.....	12/ to 36/	24/	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon trout .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6/ to 24/	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackerel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4/ to 6/	.....	4/ to 16/

PARTICULARS of Prosecutions for infringements of the "Fisheries Act, 1881," and the "Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884," during the year 1890

Offender's Name	Nature of Offence	Result of Prosecution
J Campbell	Fishing for prawns in closed season	Fined £10 and costs
Alf Johnson	Fishing with illegal net	" £2 "
A Williams	Fishing without a license	" 5s "
"	" in an unlicensed boat	" 5s "
E Kenzie	Fishing without a license	" 10s. "
J Elliott	" "	" 10s. "
E Kenzie	Fishing with illegal prawn net	" 10s. "
Guisepe Mazzine	" "	" £2 "
Serio Capalet	" "	" £2 "
Geo Bonnorch	" "	" £2 "
Matteo Morotorich	" "	" £2 "
Christian Stein	Fishing in closed waters	" £2 "
J. Johnson	Not advising local Inspector of removal of oysters	" 10s. "
"	" "	" 10s. "
W O Stephens	" "	" 10s. "
R. Kells	Fishing in closed waters	" £1 " net confiscated.
S Ashton	" "	" £1 " "
J. Morrison	" "	" £3 " "
G. Duck	" "	" £1 " "
J. Randall	" "	" £1 " "
G. Sly	Fishing without a license	" 5s. "
"	Fishing in an unlicensed boat	" 5s "
C. Sly	Fishing without a license	" 5s. "
J. Walton	" "	" 5s. "
C Sly	Fishing in an unlicensed boat	" 5s "
J. Walton	" "	" 5s "
Geo Ellison	Fishing in closed waters	" £1 "
"	Fishing without a license	" £1 " net confiscated.
"	Obstructing Inspector in the execution of his duty	" £10 "
— Smith	Fishing in closed waters	" £1 "
"	Fishing without a license	" £1 "
Amos Selemon	" "	" £1 "
P Ballman	" "	Case dismissed.
R. M'Phal	Stealing oysters off rocks	No appearance.
Geo Smith	" "	" "
G Mason	" "	" "
— Atkins, Junr	Fishing in closed waters	Fined £5 and costs. Net confiscated.
— Languldt	" "	" £5 " "
J Whelar	" "	" £5 " "
W. Dodds	" "	" £1 " "
T Lambert	" "	" £1 " "
J. Gascoign	" "	Case dismissed.
J Douglas	" "	" "
Ch Smith	" "	" "
G Anderson	" "	" "
J Douglas	Obstructing Inspector in the execution of his duty	" 10s "
N Gascoign	Fishing without a license	Withdrawn.
"	Fishing in an unlicensed boat	" "
John Gascoign	Fishing in closed waters	Fined £1 and costs, or 21 days in Matland Gaol. Fine paid.
J Douglas	" "	Fined £1 and costs Fine paid.
Ch. Smith	" "	" £1 " Fine not paid.
G. Anderson	" "	" £1 " "
Ch Eyles	Fishing in unlicensed boat	" 5s "
J Deane	Fishing without a license	Summons not served
R Philp	" "	Withdrawn.
Jas Murphy	Fishing in closed waters	Fined £3 and costs ; nets confiscated.
N Begezo	Fishing with illegal net	Fined £2 and costs
Sam Baxter	" "	" £2 "
Th Newman	" "	" £2 "
C Wang	" "	" £2 "
P. Camp	" "	" £2 "
C Brown	" "	" £2 "
W Clement	" "	" £2 "
R. Boles	" "	" £2 "
G Johnson	Obstructing Officer in the execution of his duty	Dismissed.
Thos. Holding	Stalling	Fined £1 and costs.

REPORTS, &c.—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES, 1890.

Tuggerah Beach Lakes Fisheries.

30 December, 1890.

IN furtherance of instructions, I visited Tuggerah Beach Lakes to ascertain, by personal inspection, what portions thereof should be closed against the use of fishing nets.

I went over the three lakes, and the result of the traverse has been to confirm my previous conviction of the necessity for affording ample protection to these valuable nurseries and breeding grounds against the ravages of netters. That restriction is essential must be obvious in view of the public interest, and that interest is scarcely conserved under the existing law, which, instead of operating to conserve and amplify the resources of the various fisheries, enacts that exhaustion of the natural supply must, to a certain extent, have occurred before steps may legally be taken to recover it. As the exhaustion thus enacted to be a precedent to any recommendation for closure is not, in Tuggerah Lakes, yet accomplished, I should scarcely be warranted in suggesting any present restriction to fishing there. I can only show, and I do so on the accompanying tracing, the closures which, in the public interest and in the interest of the fishing industry, ought to be made. The present prolific supply from the Lakes is due entirely to the closures which have hitherto been maintained; those restrictions being now removed, and fishermen being at liberty to fish where they please, and (owing to insufficient oversight) with whatever lengths of nets they please, it is beyond reason to expect that these waters will continue for very long to yield their present large and varied supply.

It will be seen from the tracing that the closures I propose are somewhat different from those which have existed. It would be difficult now to make hauls in Saltwater, Pipeclay, Middle, Hammond, or Elizabeth Creeks; these creeks therefore, and the parts of the lakes into which they discharge, can be left open.

I am, however, much impressed with the importance of Lake Budgewoi as a breeding ground and nursery; it contains extensive flats, on which food exists in abundance. These flats are so mercilessly hauled by fishermen that future fish supply will assuredly suffer, as also it will suffer from the ravages of water birds, which collect on them in immense flocks.

Some part at least of these flats ought to be closed against the use of fishing-nets, and an effort should be made to destroy or drive away the birds. It would be scarcely consistent to close the flats against netters, and yet allow these voracious pests to remain unmolested.

If it were made legal, under certain conditions and at certain times, to use set nets in closed waters, large breeding areas could be maintained, and yet be practically available to fishermen for the capture of the marketable fish to be found therein. Doubtless the Commissioners will give attention to this point, which is embodied in the new Fisheries Bill, which I had the honor to submit for their consideration. I may add also, in passing, that in that Bill, a discretionary power is taken to close waters as circumstances may seem to warrant.

I have already remarked on the inadequacy of supervision so far appointed to this fishery. It will be simply impossible for one inspector to give necessary oversight, either to the netting, or to the closures. When these latter come to be made an additional inspector will be required to oversee the middle and upper lakes alone, and until such, and a small boat with engine power, so that ready transit may be available, are supplied, effective supervision need not be hoped for.

I again invite attention to the necessity for securing the elevated head-land north of Wyong Creek, as a site for an inspector's residence. This point, as I have previously reported, is admirably adapted for the purpose, as it commands a view of the whole of the first lake.

A residence will be needed also for the second inspector, who so as to oversee the second lake, should be located somewhere at its entrance. That the closures need active watching will be apparent from the fact that the fishermen in many cases have their residences or camps on the abutting shores, and are thus in a position to fish the proscribed areas at their convenience, with scarcely any risk of detection. As instances: Fishermen are located on the land abutting the closures at the Budgewoi entrance, and also on premises fronting the closure at the sea entrance. I saw there three or four large nets, hung on poles to dry, and I have no doubt in my own mind that they are used in closed waters whenever opportunity offers.

I submit that the importance of these fisheries seems fully to warrant the expenditure which some of my proposals herein made would involve.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Murrumbidgee River at Narrandera.

IN pursuance of instructions I visited Narrandera, on the Murrumbidgee River, for the purpose of inquiring into the petition to the Colonial Secretary from certain residents, for the closure of the river for a distance of 10 miles on either side of the town, against the use of fishing-nets under the provisions of the 3rd section of the Inland Waters Fisheries Act.

On arrival I interviewed the Mayor, Mr. Willans, and pointed out to him that the ground on which the prayer of the petition was based, viz., "the protection of anglers," was not a very strong one as regards the public interest, which should be the paramount consideration; and he admitted the force of an objection I took, namely, that the proposed closure meant possibly depriving the public of their supply of fish food, merely to meet the views of a few persons who desired to pursue angling as a recreation. I gathered from him that there were only three fishermen in the locality, and that the price usually paid to them for their produce was 6d. per pound, but that at present the river being in flood little netting was being done.

The

The Mayor thought personally, that if an inspector were appointed to supervise the fishing, and see that the nets in use were made legal, which at present they are not, any necessity which was supposed to exist for closing the river, might be obviated.

He then referred me to Mr. Selway, the Manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, who with a few others had initiated the petition. Mr. Selway informed me, that it was the general desire of the residents that the closure should be made; that the signatures to the petition were very readily obtained, and that if time had been taken the number would have been largely increased.

On asking him if he had considered what would be the effect of the closure on the town fish supply, he replied that it would not mean any deprivation to the townspeople, nor did he think the fishermen themselves would object to the closure, inasmuch as the bulk of the fish captured were sent to outside places and to the metropolis, and that but little of it found its way to Narrandera.

Later on Mr. Selway, accompanied by the Police Magistrate, Mr. Tingcombe, Manager of the Commercial Bank, and joined afterwards by Mr. Alderman Manning, called upon me to press for the closure; they represented that angling was generally indulged in, and was a principal of the few means of inexpensive recreation open to the public, confirmed Mr. Selway's statement that the fish supply for town consumption came from a distance considerably beyond the suggested limits of closure, and claimed the consideration of what they deemed to be but a fair request. After a lengthy discussion I induced these gentlemen to agree to a modification of the proposed limits with a promise that if on the further inquiries I proposed to institute I found that no serious objections existed I would recommend the closure to the favourable consideration of the Commissioners.

On the next day I made a lengthy visit of inspection along the river in company with the Mayor, but the current was so strong, running some 5 knots per hour, that fishing was impossible; there were none of the fishermen to be seen, subsequent inquiries showing that they were netting in branches 20 and 30 miles from the town. I ascertained this on calling at the house of a fisherman named Hill, who told me that his operations were now carried on by his sons at points of the river varying in distance from 30 to 70 miles away, and that the fish they caught were placed in the train for transit to Sydney, Goulburn, and other parts at the station nearest the point of capture, so that his catch did not come to Narrandera at all. He said he believed the Municipal Council had passed a by-law prohibiting fishing near Narrandera, so that he did not attempt to work there. I found that Hill could not tell me anything of the habits of the cod, or their times of spawning; he had, however, frequently sent live fish away to other waters, wrapt in damp grass. I arranged that he should send some to Sydney, which he confidently expressed his ability to do; from the result it is evident that he either over-estimated his ability, or else his instructions to his sons were not obeyed; at any rate the attempt was a failure.

As the result of my inquiries, which the Commissioners will observe have been extensive, I recommend that the Murrumbidgee River, opposite the town of Narrandera, to a limit on either side of it, shown on the accompanying tracing, embodying a length of 14 miles of water as against the 20 proposed, be closed against the use of fishing-nets for a period of two years. Also I recommend that Mr. Condell, the Forest Ranger be appointed an Acting Inspector of Fisheries for the waters within his district, at a salary of £20. I interviewed Mr. Condell, and ascertained that he would be willing to accept the position, and to render his best service to the Commissioners.

12th Nov., 1890.

LINDSAY THOMPSON.

Lake Macquarie Fisheries.

MEMORANDUM.—I made a visit of inspection to Lake Macquarie, to witness the operation of netting in the channel, which, under provisions of the law recently became open to fishing. Preparations had been made by the fishermen to avail themselves of the occasion of the expiry of this closure to capture fish in quantity, and this was done, but on receipt of the proclamation reclosing the water the fishermen ceased netting, evidently under misapprehension, for their legal right to net did not expire for thirty days from its date; the happy effect of this misapprehension has been the protection of the fish in the entrance from capture, and the escape of the feeding grounds from damage.

I went very carefully over the channel, and on a sandy bank found whelk oysters in abundance. They were not of any size, as visitors and men on strike, many of whom were camped on the banks, had been using them for consumption. Spat had adhered in quantity to the wharf piles in Pelican Flat, and, in order that the Commissioners might see the growth, I instructed the local inspector to fix some oak saplings in suitable places, and to send some of them to head-quarters, in three months time, for inspection.

If I may venture an opinion, it is beyond question that these oysters came from the sea, because in the lake there are none.

If this be so, and if it suggests the possibility of the crops of immature oysters which occur at the mouths of other inlets, and even on ocean rocks not adjacent to any inlets, being the produce of unknown beds on the floor of the ocean, it may not be unreasonable to suppose the existence of extensive beds all along the seaboard, and in the public interest it would seem desirable to take means to attempt their discovery.

Reserve for Fish Culture.

On the southern shore of the channel a tram viaduct has been formed; this encloses a large area—some hundred acres—of water, which is evidently a splendid breeding ground for fish. Notwithstanding the previous netting, this water teemed with small whiting, and fish generally. It has communication with the tide through a bridge about 100 feet long. I consider this water as a valuable site for experimental purposes. It might under the new legislation, which I have to propose to the Commissioners, be reserved for fish propagation, or be leased for a like purpose.

LINDSAY THOMPSON.

Lake

Lake Wolumla and other Southern Waters.

In furtherance of instructions I left Sydney on the 13th ultimo, for the purpose of inspecting Wolumla Lake, south of Crookhaven Heads and any adjacent waters, as might be practicable.

Proceeding to Kiama I visited the Minumurra River, a small water some 4 miles north from that township. Within the last two years some very fine oysters were supplied to the metropolis from the leased beds of Peter Johnson. These are situated in this river, on either side of the Railway Bridge, near to which Johnson resides, and as his house immediately fronts his beds he is in a favourable position to oversee and cultivate his oysters. He has, however, of late suffered from the effects of floods, which had silted refuse over a quantity of ware he had laid down; to what extent he had carried out his laying I was unable to determine owing to the accretion of mud, but I saw enough to assure me that he had prosecuted the work with some industry. Nevertheless the capabilities of this water have certainly not been tested to their limit. There is abundant evidence of its suitability for rapid development of oyster-growth. The bottom is of the desired consistency to support suitable cultch, and there are among the extensive mangrove flats fringing the banks, a large quantity of spat, which only needs planting out to yield a large return.

I pointed out to Johnson the advantage he would gain from conserving this ware, and also explained how easy it would be to collect spat on the beds themselves, where, with but little labor, it could be tended, until it had developed into a marketable commodity.

Johnson has a second lease lower down the river, which is equal if not superior to the first, but he is not using it, giving as a reason that it is subject to depredations by the half-castes and navvies. Johnson does a little fishing in the river, and finds Kiama a ready market for his catches.

Lake Wolumla.

Proceeding onwards to Shoalhaven, I reached Wolumla Lake, a sheet of water about 4 miles south-east of Greenwell Point; this water is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, by half that distance in width. At present the lake is very low, having at high tide scarcely more than 5 feet of water in any part. The entrance to the sea is open to a width of about 50 yards, and a passage through is quite capable to whale a boat.

Having in view an idea, sometime since expressed to the Commissioners, of the suitability of the coastal lakes as breeding grounds, or nurseries for fish, I thought that this lake from its position would probably, prove as suitable as any other for the purpose. I had also considered that it might be advantageous, under certain conditions, to lease coastal lakes to responsible persons as fishing grounds, believing that in a sheet of water of such extent as Wolumla Lake, both fish culture and fish capture could proceed, as it were, simultaneously. Of course, to do this legislation, somewhat on the lines of the chapter of the Fisheries Act, 1881, relating to private fisheries, would be necessary.

To test the present producing capabilities of the lake I set at sunset a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch meshing-net of 60 fathoms in length, and leaving it for only an hour, succeeded in capturing a quantity of large fish—mullet, bream, black-fish. This result as the product of an hour's setting I consider to be very satisfactory; and estimating from it what might be the take of a whole night's setting with a net of twice or three times its length, and of less mesh, it is easy to imagine that payable results would follow. The advantage of a meshing-net, or more properly a set-net, is that it does not in any way disturb the feeding on the breeding grounds, as a hauling-net must necessarily do, and in my opinion it could, under official supervision, be used as well in any closed waters, except during spawning times, without detriment to the development of young fry.

During the last twelve months four fishing-boats have been working this lake with great success. As an evidence of its capabilities I may mention that two or three years since when it was first tried, a fisherman, George Wheeler, made a take of fifty baskets in one haul.

The men recently working here made very good catches; they could be fishing the lake now were it not for a dense slime, which is held in the water, and damages their nets. This slime is said to be due to the over-abundance of fresh water, the result of continued rainy weather.

Lake Illawarra.

OWING to wet weather setting in I was unable to follow out my intention to inspect the fisheries on this lake; I gathered, however, the following information:—

There are in the lake at present nine boats and nineteen men. All the take is carted to Unanderra, and thence sent either to Sydney, Wollongong, or Kiama. The local sale in the Illawarra district has very much increased; about a thousand baskets were sold there in the year. This originated at the time of the strike, when many miners turned to the occupation of fish-hawkers, some of whom have since kept to the business.

Fish are sold free of commission at 8s. and 9s. per basket to these hawkers, who are thus able to earn good wages.

The fishermen on the lake capture by hauling-nets in the summer and meshing-nets in the winter. The latter season is selected for meshing on account of the coldness of the water, making it inconvenient to work hauling-nets.

The inspector reports that this partial adoption of the meshing-net has increased the supply of young fish, since by its use the necessity for disturbing the nursery grounds is obviated. This experience, related by the inspector, corroborates the view I had formed of the desirableness of urging the use of meshing-nets in the lake waters of the coast. I have referred to this matter in my report on Lake Wolumla.

I also submit for consideration whether it would not be advantageous to establish under legislation, somewhat on the lines of the private fisheries under the Fisheries' Act, a system of licensing or leasing some of the smaller lakes to responsible individuals.

3rd June, 1890.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Licenses

Licenses to gather Spat.

Minutes by Chief Inspector of Fisheries, and Extracts.

1 April, 1890.

REFERRING generally to the fact that licenses to gather the spat of oysters are so much abused, I submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners, whether any should be granted in future.

LINDSAY THOMPSON.

Com. Minute: The Chief Inspector to make suggestions as to gathering and disposal of spat to lessees.

Memorandum by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries' as to future issue of Spat Licenses.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 16 April, 1890.

As the law stands I am not able to suggest any course which would be practically effective. The 34th Regulation, Oyster Fisheries Act, is *ultra vires* so far as it permits the taking of spat from unleased Crown land; and as the Act itself, section 15, allows persons to take oysters therefrom for their own consumption, unprincipled lessees avail themselves of the concession to gather surreptitiously marketable oysters for purposes of sale. The consequence is that *bonâ fide* lessees, who are disposed to work their leases systematically and legally, are handicapped by any holder of a lease of (say) 100 yards or so, who under color of a license gathers marketable oysters far and near for sale.

Of course while the present law exists this practice will continue. All I can suggest is that spat licenses, if issued at all, should issue only to a lessee whose *bonâ fides* is unquestionable, and that every issue should be preceded by a special report from an inspector as to the manner in which the lessee applying is working and improving his lease.

In the case of a lessee applying for a license contemporaneously with the issue of his lease, such a report could not be made. But in my opinion all lessees should rely for their supply more upon the use of fascines and other spat collectors fixed within their areas than upon licenses which are simply instruments to legalize the spoliation of ground capable of being utilised for oyster culture, and are open to abuse in the manner I have indicated.

I think that the adoption of the suggestions made herein will be evidence that the Commissioners have done what little it is in their power to do to minimize the evil referred to.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Commissioners' Minute: The Chief Inspector to report to the Board as to the best methods of collecting spat on our own reserves, with the object of demonstrating to the lessees the desirableness of collecting their own spat instead of depending on supplies obtainable from Crown lands.

Department of Fisheries, 8 May, 1890.

As an initial step, I recommend that a spat-catching station be established on the reserve at Greenwich, which several years since was placed at the disposal of this Department. I have recently inspected the locality, and although it is kept stripped of oysters there are evidences that rapid growth would be attainable under supervision. It will be necessary to place a man in charge, and to provide him a residence. This would be the chief cost; the preparation of the ground and provision of cultch material would be covered by (say) £10. If the attempt proved successful here it could easily be extended to other waters.

LINDSAY THOMPSON.

Commissioners' minute: Resolved that the Chief Inspector report as to what officer at present in the Commission would be most fit to supervise Port Hacking and take charge of experiments for the catching and laying down of oyster spat.

Minute by Chief Inspector of Fisheries: To establish a spatting station at Port Hacking would, while involving the removal of an inspector from another water, deprive the Commissioners of his services in any other direction. When I proposed the station at Greenwich I had it in view to utilise the services of the officer placed there in supervising the closed waters of Lane and Iron Coves. I think Assistant-inspector Curan could most easily be spared to take charge of the spatting station, but whoever may be placed there it should be maintained under my own personal direction.

Commissioners' minute: Call a special meeting to consider the question of a Spat Station.

Resolved that the Commissioners are of opinion that it is desirable to carry out experiments with the view of collecting, growing, and cultivating the spat of oysters, publishing the results for the information of the lessees of oyster-bearing areas, and that the Colonial Secretary be invited to apportion a sum of money (say £300) for the purpose.

Trout Ova.

Minute by Commissioners of Fisheries.

RESOLVED to make application to either the Geelong Acclimatisation Society or other societies for trout ova—as many as can be procured.

The Chief Inspector to make proper arrangements for their reception. Communicate with Mr. Murray as to his ponds being utilised after being hatched.

Minute

Minute by Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Reception of Trout Ova.

I have written to the Acclimatisation Societies of Victoria and New Zealand for trout ova. In respect to the Commissioners' direction to make proper arrangements for its reception, I recommend that a hatching station be at once started at Berrima, on the site indicated in my report of last year, to which I invite further reference now. Of course it will not be impossible to hatch the ova in the back kitchen as heretofore, and with another apparatus to hatch a large number in a small space; but provision must be made for the fry after it has passed the alevin stage, and by that time the Sydney temperature will have so much increased that there will be no certainty of the fish being able to withstand it, and as the temperature will continue on the increase for months, only fatal results can be expected. I offer these remarks, presuming that it is not intended this year to repeat the experiment of turning the fry adrift at the early age of three months, for much better results will be likely to accrue if it be kept in ponds and tended until the following spring. By that time it will be old enough to care for itself, and food in the shape of insect life will then be in abundance. If this suggestion should commend itself to the Commissioners it will be necessary to provide, in the comparatively cool climate of Berrima, sufficient hatching and nursery accommodation for the quantity of ova which may be available, together with water supply and a caretaker's residence. The cost of a small weatherboard cottage, with a windmill and pump or a ram for water supply, a hatching shed and ponds, would probably be between £500 and £600. I ask further consideration of the instructions to obtain from Mr. Murray the use of his dams for the fry. If turned loose in these ponds it could not readily be captured when required for distribution, nor could it in them receive the daily supply of food and care necessary for its regular and continuous development. Nursery ponds, to be under proper control, should be of rectangular shape, long and narrow. In such receptacles the fry could be properly looked after, and good results might with confidence be expected.—

LINDSAY THOMPSON, Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Minute by Commissioners of Fisheries.

The Chief Inspector to be instructed to cover over and erect a large trough in the back yard for the rearing of young trout when hatched. This has been done, as directed, by Allen and Walker.—L.G.T.

The Hon. Secretary of the Wellington Acclimatisation Society, New Zealand, to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries, New South Wales.

Sir,

Wellington, 25 July, 1890.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, asking if our society can supply your department with any trout ova.

As we have some ready and the season is far advanced, I send you a case containing 5,000 brown trout ova (*Salmo fario*) and 2,000 Loch Leven trout ova (*Salmo Levenensis*). I also send you, as an exceedingly interesting experiment, two cans with 500 American Brook Char in each can, in the alevin stage, which I trust will arrive safely.

The Union Steamship Co. have, with their usual courtesy, taken the packages free of freight, and Captain Neville is going to look after them.

Yours, &c.,

ALEX. J. RUTHERFURD,

Hon. Secretary.

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries, New South Wales, to The Hon. Secretary, Wellington Acclimatisation Society, New Zealand.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 8 August, 1890.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioners' of Fisheries for this Colony, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th ultimo, advising me of shipment of salmonidæ, particularised in the margin, and to inform you, that both the fry and ova reached here in good condition, and with scarcely any loss; about fifty only of the ova and a dozen of the fry were dead.

The Commissioners regard with very great satisfaction the successful result of the transit of the Brook Char, which at this present time seem to be in perfect health, and are feeding very freely in their troughs.

The Loch Leven trout ova have all hatched out, the loss subsequent to deposit on the trays being quite inconsiderable, and the brown trout ova are now in process of hatching.

In conveying the thanks of the Commissioners for the courteous manner in which your society has responded to their request, I am to say that any costs which have been incurred in connection with the matter will be gladly defrayed.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Memorandum by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

I HAVE a private letter from the Hon. Secretary, Wellington Acclimatisation Society, in which, amongst other matters, he states that the Society is so much interested in the propagation of fish that it does not propose to ask payment for the consignment of char fry and trout ova sent here.

Notwithstanding, I think the generous view taken should have recognition, and I suggest that a donation be made to the Society. Further, as the Society does not seem to be aware of the mode of transmitting fry in closed jars, which mode I had the honor to suggest to the Commissioners, I should like to send a few of the remaining fry to Wellington as an experiment.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

22/10/90.

Minute by Commissioners of Fisheries.

Donate 5 guineas, and send a few Loch Leven trout as an experiment.

The

5,000 brown trout ova (*Salmo fario*).
2,010 Loch Leven Trout ova (*Salmo levenensis*).
1,000 fry American Brook Char (*Salmo fontinalis*).

The Hon. Secretary, Wellington Acclimatisation Society, New Zealand, to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries, New South Wales.

Sir,

Parliament Buildings, Wellington, 4 November, 1890.

I have to thank you for your cablegram, and subsequent letter of 23rd October, on the subject of the exceedingly interesting experiment in the transit of live trout fry in hermetically sealed jars.

The s.s. "Tekapo" arrived here from Sydney direct on the 29th ult., her sixth day at sea, and I duly received the jars packed in sawdust, the temperature of the cool chamber they were in having varied from 66 degrees to 55 degrees during the voyage.

The officers of the vessel were much interested in the experiment, and we were all pleased to find the fry lively, only one fish, the largest in one of the bottles, being dead.

As the day was a warm one I placed a lump of ice in the sawdust to keep the temperature down, and after showing the live fish to the press the box was taken by afternoon train 60 miles to our ponds, and hatching at Masterton.

On carrying the box to the hatching house the temperature of the water in the bottle was found to be 50 degrees, the air in the hatching 50 degrees, and the water in the trough prepared for the fry 54 degrees.

We then liberated the fry in one of the jars, and they all swam away, and were quite lively in their movements. On examining the other jar we found the fry lively, with the exception of the dead one noticed on arrival, and decided to place it in a cool place and see how long the fish would live in a state of quiescence.

On the next day (30th October) the liberated fry were strong and healthy, but two of those in the jar were dead, and another one sickly; their eyes protruding probably denoted death by strangulation.

On the following day (October 31st) the fry liberated in the box were as strong and feeding as well as any in the hatchery, but all the imprisoned fish but three were dead, and they all died that evening, *the eighth day from Sydney*. The fact of these fish being past the alevin stage made the experiment a more difficult one, the water in each of the jars being to a certain extent foul from excrement.

I propose to repeat the experiment by the s.s. "Tekapo" returning to Sydney at the end of the week, the boat that will probably take this letter, but will write you further on the subject.

Thanking you for the donation of £5 5s., promised towards the funds of our Society,

I have, &c.,

ALEX. J. RUTHERFURD,
Honorary Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary of the Wellington Acclimatisation Society, New Zealand, to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries, New South Wales.

Sir,

Parliament Buildings, Wellington, 8 November, 1890.

As advised in my letter of the 4th instant, I am sending you two boxes in the cool chamber of the s.s. "Tekapo," containing live trout fry, hermetically sealed.

The larger one has four jars in it packed in sawdust.

Jar No. 1	contains	15	Loch Leven	trout fry,	10	weeks	old.
Jar No. 2	"	13	"	"	"	"	"
Jar No. 3	"	16	brown	trout fry,	9	weeks	old.
Jar No. 4	"	13	"	"	"	"	"

These fry have not been fed for ten hours before being placed in the jars, in order to try to prevent the water being fouled by excrement. The temperature of the water in which they were placed was 54°, atmosphere at the time 55°.

The small box has two jars with about $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of water in each, in which fifteen and eight brown trout fry have been placed respectively. These fish have just absorbed their yolk sac, but have not yet been fed, and they are the youngest fry we have.

The fish were placed in the jars at 6 a.m. on the morning of the 7th (yesterday), and came down 60 miles by rail. The steamer has been put off from 3 p.m. yesterday to 2 p.m. to-day, so that the jars have been here since then, and on inspecting the fish before sending them I find them lively. In order to prepare you for the shipment I am sending the following cablegram:—"Experiment successful repeating by 'Tekapo.'" I will ask the officers of the vessel to look after them and shall be interested in hearing the result from you.

These are valuable experiments and I would suggest an interchange of them; if you are cabling, "Rutherford, Wellington," will be a sufficient address. I lent the papers you sent me to a member who has neglected to return them, and if not causing you any inconvenience shall be glad to receive duplicates, also any good work on the fishes of New South Wales. Have not you any good fresh water fish suitable for any waters here that will not do for Salmonidæ? I wonder if prawns would live in salt water hermetically sealed; you might try some experiments in this direction.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. J. RUTHERFURD,
Honorary Secretary.

The Acting Secretary, Department of Fisheries, New South Wales, to The Hon. Secretary, Wellington Acclimatisation Society, New Zealand.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, New South Wales, 22 November, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the two boxes mentioned in your letter of the 18th instant, containing trout fry.

On opening the smaller box with two small jars of brown trout fry, I regret to say that I found them all dead, and from their appearance am of the opinion that they must have died soon after their immersement.

The experiment with regard to the fry in the larger box was however very successful, inasmuch as out of the fifteen Loch Leven in No. 1 jar only one had died, the remainder being lively, while those in No. 2 jar were all alive, and for the most part vigorous.

Six out of the sixteen brown trout fry in No. 3 jar had died, but with regard to No. 4 jar there were no casualties to report.

The boxes were obtained from the "Tekapo" on Monday morning the 18th, and opened at 10-30 a.m., the water in the jar being clear and free from excrement, and the temperature 63°. From this it will be seen that the fry were hermetically sealed up for 10 days 3½ hours.

When liberated into the trough the fry for the most part were, and remained exceedingly lively for some time, and although every effort was made to keep the temperature down by the assistance of ice, 67° was the lowest to which it could be brought, and the fry gradually sickened and died one after the other, so that at present there are but three brown and four Loch Leven left.

From experiments made some short while ago with regard to prawns, I believe we will be able to keep them also alive for several days in hermetically sealed jars, but on this matter I will communicate with you at a later date.

I have much pleasure in forwarding you under separate cover Reports of this Department for the years 1888 and 1889.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD J. ELLIS,

Acting Secretary.

INSPECTORS' ANNUAL REPORTS, 1890.

Tweed River Fisheries.

3 January, 1891.

FISH have been very plentiful in this river the past year. There are not any fishermen here, but several people have short seines for their private use, and can get fish at any time, consisting of bream, whiting, sea-mullet, flat-tail mullet, tarwhine, black fish, taylor, flathead, and jew fish.

Herrings are caught occasionally, and fresh-water perch are often caught at the head of the river. Schnapper and both black and red rock-cod have been plentiful at the reefs off Cook's Island. Most of the oyster leases are in good condition.

Sea-mullet were about from the beginning of the year till the end of June, and very numerous in May. There were only a few shoals seen coming in from May to June, and only one shoal noticed going out over the bar, but at the time that shoal was seen going out the bay to the northward of the port was alive with mullet. I believe that most of the sea-mullet seen the first three months of the year had come down river, there having been a deal of fresh water in the river at that time. Bream are always numerous, and whiting were very plentiful in the summer months. There has been a great quantity of spawn outside this season, some of it coming in and lodging about the beaches. Some was of a greenish but most of it a brownish colour. Have seen a great many shoals of fish outside the bar, but as they were deep could not make out their kinds.

About one-half of the oyster-culture leases are in very good condition, and a quantity of marketable oysters on them. There have been 136 bags taken during the year, most of which were shipped to Sydney; a few sent up river (local consumption). Two leases have been totally destroyed by mud being deposited on them through freshes, and two others partially. One of the deeper water leases has no oysters on it, evidently having been worked too bare, there being nothing on it but shells.

Have not seen any sign of the worm or mud disease on any part of the river this year.

I do not think any oysters on the leases have spawned here the last year, as there is no small spat showing near the leases. The only place small spat is showing is on ballast heaps near the heads, some distance from the leases. The oysters now being shipped are very full and fat; believe nearly spawning.

The suitability of the fishing grounds within this district, for trawling, I cannot report as to, but there are many splendid hauling grounds for seines, from the entrance to the head of the river. Fish are generally plentiful about the station, but more so up river, more especially in the broadwaters some few miles from the entrance.

WILLIAM M'GREGOR,
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Clarence River Fisheries.

12 January, 1891.

IN order to form a correct idea of the condition and prospects of the Clarence River oyster-beds, it will be necessary to refer back to the flood of 1887, which proved so disastrous to the oysters,

It will be found on reference to the report for that year that 84 per cent. of the oysters were killed.

But, yet after all this vast destruction of oysters in the early part of the year, in the month of October in the same year the largest fall of spat appeared that had been seen for years previous.

The question naturally arises, if such a wholesale destruction of oysters had taken place, from whence came this large quantity of spat almost immediately afterward; the answer may be this: it was produced from a few oysters in the middle of the channel where the depth of water is greater, and consequently contained during flood time enough salt for the preservation of those oysters.

It is satisfactory to note that these deep-water oysters are very seldom interfered with in any way, and rightly so, seeing that they form the source of supply for the whole of the lower beds.

The dredging of these beds did not commence again until the early part of 1889, and continued during the summer season with very good results, until the flood of 1890 again devastated the beds, though not quite so disastrous as the flood of 1887, still quite three parts of the entire number may be put down as killed.

The fact that any but the deep-water oysters were saved from destruction may be attributed to the extraordinary high tides which occurred during the early part of the year, thereby keeping back a large portion of the fresh water which otherwise must have found its way into Lake Wooleweyah and its channel.

Between the destruction caused by the flood and the endeavours of some of the lessees to obtain all the oysters they could at that time, those known as the lower beds were left in a very moderate condition. There has been an average spawn during the early part of spring, but none since.

The

The output of oysters from the Clarence River must necessarily be very limited during the present season; in fact one lease has been so denuded as to render it unfit to work at a profit for the present.

I am conducting experiments to obtain accurate information regarding the conditions of the weather, the salinity of the water, the season, and other matters relative to the spawning of oysters, by which I hope to be able to furnish additional particulars on this important question.

The leases known as the upper leases are still unproductive, and have been so for years past, in consequence of which the greater portion has been surrendered.

In reference to the barren condition of the beds of the upper waters I have under the permission accorded to me stocked a small area of the deep water with oyster-shells and oysters, with the view of resuscitating those beds, and I note that my recommendation that the area be set apart as a public oyster reserve has been duly gazetted.

The worm disease which made its appearance on the oyster-beds in the beginning of the year, and has worked so much havoc on the beds in other parts of the Colony, has to all appearances died out, or, at all events, it has disappeared so far that, although I have opened numbers of oysters during the present season, I have not detected a single instance.

The net-fishing industry is not increasing as it should do in so fine a district, where it may be safely said that the waters are teeming with the different varieties of edible fish, nor is it at all likely to improve under the present arrangement of shipping to Sydney.

The Iluka Fish Canning Company's prospectus has been published, and a large portion of the capital has been invested. As soon as the necessary amount has been subscribed, the company proposes (as noted in last year's report) to erect refrigerating chambers, to enable them to purchase fish almost to an unlimited quantity as soon as caught.

This enterprise if brought to a success should stimulate the fishing industry, and reduce the fishermen's losses and expenses which are at present incurred in shipment.

As a commercial enterprise it should well repay the investors, there being an abundance of fish at all seasons to be had for canning purposes.

The prawn-fishing industry has not assumed dimensions beyond local requirements. There was, I believe, an attempt made to open up a market in Melbourne, but the venture not proving a success was discontinued.

It is doubtful if prawning can be carried on successfully on the Clarence for some time to come, the drawback being the very extensive area over which these fish are constantly moving, thereby rendering it difficult for fishermen to net in sufficient quantities to supply a large market even if such were established within a reasonable distance.

For breaches of the Fisheries Act during the latter half of the year there were two fishermen summoned, but only one appeared, and a nominal fine was inflicted.

The number of fishermen's licenses issued was thirty-four, and the number of fishing-boat licenses seventeen.

The quantity of fresh fish shipped in ice to Sydney may be estimated at 3,461 baskets, and the local consumption at about 350 baskets.

The quantity of salt fish, which is exclusively in the hands of a few Chinese fishermen, amounted to twenty bags.

The number of bags of oysters taken from the different leases during the year was 1,167, of which number thirteen bags were consumed locally, and the rest shipped to Sydney.

JAS. MASSINGHAM,
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Macleay River Fisheries.

8 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the fisheries of the Macleay River for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The first three months of the year, the river being flooded several times, there was very little fishing done, the fresh water driving the fish outside; also being very destructive to the small fish.

The mullet season commenced 1st April, ending about the end of May, not being a good season on account of the fresh water confining the fish to the lower parts of the river.

Net fishing for the Sydney market has been carried on by four boats at the heads, sending away 1,643 baskets for the year, the principal kinds being whiting, bream, flathead, and mullet. The local trade has exceeded the export as all the fishing boats on the river have been fishing for local consumption.

This river has been opened for a long period, and the fishing having been carried on for years without intermission by a number of fishermen the fish are greatly decreasing in quantity.

As for oysters there are no cultivated beds on the river, and the floods have destroyed all the natural growth for a number of years.

J. A. JAMIESON,
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Nambucca Fisheries.

Nambucca Heads, 31 December, 1890.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report for your information. The oyster-beds are improving, owing to the freshets removing a sediment of mud, leaving the old shells and small stones bare, to which the spat adheres. If the beds are allowed to rest for a period no doubt they will be well worth working.

No oysters have been shipped during the present year.

About seventy baskets of fish have been taken by two fishermen with boat, all of which have been used for local wants.

The sea mullet season was only moderate, commencing on the 30th of April and ending on the 18th of July.

Salmon, from the 14th to the 31st of October, were observed along the beach, and some fine schools passed into the river, being the first salmon seen in the river for the last five years.

Diary for 1890 posted.

W. J. WHAITES,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Nambucca.
Bellinger

Bellinger River Fisheries.

2 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to inform you, in reference to the Fisheries of the Bellinger River, that the oyster leases owned by Mr. N. Hanley, have this year, for the first time, been fairly remunerative, he having shipped to Sydney, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1890, 200 bags of oysters, which have realised at the rate of 30s. per bag—the sum of £300, clear of all expenses; and providing there are no heavy floods this year he expects to ship fully 400 bags. This year the oysters appear to keep quite free of disease of any sort, having a nice clean shell, and growing very fast on the beds.

As to the net-fishing there is one man that is trying to make a living at it, but his success is very small, as fish are scarce in the river.

THOS. STEWART,

Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The Manning Fisheries.

6 January, 1891.

THE condition of the natural deep-water oyster-beds in the south channel were showing signs of improvement on the 27th and 28th of October. I tested the whole of the south channel deep-water oyster-beds, and am pleased to state that after a careful trial found on one portion of the deep water, for about 100 yards in length and a few yards in width, a fair show of spat and young oysters, this portion being about the centre of the south channel oyster-beds. I formed the opinion that spat would set in over the whole of the south channel.

On Monday, 5th January I again tested the south channel, and am pleased to say that I found spat more or less over the whole of the south channel, from five to ten young oysters and spat per haul.

On that portion that I found in October I ascertained that the bed had extended for about 400 yards in length, and from 10 to 20 yards in width, with an average of from 80 to 100 young oysters and spat per haul, which shows that the spat is spreading fast all over the beds. In the examination of the young oysters and spat I am pleased to state that very few of the young are dead. The few that are dead is, I think, the result of the dredge, when I tested them, therefore I do not intend to test them again until the end of March or April, as the shell of the young oysters are very thin and soft, and the least knocking about will break it.

The foreshore oysters in patches are doing remarkably well. Should there be nothing to disturb the young oysters and spat there should be a very fair sample of marketable oysters in the south channel in eighteen months or two years.

Strange to say that there is no sign of spat in the main river as yet, still I am in hopes of spat setting on the main river-beds before next winter.

The total quantity of oysters collected on the Manning River during the year amounts to 171 bags, of which 137 bags were shipped at Sydney, and thirty-four bags retained for district use.

There has also been imported by Mr. E. Woodward eighty-four bags of New Zealand and other oysters, which were laid down on Scott's Creek bed for fattening, of which fifty-two bags have been reshipped; these have given a fair return, as a good number of them were in bad condition when they arrived here.

There have been thirty oyster culture leases cancelled on the Manning River during the year, and five of the cancelled leases reapplied for by other lessees.

ANDREW GYLER,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The Cape Hawke Fisheries.

31 December, 1890.

I HAVE the honor to furnish annual report of the condition of oysters and fisheries, Cape Hawke.

The oyster fisheries at present are in a most thriving state, as most of the beds and foreshores are well stocked with young oysters from spawn, of which large quantities set in here in the months of August, October, and December, and reached 2 miles up the river; these oysters are of quick growth. Mr. Woodward has sent from Sydney about 250 bags of oyster-shells, and has had the shells placed on some of his leased beds as an experiment to catch spawn, which I think will be a success. Only thirty-six bags of oysters have been sent from here for the year 1890, and most of the oysters were New Zealand and Port Stephens.

Net-fish of all kinds are very plentiful and in good condition, but net-fishing is a thing of the past, owing to there being no steam communication with Sydney. Prawns are very plentiful here at present; for the first six months ending June 26, the export of fish was—261 cases of preserved, 115 bags of salt, 645 baskets of fresh, and 17 cases of smoked fish; and for the six months ending December 31, 1890, 32 cases smoked, 298 baskets of fresh, and 74 bags of salt fish. Shoals of salmon came into the river on the 3rd and 21st November.

A. H. KENDALL,

Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Camden Haven Fisheries.

CAMDEN Haven has a grand show of young and marketable oysters, and spat is still setting in on some of the beds.

There has also been four leases applied for during the year which I measured and forwarded report to head quarters.

Sea mullett made their first appearance in the river on the 18th of March; they were working their way up the river against a strong fresh.

Several large shoals of salmon appeared in the river on the 9th of September, and are still there.

Whiting have been very scarce here until last month; there is a fair share of other kinds of fish—
bream, flathead, taylor, and jew-fish.

Licensed

Licensed Fishermen.

There has been issued in Sydney for this river five yearly fishermen's licenses, and three yearly fishing boat licenses. Six half-yearly fishermen's licenses, and two half-yearly fishing-boat licenses.

Only 177 baskets of fish have been sent to Sydney market, on account of their not being able to get them away to market in good condition. There is or have been three men fishing and cleaning them during the last two months, but they complain of the irregularity of the steamer, as they have lost several cases of fish and eels on account of the steamer being delayed several times on the river.

There has also been an average of about ten baskets per week caught for local consumption.

ANDREW GYLER,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Nelson's Bay (Port Stephens) Fisheries.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the state of the Fisheries under my supervision for the year 1890:—

Fish.

Throughout the year there has been a plentiful supply of good edible fish in the harbour, the upper tributaries (*i.e.*, the closed portions) teeming with them at all times. The total quantity caught for the year has been about 5,208 baskets, or an average of 434 baskets per month, being a decrease on the previous year of 771 baskets; garfish and herrings, and I doubt not other valuable varieties of fish have also been very abundant along the coast, but the net fishermen will not "brave the storm with firm endeavour," whilst there is a pittance to be gained nearer home, nor have they the means to enable them to adopt the system required to prosecute deep sea fishing.

From the beginning of the great labour strike fish began to deteriorate in value, so much so that the fishermen here could not earn wages at their calling; consequently there has been less and less caught since about the end of August, at which time almost the whole of the net fishermen either sought other occupations or started cray-fishing; hence the fishing grounds since that date have had a much needed rest.

Oysters.

In general the oysters on the foreshore leases are in good marketable condition. Spatting has been very good on most of, if not on all the leases, but the oyster-worm is to be met with everywhere. The worm has almost entirely destroyed all dredge oysters; in fact it is a difficult matter to get one good oyster on any of the deep-water leases. Most of the lessees have theories of their own as to the causes, and the effectual eradication of the worm, but nothing has been done by the majority that would prove their theories to be correct. If they would endeavour to keep their leased areas free from weeds and slime I think the worm would have very little chance of doing much harm, and the spat would by that means settle upon the boulders should there be any such upon the areas.

During the year a total of 869 bags of oysters have been sent away, being a decrease on the year 1889 of 691 bags.

In one or two instances lessees have signified to me their intentions of applying for spat licenses. Their argument is that as their neighbour has one they should have one also. I have in each case explained that as the license authorises the lessee to remove the spat, brood, and ware of oysters from public oyster reserves (of which there are none in Port Stephens), and only then in the presence of an inspector at times to be arranged, they (the lessees) would derive no advantages by holding such a license, yet the licenses have been issued to them, and the lessees in direct contradistinction of the above conditions remove oysters from Crown lands; but they neither tender me the fee required to be paid for each bag, nor do they in anywise inform me of the circumstance.

H. LAMAN,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Hunter River Fisheries.

5 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to forward annual report for the year just ended. The fish supply has been good and plentiful. Mullet was in large shoals in the river, from the bay to Morpeth, in the Hunter, and Seaham, in the Williams River, from January to May. They were in large shoals all over the river; but from the bay to Newcastle they were not so plentiful. There have been nine boats and eighteen men employed catching fish in the Hunter River this year, resulting in a take of 4,426 baskets of fish, all sold in Newcastle. There have been forty-three boats, and 101 men licensed to fish for the Hunter River this year. When I was up in November and December last the fish were in large shoals; I could hardly get my boat through them. The farmers about Raymond Terrace go out scooping on dark nights, and kill from 300 to 1,000 fish in a short time. The fish have increased since the river was closed up there. Bream, whiting, and flathead have been very scarce all the year.

Prawns.

The prawns have been plentiful and large this season; large shoals of them are all over the river, from Fullerton Cove to Morpeth, on the Hunter River, and to Clarence Town, on the Williams River. Eighteen boats and thirty-six men have been constantly employed catching prawns in the Hunter River since the season started, last October, and 1,970 baskets sent to Sydney, besides 562 baskets sent to Melbourne, and 1,077 baskets kept for use in Newcastle. The market was very bad for prawns in Sydney this season, so some of the fishermen started drying prawns for a merchant in Newcastle, to send to China. There were 200 baskets dried, weighing 18 cwt. They are now sending dried prawns to Sydney—there is more demand for them there. Prawns are increasing in the Hunter River every year since the closed season came in force. Total prawns caught, 3,089 baskets for the year just ended.

Oysters.

Oysters.

I am sorry to say there is very little improvement in the bay oyster-beds, but there is a good set of spat on two of them, in the back channel. I got from twenty to 120 young oysters to a haul of the dredge. The worm is still in the old shells, but not so bad as they were two or three months ago. I believe they are dying out. The few old oysters that are alive look healthy and in good condition, and some of them are spawning. When I was examining the oyster-beds last month the oysters were spawning—some of them spawned in the boat. There is a good set of spawn on the stones under the wharf at Bullock Island Dyke. The beds are all clean, except Yellow Tom's Point; there is a long silky weed growing on the shells there. Forty-five bags of oysters were got from the Hunter River oyster-beds this year.

HENRY CURAN,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Lake Macquarie Fisheries.

29 December, 1890.

THE Assistant Inspector has the honor to report to Mr. Chief-Inspector L. G. Thompson, for the information of the Fisheries Commission, the following particulars in connection with the fisheries under his charge, and the report is submitted earlier than usual in accordance with request:—

Baskets of Fish.—The number of baskets sent to market this year has been very large, and totals 15,085, which is far above last year's take, and the usual average, owing in part to its being a good year generally for fish in this lake, and to the very large take in one week, when the channel and closed grounds were open, to the unusually large number of 763 baskets were taken in six working days, and to four other large takes of 485, 458, 453, and 540 baskets.

Boats and Crews.—There have been twenty-nine boats licensed, most of which are the same boats as were licensed last year. The owners, as a rule, finding that the laws as to the fisheries are strictly enforced, give very little trouble. There are seventy-eight licensed fishermen, and the crews are changed now and then by departures and additions, but the license fees are very regularly paid.

Chinese.—There is only one camp of these men, five in number, with one boat, who send their fish to Sydney and Newcastle, and they have not dried any fish this year as far as can be ascertained. One net, belonging to these men, was seized by Sub-inspector Smithers, as being over length for a garfish net, but after being cut by Assistant-Inspector Boyd orders were given for the ends cut off to be returned, which was done.

Supply of Fish.—The fish in the lake and channel have been very plentiful, in spite of the great hindrance to the fishing caused by the immense quantity of blubber, which prevents parts of the lake being fished, and may act beneficially in that way. Sharks about the entrance and channel have been very numerous, and, no doubt, destructive, and a great number have been caught. Salmon and taylor have been also very plentiful, and as it is known that they are voracious and destructive, and of small market value, they, no doubt, decrease the number of marketable fish. Great numbers of small mullet, whiting, and garfish are found in these destructive fish when caught. It is respectfully suggested with regard to the salmon that numbers of them might be destroyed on the bar when they hang about there in countless numbers, by the use of dynamite, without interfering with good fish, which, as a rule, clear out of their way. Schnapper in the lake is not nearly so plentiful as a few years back, but the red bream seems to be increasing in number and size. Outside this valuable fish has also been very scarce for the past year, and the fishing for them, as a means of living, has been given up here.

Transport to Market.—Nearly all the fish taken in this lake are now sent to Sydney from the platform at Dora Creek, generally starting from there about 11 o'clock at night, and this arrangement is in every way an improvement, as it enables the fishermen to catch later in the evening, and the carriage of 12 miles or more by dray from Belmont to Newcastle is saved, and thus the fish is fresher and the cost of carriage less. The fishermen, however, complain that they have to leave men there to assist in loading the fish into the trains, which is not done at Cockle Creek station, from which some fish are sent. Some few baskets are also sent up the northern line, and the convenience of the train arrangements is also found in this case.

Prosecutions.—The inspector has great pleasure in reporting that the breaches of the Act in fishing on the closed waters, and in using illegal nets, have been unusually small, only one net having been seized by the inspector for the owner fishing in closed waters, out of which arose a prosecution against the owner, who was convicted. His mate absconded and has not been found.

The great benefit of having some part of the lake closed against net fishing has been shown by the great take above referred to, which shows that where the fish are comparatively undisturbed they will congregate and breed.

The assistant inspector ventures to suggest that one-half the lake might be entirely closed, in view of its not only becoming a large breeding ground, but so that the schnapper and other large fish might have a chance of resting there, and providing line fishing for the very large number of people who now visit the lake from all parts.

The Oysters in the lake itself are nearly extinct, but in the channel there are some to be found at low tide. The Assistant Inspector is of opinion that oyster culture could not be carried out here successfully.

WM. BOYD,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Tuggerah Beach Lakes Fisheries.

6 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the Tuggerah Beach Lakes Fisheries.

Since I have been appointed to the charge of these lakes there has been a plentiful supply of fish, but I believe this is only owing to the very lengthy nets which the fishermen are using, which, if they are allowed to use for a much longer time, there will be very few fish to be caught here.

I recommend the entrance of all three lakes here, as also the mouths of all the principal creeks, and the large flat on the southern side of the middle lake, to be closed against netting.

On all these places mentioned are to be seen large shoals of very young fish.

The average number of boats has been sixteen, and forty-eight men.

The total catch since 11th August has been 4,793 baskets.

CHARLES GORDON,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The

The Hawkesbury River Fisheries.

12 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to forward my annual report on the fisheries and oyster fisheries of the Hawkesbury River, the district under my supervision.

With your permission I will first deal with the net and line fisheries.

This industry is carried on all the year through, giving average employment to about thirty men, sometimes more, sometimes less.

The total quantity of fish caught, and carried into consumption during the past year, has been 4,511 baskets, the total of which is now carried by railway, some to the Sydney market, but a large percentage to the suburbs of Sydney and inland towns, particularly during the winter months.

A large portion of this river has been closed against the use of fishing-nets, and fish of all sorts have again become and are now fairly plentiful.

Line-fishing has also been fairly successful by licensed fishermen, but it is also largely carried on by pleasure parties.

The enormous area of water, of this really fine deep water river, for many miles 50 or 60 feet deep, and never less than 10 feet in the channel, I have reason to believe is now well stacked with all sorts of fish, either fresh-water fish or salt-water fish, according to locality.

I beg also to state, that great quantities of sharks have again made their appearance in Cowan Creek, that bream, mullet, and whiting, and other fish are plentiful, and that schnapper have been particularly scarce this summer.

The lower part of this river is just now infested with a great quantity of blubber, to the great hindrance of the fisherman, who find it often impossible to haul their nets.

The kinds of nets used on this river are mostly a common hauling-net, 2½-inch in the bunt, 3-inch wings, and about 130 fathoms long; also garfish-nets and sunken-nets, and for the Upper Hawkesbury, meshing-nets of 4-inch mesh.

Of the oyster fisheries on this river I beg to state that this industry is at present in a very unsatisfactory condition, the provisions of the Oyster Act of 1884 having altogether failed in their object, of inducing persons to go into oyster culture.

The oyster leases which were issued, but of which a large percentage have already been cancelled, have generally been used for dishonest purposes; the promiscuous mixing of all leases, large and small, has had the effect of totally stopping oyster culture, chiefly through lessees thieving from one another, and marketable oysters have now become really very scarce.

The worms in oysters, which committed such havoc in destroying oysters some two years ago, have not yet wholly disappeared, but are now principally confined to low water oysters.

The total shipments to market during the past year has been about 830 bags, of which quantity about 500 bags were imported oysters from New Zealand, and laid for fattening purposes, which leaves to this once famous river less than 400 bags for its yearly produce.

Of oyster culture there is none, and under present conditions there will be none.

I beg also to call your attention to the fact that a number of leases which were completely denuded of oysters I have recommended for cancellation, in terms of section 28, Regulation, Oyster Act of 1884.

There are only very few leases which are in fair condition. Several lessees have imported several hundred bags of oysters from New Zealand, and these have again spat, and have replenished the surrounding foreshores with spat.

I would beg further to state, that Birowra Creek is particularly bare of oysters, and so is Marra Marra Creek, and also Mooney Creek, these places having suffered severely by the last winter freshets.

P. SMITH,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Home Fisheries.

8 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to forward my report regarding the Fisheries under my supervision, for the year 1890.

In the first place I wish to say fish have been rather scarce in the waters of Port Jackson during the past year, and the causes I assign for this are—(first) through the heavy rains we had for some months, which swept the fish out to sea; and (secondly) the sewerage which, running into the harbour, diminishes the supply through covering the feeding-grounds.

The following kinds of fish have been more plentiful than formerly, namely:—Schnapper, king-fish, travally, and salmon; the last-named fish at times has been rather too numerous. Also there have been a number of small sharks and leather-jackets along the coast, which are obstacles to line-fishers.

I attended at the Fish Market at an early hour every morning for the past year, and the supply of fish there was very fair, but mostly all from distant places,—Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, Tuggerah, Shoalhaven, Richmond, Macleay, Clarence, Manning, and other places. The fish are brought to market in baskets, and arrive there in very good condition, considering the long distances they are sent. If it were not for these places we should have a poor supply.

Cray fish have been plentiful, mostly coming from Port Stephens.

During the year good quantities of prawns have been brought to market, most of them being of a very fine quality, and bringing a good price.

In regard to oyster-culture in the harbour there is very little to say regarding it, as this article of food has almost disappeared from my district, with the exception of private wharfs; also Middle Harbour is not quite destitute of this favourite shell-fish—the rocks there being covered with small oysters, rather too small to be marketable.

THOMAS MULHALL,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

George's

George's River Fisheries.

5 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to report the following regarding the waters under my supervision for the year 1890:—

Taking my district as a whole it is in a prosperous condition with fish, and more particularly prawns, for which it has been the greatest season ever known, fishermen sometimes catching forty or fifty baskets in one haul; at times more prawns were caught than could be disposed of at a price to pay for labour and the wear and tear of the nets. The principal places where prawns were caught in great quantities are Lady Robinson's Beach, Cook's River, Oyster and Kogarah Bays in George's River, those caught at Lady Robinson's Beach being of much larger size than any caught in the other mentioned places.

In the early part of the year, also in the winter months, freshes caused great quantities of fish to leave the closed waters, when fishermen made good hauls of fish, nearly all bream, about the lower portions of the river, and a great number of fish of all sizes and species were strewn along the shores dead, also many driven to sea, this being the cause of a scarcity in fish more particularly in the winter months, and as late as the months of September and October, but I am happy to state for the last six weeks of the year fish have increased in great quantities; in fact many bays and inlets in the open waters you could hardly see a fish three or four months ago, now Wolloware, Kogarah, Oyster, and Oatley's Bays, also in all parts of the closed waters fish to be seen plentiful. Flathead is the only fish that seems not to have been disturbed much by the freshes, only being driven down in the bay, as great numbers were caught by anglers there, as many as four and five dozen being caught in one hour by one party, also for the last two months anglers have caught good lots in the open and closed waters of George's and Woronora Rivers, especially flathead and jewfish.

It is useless my trying to give the number of baskets of fish taken from my district, as the fishermen live at many different places, fish being carted to market from La Perouse, Botany in several places, Cook's River, Lady Robinson's Beach, Sans Souci, Kogarah, and different parts of George's River. There are also a great many baskets of fish sold for local consumption.

Oyster Fisheries.—I have visited all parts of the river, and find all oysters below low-water mark in a bad state with the worm disease, not one being fit for market, also a great many dead. All oysters above low-water mark that I have seen are healthy and clear of the disease.

The private oyster fishery of L. Wray's, in Gwawley Bay, are mostly in good condition. There is a few infected with the disease, but those are what he removed from his oyster lease at Owen Reach over twelve months ago. Oysters on the Mangrove Flats at the lower parts of the river and Quibray and Weeney Bays are healthy, but the public do to the best of my knowledge collect about 200 bags of oysters a year from the shores of my district for their own consumption. It is singular that although oysters below low-water mark are infected with the disease all the foreshores of the river are covered with spawn.

P. GRANT,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries,
George's River.

Lake Illawarra Fisheries.

14 January, 1891.

I do myself the honor to present the following report on the Fisheries in my district for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

There has been a considerable fall in the supply, the output being less by one-half than that of the previous year. This is owing to the very unseasonable weather prevalent during the greater part of the year, which had the effect of almost suspending fishing operations.

The total output was 4,354 baskets, of which 3,454 were forwarded to the metropolis, the balance being consumed in the district.

During the month of February, March, April, May, and June the water of the lake to depth of about 5 inches were perfectly fresh. This extreme freshness of the water had the effect of driving all the ground fish out of the Lake, mullet, blackfish, and pike being the only varieties that appeared to withstand this change, and even these fish were to a certain extent affected, their flesh being soft and not firm or healthy. Certainly these heavy rains have done a vast amount of good in the way of cleansing the lake, thus leaving it more favourable as a breeding and feeding ground.

There has been a heavy spawn during the latter part of the year. The varieties noticed were mullet, bream, flathead, and garfish.

Oysters.

In the channel at the entrance to the Lake there is a large quantity of young spat; these have attached themselves to the whelks that are so numerous in the flats. This is the first spawn that I have noticed in this lake. This spawn would appear to have come in from Windang Island, at the mouth of the channel.*

D. W. BENSON,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

* Note by Chief Inspector of Fisheries.—The occurrence of oysters in this channel, coupled with the fact that they occur also in the channel at Lake Macquarie and in other embouchures, seems to corroborate the theory which I had the honor to suggest, viz., that extensive deposits of oysters exist along the seaboard, the actual location of which might, I think, be ascertained by a systematic series of experiments with the trawl and the dredge.—LINDSAY THOMPSON, 15/1/91.

Minumurra River Fisheries.

FISHING operations as heretofore have been confined to a couple of fishermen for local consumption.

Oysters.

The two beds held under lease are in a healthy condition. No oysters have been taken off them during the year.

These beds, if properly and systematically worked, would become extremely productive, the lessee to a great extent trusting to nature to stock his leases.

No disease exists.

D. W. BENSON,

Assistant Inspector.

Shoalhaven

Shoalhaven Fisheries.

6 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to submit to you my annual report of the fisheries under my supervision, in the Shoalhaven District, up to August, at which time I left to take charge of Tuggerah Beach Lakes.

In Broughton Creek there was no sign of any spat settling on any of the beds there; but in Berry's Creek, Comerong Bay, Goodnight Island, Crow Island, and Billy's Island, the beds seemed to be recovering.

Fish were very plentiful just before I left, the principal sorts being mullet, blackfish, bream, whiting, garfish, and flathead.

In Currumbene and Nooney Creeks, and Jervis Bay, the oysters are very thick, and as there is only one lessee in all these places he may expect to reap a rich harvest as the result of the care he is bestowing on his property.

Fish were very plentiful, but owing to the distance to cart them, and the uncertainty of the steamers running, there is not much done, although there is a plentiful supply of all sorts of beautiful fish, Bherrewerre. The oysters have all been taken away, and there is not much sign of spat settling yet.

The supply of fish was plentiful, principally mullet, black fish, bream, whiting, and garfish.

The take for the Shoalhaven District, from January 1st to August, has been—Oysters, 456 bags; fish, 2,613 baskets.

CHARLES GORDON,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Moruya Fisheries.

Moruya, 5 January, 1890.

I do myself the honor to send you the following report regarding the state of the oyster-beds and fisheries at this station:—

Regarding oysters there is nothing fresh to report. The principal leasees not living on the river, there has been no attempt at oyster-culture nor improvement of their respective areas, but I have no doubt they are deterred from effecting any improvements, through the harbour improvement works that are in progress. From what I have observed at the mouth of the river there should be no difficulty in cultivating oysters; likewise there must have been a good supply of spat in the river during the last three years.

A stone ballast dyke inside the heads three years ago was covered with sand; since that period the sand has drifted away and left the stones uncovered. At present the said stones are pretty well covered with oysters. I have no doubt, if undisturbed, in a twelve-months time would be marketable.

There were forty-nine bags of oysters sent from this river during the past year to Sydney and Braidwood.

There have been no licensed fishermen; the local market being limited, and besides a great many private parties having their own nets, it is not an easy matter for a licensed fisherman to make a living, especially as there is no direct steam communication with the Sydney market.

Schnappers have been very scarce on this part of the coast during the past year, although the leather-jackets have not been so plentiful as in former years.

The principal fish caught during the past year have been mullet, black-fish; also a few whiting, trevally, and flat-head.

There were shoals of salmon observed travelling north along the coast during the months of October and November, but they seemed to be deterred from entering the river. They would cross the bar, and after getting a little inside turn tail and clear out to the northward. I presume the dredging operations going on in the river being the cause.

I do not expect there will be any large supply of fish until these operations are completed, and we get a little deeper water, as all the old deep pools are filled up, so that the fish have no pools to resort to in the lower part of the river.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Lake George Fisheries.

6 January, 1891.

In submitting my report for the year 1890, on the fisheries of Lake George, I have the honor to report the closing of Butmaroo Creek and a portion of the lake against net-fishing has been productive of much good, and there is every evidence of an increase in the supply both of large and small fish.

Up to the present time this increase is most noticeable in Butmaroo Creek, principally of large and small cod.

In this creek, after a fresh or stormy weather, the large fish can be plainly seen in great numbers up the creek as far as they can get. This will prove how beneficial the closing of this creek and its entrance against net-fishing has been; and although I have taken every possible interest in the movements of the fish, yet I have never noticed this before this season.

During the present fishing season a very large supply of fish have been captured by the fishermen (licensed) by means of cross lines; these are still the principal means used for fishing in the lake. The fish have been caught all sizes, from 3 lb. up to 50 lb. weight, and in splendid condition.

During the stormy weather of last month several small fish have been washed ashore (one of which I forwarded to you for your information). A few perch were placed in the Turalla Creek by Mr. Powell, of Turalla, some four years ago; these must be increasing, but the lake being such a large sheet of water it will no doubt be some time before they appear plentiful, unless the creeks and the entrances are protected against net-fishing. During the past three months I have made several visits to different parts of the lake, with a view of capturing some fish to enable me to ascertain what stage the fish were in as regards spawning. I was very successful in capturing several fine fish full of roe but not ripe; one or two I got last month; the roe or spawn was about to extrude. It is a matter of great difficulty to ascertain the exact time of spawning; my experience leads me to believe that the cod in Lake George spawn all through the summer months. One thing I specially wish to bring under your notice is this: Every fish I have caught, or seen caught, I have opened and examined the stomach, and in five out of six instances I have not found any food, and yet the fish are so large, fat, and healthy.

Since

Since the Butmaroo Creek has been closed against net-fishing I have exercised every diligence to detect illegal fishing, and for a long time was unsuccessful, but at last, after a good deal of trouble, on the 30th November, at midnight, I was successful in catching Thomas and James Murphy setting their nets in the closed waters of Butmaroo Creek. I seized three nets, and have since prosecuted James Murphy, who was convicted and fined. Thomas Murphy was not prosecuted, for the reason that before proceedings were initiated he received a sentence of two years' imprisonment in Goulburn Gaol for an assault.

I beg to recommend the further closing of Butmaroo Creek, and the same area of the lake for another period of twelve months, by this means of protecting Lake George. It will no doubt become a large fishing centre.

FREDERICK NELSON,
Acting-Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Murray River Fisheries.

5 January, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the Fisheries on the Murray River and adjacent waters within the district under my supervision.

During the passed year I have seized two bag-nets and one gill-net.

I have given receipts for 9,223 cormorant's heads, and issued pay vouchers for the same to the amount of £159 8s. 2d. Had not the regulations relative to the reward for the destructive cormorants or shags been repealed in April last no doubt there would have been a very much larger number of heads presented; the continuous destruction of cormorants or shags doubtlessly would have been highly beneficial to the fishing industry in these waters and the result satisfactory if the Fisheries Department had received any adequate return for the expenditure, but as the persons receiving the greatest benefit, in most cases, do not even pay the small amount demanded for their license fees, it was scarcely to be expected that the department would continue paying away large sums of money for which it received no returns.

Owing to nearly the whole of the fishermen living on the Victorian bank of the Murray very few fishing licenses have been taken out during the year. I have seen a large number of bag-nets at various times hanging to dry on the Victorian banks of the river which I have no doubt have been set at night in our waters and taken out in the morning but as I have no power to touch them on that side it renders it very difficult to suppress illegal net-fishing on the Murray and also to institute legal proceedings against offenders, as in every case when I have seized a net I have never found any one in actual possession of it, and though I have been morally sure as to the owner in every instance they have persistently repudiated the ownership, though owing to the number of nets that I have seized since I have been supervising these fisheries there is not anything like the amount of illegal net-fishing carried on as compared to what there was some time back.

As a rule the rivers, creeks, and lagoons are much better supplied this year with fish than for some years past, no doubt owing to the prohibition of netting, which I earnestly recommend the Commissioners of Fisheries to continue in these waters for some time to come.

JOHN A. MANTON,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

The Murray River Fisheries.

12 January, 1891.

IN submitting my annual report, I have the honor to inform you that fish of all kinds, known to the waters of this district, are increasing in consequence of the closing of the streams by the prohibition of netting.

1. I have no doubt that in some instances, illegal netting takes place, but it is so hard to detect this in so large a district, although I have taken every precaution to prevent this illegality and during the year succeeded in seizing 10 gill-nets which was confiscated, but I was unable to secure the offenders.

2. The rivers and creeks continue to be very high up to the late season of the year, which will be of advantage in the multiplication of the various species of fish.

3. Since the opening of the Swan Hill railway, fishermen plying for the Melbourne market confine their attentions principally to the streams in the western part of the county of Wakool and the county of Cairn, and to the large lakes in the vicinity. Their operations are very successful, large consignments of fish being sent weekly to the Melbourne market.

4. There have been 263 baskets of fish sent from Deniliquin to Melbourne during the past year, aggregating 11 tons 2 cwt., most of which were large fish caught by cross and night-lines.

5. Up to the date when the principle of paying for shags heads was cancelled, I had given receipts for 10,319 heads for the year.

6. Sixteen boat licenses were applied for and obtained through me for fishermen in my district for the year.

7. The condition of the fish generally is healthy, and they are spawning well, those recently captured containing large quantities of roe.

8. In conclusion, I would strongly recommend that after the expiration of the present proclamation against net-fishing, it be continued for a further period of twelve months, and that the waters within the county of Cairn be included.

OSBORNE WILSHIRE,
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

54^o VICTORIÆ, 1891.

A BILL

To consolidate and amend the laws regulating the Fisheries and Oyster Fisheries of the Colony, and to provide for their better development and regulation.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws Preamble regulating the Fisheries and Oyster Fisheries of the Colony, and to make provision for the development of the Deep Sea and Inland Waters Fisheries, and to encourage the artificial propagation of Fish and Oysters: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Preliminary Provisions—Appointment of Commissioners, &c.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the “Fisheries Short title an and Oyster Fisheries Regulation Act, 1891,” and its provisions are arrangement o Act. arranged in the order, and comprise the subjects following, viz.:—

Preliminary Provisions—Appointment of Commissioners, &c.—
ss. 1-7.

PART I.—*Net and Line Fisheries—ss. 8-30.*

PART II.—*Leases for General Fisheries Purposes—ss. 31-37.*

PART III.—*Oyster Fisheries—ss. 38-55.*

PART IV.—*Legal Procedure—Miscellaneous—ss. 56-69.*

SCHEDULES.

2. In this Act, unless the context requires a different meaning, Interpretation of the following words within inverted commas shall bear the respective terms. meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“Boat”—Any vessel or punt of any description whatsoever.

“Bunt”—The middle portion of any hauling or garfish net, between the wings, but not being more than one-third of the lawful length of such respective nets.

“Wing”—

- “Wing”—The portion of any hauling or garfish net on each side of the bunt; but not being more than the respective lawful length of the bunt of such nets.
- “Commissioners”—The Commissioners of Fisheries appointed under this or the repealed Act.
- “Fish”—All or any of the varieties of marine or fresh water fishes and crustacea enumerated in the First Schedule hereto; also fish not indigenous to this Colony which may be introduced or be in any inland waters.
- “Foreshore” means the portion of Crown Lands situate between the line of high and low water-mark.
- “Governor”—The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.
- “Hauling”—shall be deemed to include casting, shooting, fixing, setting, placing, or staking.
- “High-water-mark” means the mean line between high-water at spring and at neap tide.
- “Inland Waters”—All rivers and creeks for that portion of their water-course which is beyond the influence of the tides; also all fresh water lakes, lagoons, and ponds.
- “Inspector”—Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries appointed and Inspectors *ex officio* created under this or the Acts hereinafter repealed, or any officer employed in the Fisheries Department.
- “Justice”—Any Justice of the Peace.
- “Lawful authority” means an authority the nature and effect whereof must be proved by the person who sets it up by way of exemption.
- “Authorised purpose”—Any purpose indicated by the provisions of this Act or the regulations, or directed by the Commissioners.
- “Lease” means any lease issued under this Act or the Acts hereinafter repealed.
- “Lessee” means any person holding a lease under this Act or the enactments hereinafter repealed.
- “Leased area” means any portion of land leased under this Act or the Acts hereinafter repealed.
- “Oyster” means every kind of oyster of and above the size which from time to time by regulation under this Act may be declared to be marketable.
- “Spat” means the spat, brood, and ware of every kind of oyster below a size which from time to time by regulation under this Act may be declared to be marketable.
- “Prescribed” means prescribed by this Act or by regulations or in a lease made thereunder.
- “Tidal Waters”—All waters which ebb and flow over Crown Lands, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Crown in New South Wales, and every lake and lagoon in the said Colony ordinarily subject to the influence of the tides (although the communication with the sea may for the time be closed), the soil or bed whereof is the property of the Crown; together with, in each case, the soil of such Crown Lands.
- “Crown Lands” means any foreshore as well as any land under the sea, within three miles of the coast, or under any tidal water, or under any river, lake, lagoon, or other water, the property in which is vested in the Crown.

3. The Act forty-fourth Victoria number twenty-six, intituled "An Act to provide for the development and regulation of the Fisheries of the Colony"; the Act forty-sixth Victoria number twenty-five, intituled "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act, 1881"; the Act forty-eight Victoria number six, intituled "An Act for the Amendment of the 'Fisheries Act, 1881,' the Promotion of Oyster Culture, and the Regulation of Oyster Fisheries"; and the Act fifty-first Victoria number twenty-six, intituled "An Act for the better preservation of Fish in Inland Waters," are hereby repealed, but without prejudice to the past operation of, or to any right lawfully created, offence committed, or penalty incurred under, any of the said Acts.

Repeal of
44 Vic. No. 26.
46 Vic. No. 25.
48 Vic. No. 6.
51 Vic. No. 26.

4. The duty of protecting, developing, and regulating the Public Fisheries of New South Wales shall be vested in five Commissioners, to be called the "Commissioners of Fisheries for New South Wales," who, by that name, shall be a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to hold real and personal estate, and to sue and be sued, and to take, and be the subject of all legal proceedings by such name. And the duties, power, and authority of the said Commissioner shall extend to the territorial limits of the said Colony. Such body corporate shall be composed of five persons to be appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Great Seal, each of whom shall hold office for the term of five years from the date of his appointment, unless his office become vacant in the meantime by death or resignation, but subject nevertheless to removal by the like authority. But any Commissioner may be reappointed after the expiration of his term of office. The Governor shall, either by the original Commission or otherwise as to him seems proper, appoint one of the Commissioners to be President. And the President, or in his absence one of the Commissioners appointed from time to time by the meeting, shall preside at all meetings, and at any voting shall have an original, as well as (in cases of equality of votes) a casting vote. Any three Commissioners shall be a quorum.

Constitution of
Fisheries Commis-
sioners as a body
corporate.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, to appoint a Chief Inspector, Travelling Inspector, and so many Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries and other officers as he may think necessary for the purposes of this Act, and to assign to every such officer such salary as he may think fit, and as Parliament may vote. And every such officer shall act under the direction of, and be responsible for the due performance of his duties to, the Commissioners.

Appointment of
officers.

6. The Commissioners and all officers of police and constables, and all persons employed in the Department of the Marine Board, shall be, and have, and are hereby required to exercise, the powers and authorities of, Inspectors of Fisheries *ex officio*.

Certain persons to be
Inspectors *ex officio*.

7. It shall be lawful for the Governor to make regulations from time to time for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act as to all details whatever; and, in addition to any purpose herein-after mentioned, for any of the purposes following, namely—

Regulations.

- (I) For regulating the conduct of business by the Commissioners, and defining the duties of all officers and other persons clothed with any duty or authority under this Act.
- (II) For prescribing the forms and conditions of all licenses, mode of payment of license fees, and the due transmission of and accounting for all moneys to the Treasury and Audit Department, respectively.
- (III) For prescribing, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Second Schedule hereto, the lengths of nets and dimensions of meshes of nets which it shall be lawful to use in any specified waters, and the mode of testing the same,

as

- as well as the kinds, weights, or sizes of fish prohibited to be caught, sold, or consigned or exposed for sale; and for defining what are marketable and unmarketable crustacea.
- (IV) Providing for the sale or other disposal of any nets, boats and gear, or other implements of fishing, or any underweight fish seized or forfeited under any of the provisions of this Act.
- (V) Prescribing a scale of rewards (and the terms and conditions of the payment thereof) for the destruction of sharks, or of cormorants, shags, or other birds which by proclamation may be declared to be destructive to fish. Provided that such reward shall not exceed the sum of threepence for any one such bird, nor the sum of six shillings for any one such shark, and shall be payable out of the moneys received into the Treasury under the provisions of this Act.
- (VI) Prescribing the conditions under which gaolers and persons in charge of any gaol, watch-house, lock-up or police station may take recognizances from persons lodged in custody under the fifty-ninth section hereof.
- (VII) Providing for the casting, setting, fixing, placing, hauling, or landing of fishing nets in such a manner as to prevent the destruction of underweight fish, and for the general regulation of net and line fishing, as well in regard to modes, places, and times of usage as in all other respects.
- (VIII) For determining all rights of priority in shooting nets, or dredging for oysters, as between fishermen and dredgermen netting or dredging on the same ground.
- (IX) For taking oysters from Crown Lands, not under lease, under such limitations as to number of licensed dredgers or gatherers as the Commissioners shall deem fit, or the payment of prescribed license fees, and for the seizure and disposal of oysters unlawfully removed from Crown Lands or public oyster reserves.
- (X) For marking the boundaries of and periodically inspecting public oyster reserves and leased areas. And to give due effect to the intent of this subsection every inspector and every officer duly authorized by the Commissioners shall have a right of entry on all lands whatever for purposes of inspection or survey, or of erecting and maintaining beacons or other marks for, or in connection with, the boundaries of leased areas or public oyster reserves.
- (XI) For the allotment or sale of young or foreshore oysters on public oyster reserves and Crown Lands, not under lease, to the holders of leased areas.
- (XII) For determining the size of marketable oysters, and the penalties for selling or exposing for sale undersized oysters and oysters not in condition fit for food, and for disposing of or selling oysters, boats and gear, dredges and other appliances seized or forfeited under this Act.
- (XIII) For the protection and regulation of public oyster reserves and Crown Lands, not under lease, for the limitation and regulation of dredging by divers on such Crown Lands, and for the protection and regulation of all boundary beacons, buoys, or other marks.
- (XIV) For compelling lessees to place and maintain a sufficient stock of oysters on their areas and to return all spat and undersized oysters and oysters not in a condition fit for food, together with all dead shells, cultch, and substances dredged up from beds in such a manner as may be most beneficial for the preservation of such beds, and for enforcing payment of rent overdue on leased, or applied for, areas.

(xv)

- (xv) For preventing the destruction of oysters or fish or injury to fishing grounds by refuse or other deleterious matters from saw-mills, paper-mills, gas-works, or other manufactories, and for prohibiting such matter from being deposited in tidal waters.
- (xvi) For preventing lessees and others from disposing of cultch or any dredged refuse so as to impede the access by water to Crown or private land abutting on leased areas.
- (xvii) For prescribing the amount of penalties for breaches of any such regulations.

It shall be lawful for any such regulations to provide for their enforcement by the imposition of a penalty not exceeding in any case the sum of *twenty* pounds. And all such regulations shall, on publication in the *Gazette*, have the full force of law, and a copy thereof shall be laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, within fourteen days after the making thereof, if Parliament be then in Session, and if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of its then next ensuing Session. The Governor may, in like manner, rescind any regulation made, or purporting to be made, under the authority of this Act or the enactments hereinbefore repealed.

PART I.

Net and Line Fisheries.

8. Fishing nets of the several kinds and of the respective lengths and dimensions of meshes hereinafter described shall, subject to the provisos severally specified, be deemed to be lawful nets within the meaning of this Act—

A hauling net, which shall have a maximum length of one hundred and fifty fathoms along the cork lines, and shall consist of a bunt and a wing on either side of such bunt, but hung on the same cork and foot lines. The bunt shall not exceed fifty fathoms in length, nor shall have a mesh not less than two and one quarter inches, and each wing a mesh of not less than three inches. Such net shall be used for taking fish in tidal waters only.

A gar-fish net, which shall have a maximum length of ninety fathoms measured along the cork lines, and shall consist of a bunt, and a wing on either side of such bunt, but hung on the same cork and foot lines. The bunt shall not exceed thirty fathoms in length, nor have a mesh less than one and one quarter inches. Each wing shall have a mesh not less than two inches. Provided that such net shall be used only in tidal waters, and in such months of the year as shall be determined by regulations under this Act, and for the purpose of catching gar-fish only.

A prawn net, which shall have a maximum length of fifteen fathoms, and a mesh throughout not less than one inch. Such net shall be used only in tidal waters and in such months of the year as shall be determined by Regulations under this Act, and shall not, when set, extend into the water more than one hundred fathoms beyond the line of low water-mark.

An inland waters net which shall consist of a net having a mesh not less than four inches in any part thereof and not fitted with a bag or purse. Such net shall not be staked, fixed, or set

Kinds of lawful nets.

set within fourteen feet of the edge of the water on either bank of any inland waters. Provided always that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the owner of the soil or bed of any inland waters using or setting a net within such waters to capture fish for breeding purposes, or for stocking a fishery, or for his own consumption only.

A set net which shall consist of a net having a length not exceeding sixty fathoms, and a mesh not less than four inches in any part. Such net shall be used in tidal waters only, shall not be hauled or drawn ashore after the manner of a hauling or gar-fish net, but shall be cast from and hauled into a boat in a depth of water of not less than ten feet. Provided always that to meet conditions which hereafter may be found to be necessary to fish capture in any specified waters it shall, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, be lawful for the Governor by notification in the *Government Gazette* to vary the lengths of any nets or the dimensions of meshes of any nets herein prescribed for use in such waters, and in like manner to rescind any such variation.

Sunken nets illegal.

9. The foot lines of any net lawful under this Act, except a prawn net, may be weighted, but only to such an extent that when cast or set, or in process of using, the top or cork line of such net, on which the netting must be directly hung in the proportions hereinafter prescribed, shall not be sunken below the surface of the water.

Open sea nets.

10. The provisions of the foregoing sections as regards the lengths of nets and sizes of meshes shall not apply to the use of nets in the open sea or coast beaches.

Penalties for using unlawful nets.

11. Any person using for fishing purposes or having in his possession any net of longer lengths or smaller meshes than are prescribed for the several nets hereinbefore mentioned, shall be deemed to be using an unlawful net, and shall, for the first offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding *five* pounds and not less than *two* pounds, and for a subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding *twenty* and not less than *ten* pounds. And every person aiding or assisting in the use of such unlawful nets, or being in the same boat in use at the time by the offender, shall also be liable to the like penalties. The Justices shall, in every case where an offender is convicted under this section, order such unlawful nets to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Fishing nets how to be hung.

12. Every net shall be deemed to be an unlawful net within the meaning of this Act, if the same, when hung, shall have the netting distributed in less equal proportion than eighteen inches in length of the netting to every twelve inches in length of the cork and foot lines.

Waters not to be stalled.

13. The setting of any net, netting, brushwood, or other substance across or within any bay, inlet, river, or creek, or across or around any flat, in tidal waters, in such a manner that fish enclosed thereby are, or may be left, stranded at low tide, or that immature fish may be destroyed thereby is hereby declared to be illegal.

Two or more nets not to be set together.

14. Any two or more nets of any of the kinds specified in this Act placed nearer to each other than thirty feet in the haul, or in such a manner as to diminish the mesh or the means of escape for enclosed fish, shall be deemed to be unlawful nets under this Act.

Penalties for having under-weight fish in possession.

15. If any person shall have in his possession or on his premises or in his boat, or shall sell or consign or expose for sale, any fish of any of the species mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto of a less weight than that set opposite the name of such fish in such Schedule, or prescribed by any regulation, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding

exceeding *two* pounds for the first offence, and for the second or any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding *five* pounds and not less than *two* pounds. And all such under-weight fish, together with all other fish found in the same basket or other receptacle, or on the same table, or stand, or residence, or in the same boat, cart, or vessel with such under-weight fish, shall be forfeited and be disposed of in accordance with the regulations. And any Inspector may seize any fish which under this section are liable to forfeiture and take the same before any Justice, who upon view thereof shall declare whether or not such fish are under weight, and if he declare them to be so, shall order them to be forfeited and to be disposed of in accordance with the regulations. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any curator of a museum or zoological collector holding a permit from the Commissioners, or to any lessee of a general fishery in respect of fish taken therefrom, or to any inspector of fisheries, or lessee capturing or being in possession of fish for purposes of pisciculture, or to any aboriginal taking or being in possession of fish for his own consumption; but in every such case of exemption the proof thereof shall be upon the defendant or person charged.

16. All prawn-fishers and other persons catching prawns shall, if they require to riddle them so as to separate the marketable from the unmarketable, so riddle or separate them immediately upon being caught, and in such a manner as to permit the small prawns to escape into the water alive. And if any prawn-fisher or person shall fail to comply with such direction, or shall defer such riddling or separation until after boiling or cooking such prawns, or until such prawns are dead, he shall be liable to the like penalties and forfeitures as are provided by the last preceding section.

Prawns to be riddled in their own waters only.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to declare by notice in the *Gazette* that any specified tidal or inland waters shall be exempted from net or line-fishing, or both, during any specified months in any year. The fisheries in all such waters so specified shall be termed "Close Fisheries," and the months during which the same are so declared exempt from net-fishing, "Close months." And if any person shall, in any close fishery, during any close month, place any line or haul any net whatever, for the purpose of catching, taking or enclosing fish, or in such manner that fish might be caught, taken or enclosed, thereby, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *ten* pounds, and not less than *two* pounds. And every person aiding or assisting in the placing of any such line, or hauling of any such net, or being in any boat from which any such line or net shall be placed or hauled, in contravention of the provisions of this section, shall incur a like penalty. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or the Commissioners, in like manner, to rescind or vary any such proclamation.

Proclamation of close fisheries.

18. It shall be lawful for the Governor, if so advised by the Commissioners, from time to time, to declare by proclamation to be published in the *Gazette* and in some newspaper circulating in the nearest Police District, that the whole or any defined portion of any inland water or tidal river, inlet, estuary, lake, lagoon or arm of the sea shall be closed against the use of fishing-nets or lines, or both, for such term as the Governor shall think fit. And any such proclamation may be renewed by the Governor, if so advised by the Commissioners, for a further period, or may in like manner be varied or rescinded at any time whatever.

Proclamation closing waters against use of fishing-nets.

19. If after the publication of any such proclamation as is described in the next preceding section hereof and during the currency thereof, or of any renewal or variation thereof, and during the currency thereof, any person except an inspector shall

Penalty for fishing in closed waters.

haul any net or place any line or instrument of any kind whatever for the purpose of taking or capturing fish, or by which fish may be taken or captured, within the limits of the waters or area defined in such proclamation, such person shall be liable for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding *ten* pounds and not less than *five* pounds, and for the second or any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds and not less than *ten* pounds; and every person aiding or assisting in the hauling or otherwise fixing of such net or line, or being in any boat from which any net shall be shot in contravention of the provisions of this section, shall incur a like penalty. And every person convicted under this section shall, if holding a license under this Act, be deemed by conviction to have forfeited his license for the year then current. And all fish taken in violation of the provisions of this section, together with all fishing-nets and lines used for the purpose of taking the same, shall thereupon become forfeited to Her Majesty, and shall be disposed of as provided by the regulations. Any inspector, may, with or without warrant, apprehend and take before one or more Justices any person found offending against the provisions of this section, to be dealt with as hereinafter provided; and may in like manner seize every such net.

Persons not to have fresh caught fish in closed waters.

20. If any person shall be found with freshly caught fish or a wetted net in his boat or in his possession in waters which by proclamation under this Act are exempted from line or net-fishing or closed against the use of fishing-nets or lines, such person shall be deemed to have been unlawfully catching or attempting to catch fish in contravention of the provisions of this Act, and every person convicted under this section shall be subject to the penalties and forfeitures provided by the next preceding section hereof. Provided always that a right shall be reserved to the defendant to prove that he was not upon such waters for any unlawful purpose under this Act.

Crew of seized boats to assist inspector.

21. In every case where a seizure of any fish net, or other article is made under the provisions of this Act, the inspector making the seizure may direct the owner thereof or his boat's crew, or any of them, to forthwith convey such net, and other seized articles to some point convenient for further conveyance by land or sea carriage, and any such person refusing to obey such inspector's direction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than *three* nor more than *five* pounds.

Boats to be licensed.

22. Every boat used, or intended to be used, for catching for sale any of the varieties of fish enumerated in the First Schedule hereto, by net or line, shall be licensed. The fee for every such boat license shall be *one pound*, which shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer or some officer authorized by him to receive license fees under this Act; and payment of such fee shall cover the interval from the date of payment to the thirty-first day of December of the same year, unless such boat shall in the meantime have been sold or disposed of by the owner, in which case the license thereof shall be deemed to be void. Provided that after the thirtieth day of June in any year one moiety only of such fee shall be payable. Every boat licensed under this section shall have painted in legible letters in such conspicuous place as may be prescribed by the regulations the name of her owner and the words "Licensed fishing-boat."

Fishermen to be licensed.

23. Every person catching fish for sale (the proof to the contrary whereof shall be upon such person) in or upon any tidal or inland waters shall pay an annual license fee of *ten shillings* to the Colonial Treasurer or some officer authorized by him to receive license fees under this Act. Such fees shall be payable on the dates and according to the provisions expressed in the last preceding section.

24. If any person shall take or attempt to take any fish for sale within such waters as aforesaid, whether by line or by net without holding a valid fisherman's license as required by the next preceding section hereof, or shall take or attempt to take any such fish, whether by line or net, in a boat not licensed under section twenty hereof, he shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding *forty* shillings.

Penalty for fishing without license.

25. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry more than two lawful fishing-nets in any fishing-boat licensed under this Act.

Boats to carry two nets only.

26. It shall not be lawful by the explosion of dynamite or any explosive substance, or by means of any poisonous or noxious thing, to destroy or take fish in any tidal or inland waters in New South Wales. And if any person shall explode any dynamite or any such substance under such waters, or place or cause to flow thereinto any poisonous or noxious thing such person and all other persons at the time in his company shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding *forty* pounds and not less than *ten* pounds. But nothing herein contained shall apply to any person duly authorized (the proof whereof shall be on him) to explode torpedoes or dynamite in any such waters.

Dynamite not to be used.

27. If in any tidal water any person without lawful authority (the proof of which shall lie on him) shall drive or place any boat, stake, log, stone or other thing whatever, likely to damage a fishing-net if dragged over or against it or within the reach of a fishing-net of lawful length, and if any damage shall be sustained by any lawful fishing-net through coming into contact with such boat, stake, log, stone, or thing, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *ten* pounds, and in addition, shall pay such compensation to the owner of such net as may be awarded by the adjudicating Justices. Likewise any person who by placing or mooring a boat in such a position as to obstruct any licensed fisherman from hauling with a net, lawful under this Act, shall be liable to a like penalty. Provided always that it shall lie on the plaintiff to prove that such person had been duly warned to abate such obstruction.

Penalty for damaging lawful nets by placing obstacles on hauling ground.

28. It shall not be lawful for any person, by the wilful firing of guns, or by the production of other disturbing noises or sounds, to frighten fish around which nets are being set by any person holding a valid fisherman's license. If any person shall offend against the provisions of this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *five* pounds nor less than *three* pounds.

Penalty for disturbing fish in process of being netted.

29. Every person who shall be found using a fishing-net of any kind whatsoever in any waters in New South Wales shall, on demand, give his true name and residence to any inspector or Justice, or to any owner or occupier of land bordering such waters, or over which they ebb and flow. And if any such person shall refuse or neglect to comply with such demand, or shall give a false or fictitious name or residence, he shall be liable to a penalty not less than *five* pounds nor more than *ten* pounds.

Netters to give name and residence when demanded, &c.

30. Any inspector may at any time enter any land, premises, or dwelling, or go on board any boat and search for and seize and take away any net which has been, or is suspected to have been, used in contravention of the provisions of this Act, or which is, or is suspected to be, of less dimensions in the mesh or of a length not permitted by this Act or the regulations. And every net so seized shall be viewed by a Justice, who, on inspection thereof, shall, if satisfied that the same has been so used as aforesaid, or is an unlawful net, order the same to be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Inspectors may search for and seize nets used in contravention of Act.

PART II.

Leases of Crown Lands for General Fisheries Purposes.

Lagoons and lakes may be leased for fisheries.

31. The Governor may lease by auction or tender for the purpose of a fishery any Crown Land below high water-mark in any river, creek, arm, or bay in any tidal water or in any lake or lagoon, whether subject to or beyond the influence of the tide.

Term of lease.

32. Any such lease may be granted for a term not exceeding fourteen years, and shall be issued subject to any regulations which from time to time may be made under this Act.

Property in lease.

33. (I) Every such lease shall vest in the lessee the exclusive right during the currency thereof of stocking the area leased with fish of any kind whatsoever, as well as oysters, spat, and other varieties of molluscs, and of taking therefrom any such fish or oysters and their shells.

(II) Of vesting the property (at law or in equity) in any such fish or oysters while the same are within the limits of such leased area in such lessee, any rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

(III) Of vesting in such lessee the right to the influx and efflux of the tide into and over such area by means of such admission as a trench or passage through, or by the laying of pipes under the shore, or by such other means as may be prescribed.

(IV) Of vesting in such lessee the right to enter upon the shore, the property of the Crown, for the purpose of constructing works for the admission of tidal waters, and for the repair or renewal of such works, stopping the traffic thereover (if necessary) for any period not exceeding seven days in any one year in order to effect such repair or renewal.

(V) Of abrogating any rule of law so far as it might be held to confer any public right of way or of navigation over such area, or any public right of fishing or taking fish by nets, lines, or other appliances whatsoever in or upon such area, but subject always to the right of any inspector or authorised officer to enter upon any land included in such lease, and to test its condition by such means as may seem to him proper.

Provision for bridge across trenches, &c.

34. No trench or passage through the shore for the purpose of permitting the tide to ebb and flow to and from such area, or any area leased under this Part, shall at any point exceed a width of twelve feet; and every such trench or passage shall, at the cost of the lessee, be bridged by such a substantial bridge or means of crossing as the lease shall prescribe, or (if none shall be so prescribed) as the Commissioners shall determine. And every such bridge or crossing shall be maintained in good order and repair by such lessee, and shall in every case be furnished with substantial handrails on either side, and be not less than twelve feet wide between the rails.

Lease may be revoked.

35. Any lease so granted may be revoked by the Governor at any time if he shall be of opinion that the conditions therein expressed, or the provisions of any regulation made at any time under this Act, have not been faithfully complied with, and such revocation shall take effect upon notification thereof in the *Government Gazette*. Occupation under such lease shall not confer any right or title to the lessee to enter upon or occupy any portion of the shore surrounding or adjacent to his leased area, or to use any portion thereof not included in his lease.

Commissioners may recommend revocation of lease in certain cases.

36. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any lessee has not, within the period of one year from the date of his lease, taken measures proper, in their opinion, for stocking the area with fish and for propagating the same, or that through carelessness or negligence

negligence an undue destruction of either mature or immature fish has been caused, then it shall be lawful for them to recommend the revocation of the lease by the Governor. And the Governor shall have power to revoke the same accordingly by notification in the *Gazette*. And, upon the publication of such notification, all the rights and privileges granted by such lease, and the term thereby demised shall absolutely cease and determine. Provided always that, before making such recommendation, the Commissioners shall cause a notice in writing stating their intention to make such recommendation to be served on the lessee or person for the time being entitled to the lease, or, in case such person cannot be found, they shall cause such notice to be inserted as an advertisement at least three times in a newspaper circulating in the Police District nearest to or in which the area leased is situated, and also to be published once in the *Gazette*. And no such recommendation shall be made until after the expiration of one calendar month from the service of such notice, or from the date of the last advertisement (whichever shall happen last); and the lease of the land comprised within any such revoked lease may be disposed of by public auction or tender, subject to the provisions of this Act.

37. The limits of a leased fishery shall in every case be marked by substantial stakes placed at a distance not exceeding fifty yards from one another, or (where such staking is not reasonably practicable) in such manner as the regulations shall prescribe. But in any proceedings taken by the lessee of such fishery for larceny, or any offence or matter under this Act, it shall not be necessary for him to prove that the requirements of this section have been duly complied with. Marking limits of leased fishery.

PART III.

Leases of Crown Land for Oyster Culture.

38. For the purposes of culture and propagation of oysters the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, lease by auction or tender for any term not exceeding ten years, with power during the currency of a lease to renew the term for a like period, and subject to such limitations as the Commissioners may recommend, any area of Crown Land being within the head lands of any harbour, bay, estuary, or tidal water. Lease for oyster culture.

39. Every such lease shall vest in the lessee, his executors, administrators, and assigns all oysters within the area leased, and as well the exclusive right, during the currency of the lease, of laying and planting oysters on, and of dredging and taking oysters from, the area leased, but subject always to the several provisions of this Act, and the right of any inspector or authorized officer to enter upon such area for any authorized purpose. Property in lease.

40. Occupation under any lease shall not give any right to the lessee to occupy or use any portion of Crown Lands abutting on but not included in his lease, except for such purposes and during such times as may be prescribed. Abutting land not included in lease.

41. Any leased area may be described in the lease by reference to posts, stakes, buoys, marks, or natural features showing the limits of such leased area in a manner sufficient to allow of their identification. Leased area how described.

42. The Governor may, if recommended by the Commissioners, accept a surrender of a lease, after the third year of its currency, in any case where it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, that oyster culture cannot be carried on upon the leased area with any reasonable hope of success, or where, from any other reason, the Commissioners shall report in favour of such surrender. Surrender of lease.

Lessees in arrear with rent not to apply for further areas.

43. Any lessee who shall be at any time in arrear with the rent due on any one or more leased areas shall, notwithstanding anything in this or the repealed Act provided, not be entitled to take oysters from off such areas, or to lease a further area until such overdue rent shall have been paid.

Forfeiture for mismanagement.

44. Upon receipt of a report by an inspector that a leased area is being so stripped of oysters or otherwise mismanaged by the lessee that the production of oysters thereon has, in such inspector's opinion, been so reduced as to threaten its destruction partially or wholly as an oyster-bearing area, further dredging or taking of oysters may be thereupon stopped by the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may call upon the lessee to show cause why they should not recommend the Governor to declare the lease of such lessee to be forfeited. And upon the receipt of a recommendation by the Commissioners recommending the forfeiture of any such lease, the Governor may, by notification in the *Gazette*, declare the same to be, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly.

Injuries, &c., to leases.

45. It shall not be lawful for any person other than the lessee, his agents or servants, within the limits of any leased area to do any of the following acts, viz.:—

- (I) To take or in any way disturb or interfere with any oysters without the consent of the holder of the lease.
- (II) To allow cattle to stray; to cut or lop mangroves or any timber.
- (III) To deposit or remove any stone, ballast, rubbish, or substance, or to dredge or drag with any implement, unless by direction or authority of the Commissioners, or the proper officer of the Department of Harbours and Rivers, or the Marine Board, and in any such case on payment of compensation for damage done (if any).
- (IV) To use any implement of fishing except a line and hook.
- (V) To place any implement or thing likely to injure oysters, except for a lawful purpose of navigation or anchorage.

Penalties.

And if any person does any act in contravention of this section he shall be liable for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding *five* pounds, and for the second offence to a penalty not exceeding *ten* nor less than *five* pounds, and for a third or subsequent offence to a penalty of *twenty* pounds. And shall be liable to make compensation to the lessee for all damage sustained by such lessee by reason of such person's unlawful act, and in default of payment the same may be recovered by the lessee in any Court not incompetent by statute in respect to the amount or nature of the claim, and whether such person has been convicted of an offence under this section or not.

Commissioners may recommend revocation of lease in certain cases.

46. If it shall appear to the Commissioners that any lessee has not within a period of two years from the date of his lease taken proper measures to carry out the condition of his lease, they may recommend the Governor to revoke the lease. And the Governor shall have power to revoke the same accordingly by notification in the *Gazette*, and upon the publication of such notification all rights and privileges granted by such lease, and the unexpired term thereof, shall cease and determine. Provided always, that before making such recommendation the Commissioners shall cause a notice in writing, stating their intention to make such recommendation, to be served on the holder of the lease, or in case such person cannot be found, they shall cause such notice to be inserted at least three times in a newspaper circulating in the police district nearest to the area leased, and also to be published once in the *Gazette*. No such recommendation shall be made until after the expiration of one calendar month from service or the publication of such notice in the *Gazette*.

47. The Governor, by notification in the *Gazette*, may declare any Crown Land, not leased under this or the repealed Acts, to be a public oyster reserve for recreation, or to be exempt from any power of leasing conferred by this part, either absolutely or for a limited period, and on the recommendation of the Commissioners in like manner may cancel any such notification wholly or in part.

Portions of certain Crown Lands may be exempt from leasing, or be declared public oyster reserves.

48. If any person shall dredge for or take oysters from any leased area, or from Crown Lands not under lease, at any time between sunset and sunrise, except under special permit, he shall incur a penalty for every offence not exceeding *fifty* pounds.

Oysters not to be dredged between sunset and sunrise.

49. Every person who shall gather or burn live oysters for the purpose of converting their shells into lime whether he be the holder of a leased area or not, shall incur for every such offence a penalty not exceeding *fifty* pounds.

Penalty on burning live oysters for lime.

50. Whenever the Commissioners report that the whole or any part of any oyster-bearing area, whether under lease under the repealed Act or this Act or not, has by over-dredging or from any other cause been reduced to such a state that the taking of oysters therefrom ought to be suspended, or that the oysters thereon are in such a condition as to be not fit for consumption as food, the Governor may prohibit, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, for any term not exceeding *three* years, the taking of oysters from such area. And if any person shall without lawful authority, at any time during the period mentioned in such proclamation, take or attempt to take oysters from any area described in such proclamation, such person shall incur a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds and not less than *five* pounds. And all oysters and the bags containing them, together with all dredging or other appliances for the taking of oysters, found in the possession of any person so offending may be seized, and upon conviction of the offender shall be forfeited to Her Majesty. And the Governor may in like manner rescind any such proclamation, or any proclamation made under the hereinbefore repealed Act, relating to the opening or closing of oyster beds.

When natural oyster beds may be closed.

51. Oysters on a public oyster reserve for recreation, or on Crown Lands not under lease under this Act, or the repealed Acts, or on areas proclaimed under the next preceding section hereof, also oysters taken therefrom without lawful authority, shall be deemed to be the property of Her Majesty; and if any person, without lawful authority, shall dredge for or otherwise take any oysters from any such public oyster reserve, or Crown Lands not under lease, or shall be found dredging for or taking or attempting to take oysters within the limits of such reserve or Crown Lands or proclaimed areas, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds and not less than *five* pounds, and all oysters found in his possession shall be deemed to be oysters unlawfully taken by him, and shall, on his conviction, be forfeited to the use of Her Majesty.

Penalty for unlawful dredging or taking of oysters.

52. Nothing in this Act shall render liable to a penalty any person who takes oysters from any oyster reserve for recreation, or any foreshore not leased under this Act for his own consumption on the spot, unless such oysters shall be in a spawning condition, or shall have spat in quantity attached; in which case it shall be within the discretion of any inspector to prohibit the taking of oysters from any such oyster reserve or foreshore, and any person who shall take oysters therefrom after being warned against doing so by any inspector shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than *three* pounds.

Persons may take oysters for their own consumption.

53. Any person employed by any lessee or applicant under this Act for a lease of land abutting on or near to occupied premises, or any lessee or applicant himself who shall, either within view or hearing

Penalty on disorderly person.

hearing distance of such premises, conduct himself in a disorderly manner, or use obscene language, to the annoyance of the occupier or other person on such premises, shall for every such offence incur a penalty of not less than *three* pounds. Proceedings under this section may be taken by and in the name of any person in whose sight or hearing such offence shall have been committed.

54. It shall not be lawful for any lease to be granted of any oyster bed on the sea coast outside the headlands of any bay or estuary, or within three miles of the coast, but the same may be dredged by persons duly licensed in that behalf, subject to the provisions of this Act, and any regulations made under its authority.

Licensing of oyster
dealers.

55. Every person dealing in or selling oysters by retail shall take out an annual license for which a fee of one pound shall be paid. Such license shall entitle the holder to sell and dispose of oysters on any specified premises, or from any cart, stand, basket, or other receptacle, during the year commencing on the first day of January and ending on the thirty-first day of December, and shall be renewed annually by a like payment within fourteen days after the first-mentioned day. Provided that on applications for licenses made after the thirtieth day of June in any year one moiety only of such license fee shall be payable. Such licenses may be granted by the Commissioners or by any Police Magistrate, and the fee shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer or some officer authorized by him. And every person who shall so deal in or sell oysters without holding a license under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds and not less than *five* pounds.

PART IV.

Legal Procedure—Miscellaneous.

Procedure.

56. All offences, penalties, and forfeitures under this Act or any regulation made thereunder may be heard, determined, and recovered, and all proceedings therefor may be taken, in a summary way, by and in the name of any Inspector, or by and in the name of any person authorized by the Commissioners, or by and in the name of any person holding a lease under this or the repealed Acts before any two or more Justices, in pursuance of the provisions of the Acts regulating summary convictions before Justices, except that, in the discretion of the prosecuting officer, offences committed in any part of the Metropolitan Police District may be so heard at any one of the Courts in that District; and every defendant shall be a competent witness in his own case. Provided that if any person shall be adjudged to pay any sum, by way of penalty or otherwise, the adjudicating Justices shall order such sum to be paid (together with costs to be fixed by the said Justices) either forthwith or within such period as the said Justices shall appoint, and if such sum and costs (if any) shall not be paid at the time so appointed, the same shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and for want of sufficient distress, or, in the discretion of such Justices, without any such distress, such offender may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding *three* calendar months unless such sum be sooner paid. In all cases where the defendant or person charged with any offence under this Act shall plead any of the exemptions therein contained the proof thereof shall be upon such defendant or person charged. Provided also that no information or conviction under this Act shall be quashed through any defect or want of form.

57. Any person aggrieved by any conviction, order, or adjudication of Justices under this Act may appeal therefrom to the next Court of Quarter Sessions holden in the district in which the subject matter of the appeal arose, unless such Sessions shall be held within fourteen days from the date of such conviction, order, or adjudication, and, in that case to the Court of Quarter Sessions then next following. And such Court shall have power to hear and determine the matter in a summary way in accordance with the Acts in force regulating appeals from summary convictions. And the decision of such Court shall be final and conclusive. Provided always that the appellant shall, within seven days from the date of such aforesaid conviction, order, or adjudication, have given written notice of his intention to appeal, stating the grounds thereof to the, or one of the, adjudicating Justices, and to the prosecutor, and provided that such appellant shall also pay into the hands of such Justice the full amount of any penalty or sum awarded against him, together with costs, within twenty-four hours next after such conviction, order, or adjudication, and also enter into a bond, with two sureties approved by such Justice, conditioned to prosecute such appeal with effect, and to abide the event thereof, and to pay the full amount of all costs which may be awarded against him.

Appeal.

58. Any person who shall assault, resist, or obstruct, or encourage any other person to assault, resist, or obstruct, or shall use abusive language to any inspector, or other person whomsoever in the execution of his duty under this Act shall incur a penalty not exceeding *ten* pounds nor less than *five* pounds, or be liable to imprisonment not exceeding *six* calendar months. And the adjudicating Justices may, in addition to any such penalty, order a sufficient sum to be paid by the offender to cover any damage or injury sustained by the person so assaulted, resisted, or obstructed, which sum shall be recoverable in the same manner as a penalty under this Act.

Assaulting, &c., inspectors and others in execution of their duty.

59. Any inspector may enter any fish market, premises, place, or dwelling, or go on board any boat, and seize any undersized oysters, or any parcel of oysters in which undersized oysters may be found, or any underweight fish or any nets, boat or gear, or other implement of fishing which any person found offending against any of the provisions of this Act may have used or may be then using, and may also, with or without warrant, apprehend and lodge with the gaoler or person in charge of any gaol, watch-house, lock-up, or police station any person found offending against any of the provisions of this Act, who, on demand made, shall refuse to give his true name and address, or whom such inspector may have reason to suspect has given a fictitious name and address or incorrect information as to the ownership of any net or other article seized under any of the provisions of this Act; but any Justice, or, subject to the conditions prescribed by the regulations, any such gaoler or person in charge may liberate any person so lodged in custody, on such person entering into a recognizance (with or without sureties) in the sum of *twenty* pounds conditioned for his appearance before two or more Justices at a day and place to be therein mentioned.

Offenders may be apprehended and bailed.

60. The production of any of the undermentioned documents, writings, or publications shall be conclusive evidence in all Courts as to the several matters contained therein, and in the case of a lease or license, that the same was duly issued, viz. :—

What instrument, &c., to be evidence.

- (I) A receipt showing that the rent for the first year on any lease has been paid into the Colonial Treasury.
- (II) A lease signed by the Governor or a copy thereof bearing the common seal of the Commissioners.

(III)

- (III) Any license or a copy thereof bearing the like seal.
 (IV) A copy of the *Gazette* containing any notice, regulation, or proclamation purporting to be made under this Act.

Search for and seizure of fish.

61. All fish and oysters of which the taking possession, exposure for sale, consignment or purchase for sale is prohibited by this Act may be searched for, seized, condemned, and dealt with according to law by any inspector or by any person holding the written authority of any Justice, or any search warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice, or authorized by any regulation under this Act.

Customs officers, &c., to aid inspectors.

62. All persons employed in the department of the Marine Board, the Customs, or Harbours and Rivers, if called upon to aid and assist any inspector in the execution of any power or authority vested in him by this Act, are hereby authorized and required to aid and assist such inspector in the lawful exercise of any such power or authority.

Larceny from contiguous leases.

63. Whenever a person shall be charged with larceny of oysters from any leases which may be contiguous to another or others, it shall be sufficient in alleging and proving the place from which such oysters were stolen, to allege and prove that such oysters were stolen from one or other of such contiguous leases, and that the same belonged to, and were in the lawful possession of, one or other of the lessees or owners thereof.

Limitation.

64. Every area leased under this Act shall be subject to all reclamation rights conferred by the ninth section of the "Crown Lands Act, 1885," or any Act amending the same, and to such conditions and provisions and limitations as may be prescribed by the regulations or approved by the Governor.

Lessees to find sureties for payment of rent.

65. Every lessee under this Act shall be required to enter into a bond with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the Crown Solicitor in a sum equal to ten times the amount of rent payable under the lease, conditional for the payment of the rent reserved in the lease, as from time to time the same shall become due, and it shall be lawful for the Attorney General to take proceedings thereon, and put such bond in force notwithstanding that such lease may have been cancelled or forfeited under any of the provisions of this Act.

Property under leases.

66. The purchaser of the lease of any area under this Act shall, upon payment of the rent thereon for the first year, be deemed to be in actual and absolute possession of such area for all purposes of this Act, notwithstanding that the deed of lease shall not been issued; and such purchaser, or any inspector, may seize any fish or oysters removed therefrom without lawful authority; and any person who shall be found unlawfully dredging, taking, catching, or attempting to catch fish or oysters in such area, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *twenty-five* pounds, and not less than *ten* pounds, and all fish or oysters found at the time in possession of such person shall be deemed to be fish and oysters unlawfully taken by him, and may be forthwith returned to the water.

Commissioners to institute experiments.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners from time to time to direct the institution and carrying out of experiments in modes of fish capture, in the culture and propagation of fish and oysters, and to attempt the discovery of fishing grounds and oyster beds off the sea coast. For the purposes of this section the Governor may by notification in the *Gazette* declare any Crown land not leased under this or the repealed Acts to be reserved for experiments in the culture and propagation of fish or oysters. Such Crown land shall be deemed to be vested in the Commissioners who shall have and exercise over it all the powers and authorities which by this Act are conferred on a lessee.

68. Any person who shall commit any act in breach of or be guilty of any default of, or non-compliance with, the requirements or prohibitions of this Act, or any regulations hereinafter made under it, shall in every case where no penalty has in such case been provided be liable to a penalty of not less than *forty* shillings nor more than *ten* pounds, and to the forfeitures prescribed by section nineteen hereof. Provided always that, for the purposes of this section, the word fish shall be deemed to include oysters and spat.

69. The Commissioners shall as soon as possible after the thirty-first day of December in every year report to the Minister charged with the administration of this Act as to the state of the fisheries of the Colony, and such report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament. The Commissioners shall also furnish to the said Minister such reports, accounts, plans, vouchers, and documents relating to any act or matter done by them, or within their control or cognizance as he may, by writing under his hand addressed to the said Commissioners, require. The Commissioners shall in all matters be subject to the like control by the Governor as any Department of the Public Service.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Marine Fishes.

Schnapper or Bream.	Silver Belly.
Black Bream.	Perch.
Jew-fish.	Flounder.
Samson-fish.	Sole.
Kingfish.	Mullet—
Flathead.	Sea (including the variety commonly known as hard gut mullet)
Whiting.	Flat-tail.
Tarwhine.	Sand.
Blackfish.	Talleygalann.
Garfish.	Travally.
Long Tom.	Rock Cod.
Pike.	
Teraglin.	

Crustacea.

Crayfish.	Murray River Lobster, Freshwater
Lobster.	Crayfish (of kinds).
Prawns.	

Fresh-water Fishes.

Murray Cod.	Tench.
Perch (of kinds).	Bream (of kinds).
Carp.	

And fish not indigenous to the Colony which may be introduced or be in any inland waters.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Lawful Weights for Fish.

Description of Fish.	Weight in ounces avoirdupois.
<i>Marine Fishes.</i>	
Schnapper or Red Bream	12
Bream (Black)	6
Tarwhine	5
Blackfish	5
Rock Cod (Black or Red)	8
Gurnet	4
Flathead	8
Mullet—	
Sea (including the variety commonly known as hard gut mullet)	8
Flat-tail	4
Sand	4
Talleygalann	4
Whiting	4
Flounder	4
Sole	4
Pike	8
Travally	6
Garfish	2
Long Tom	10
Teraglin	2½
Silver Belly	2
	lb.
Jew-fish	4
Samson-fish	2
Kingfish	3
<i>Fresh-water Fishes.</i>	
	oz.
Cod (or Murray Cod)	16
Perch (of kinds)	4
Carp	5
Tench	4
Bream (of kinds)	4
<i>Lawful Lengths for Crustacea, measured along the body or carapace.</i>	
	inches.
Crayfish (Saltwater)	4
Lobster (Saltwater)	4
Prawns	1½
Murray River Lobster	3
Freshwater Crayfish (of kinds)	3

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.
(REPORTS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 September, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30th July, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- (1.) “Copies of all reports received from Inspectors and other officers under the Fisheries Commission in connection with the closing of the waters of the Hawkesbury River and its tributaries.
- (2.) “Similar information in regard to Brisbane Water, Tuggerah Lakes, Lake Macquarie, The Hunter, and Port Stephens.”

(*Mr. Stevenson.*)

Mr. L. F. Mann to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,
Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 24 December, 1890.
The President desired me to inform you that he intended visiting the Hawkesbury River during the Christmas holidays, and whilst there, would make an inspection of Cowan Creek, with the view of having that portion closed against the use of fishing-nets, if beneficial to the district.

I have, &c.,

LIVINGSTON F. MANN,
Draftsman.

The Secretary, Fisheries Department, to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smith.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 2 January, 1891.
MR. ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR SMITH is requested to report at once whether the natural supply of fish in the Hawkesbury River has been exhausted by net-fishing or otherwise to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery thereof, in which case he will be good enough to state which portion of the waters referred to he would recommend should be closed under the 17th section of the Fisheries Act, and the period for which he would recommend such closure should be made.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smith to The Secretary, Fisheries Department.

Sir,
Hawkesbury River, 5 January, 1891.
Referring to your communication of the 2nd instant, I beg to state that the supply of all sorts of fish in the Hawkesbury River and tributaries is at present very fair, with the exception of gar-fish, and in view of this fact I am at present unable to recommend the closing of any portion of the Hawkesbury River.

Exception

Exception should be taken to the garfish nets, and as garfish seldom or never come up the Hawkesbury River in sufficient quantities to warrant the use of such destructive nets, I would most respectfully beg to recommend that the line of closing this river against garfish nets should be at Flint and Steel Point, running north and south, if such a step be practicable under the provisions of the Fisheries Act.

I beg further to state that, should fish at any time become really scarce, that I shall at once report the same.

I have, &c.,

P. SMITH,

Assistant Inspector.

The law does not provide this being done.—L.G.T.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Mulhall to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Sydney, 15 January, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you regarding the kinds of fish which are to be caught in the Hawkesbury, that from the mouth of the river to up above Peate's Ferry there are fine bream, whiting, blackfish, and garfish, and above there few other fish are to be had but mullet, and they are very plentiful also at Mangrove Creek and the main river. The last-named fish are in good quantities. There are also many eels to be had there.

At Wiseman's Ferry and above it there are numbers of mullet, which always keep travelling down into the open waters.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS MULHALL,

Assistant Inspector, Fisheries, Sydney.

Wire to Inspector Smith to report at once in what numerical proportion the different kinds of fish, such as mullet, bream, whiting, blackfish, and garfish are caught in waters (say) from Peate's Ferry upwards.—L.G.T., 15/1/91.

Telegram from The Chief Inspector of Fisheries to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smith.

REPORT at once in what numerical proportion the different kinds of fish, such as mullet, bream, whiting, blackfish, and garfish, and caught in waters (say) from Peate's Ferry upwards.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smith to The Secretary, Fisheries Department.

Sir,

Hawkesbury River, 16 January, 1891.

In reply to your telegram of the 15th January, 1891, I beg to state that the proportions of the different kinds of fish caught in the Hawkesbury River, may, according to my estimation, be classified as follows, namely:—Of mullet the proportion is about 40 per cent. of the whole; of bream, 25 per cent.; of blackfish, 17 per cent.; of whiting, 5 per cent.; of sole and flounders, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; of garfish, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; of flathead, 6 per cent.; of jewfish, 6 per cent.

I have, &c.,

P. SMITH,

Assistant Inspector.

Memo. by The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

4 February, 1891.

At the instance of the Commissioners, and for the purpose of determining by actual experiment, the proportionate quantity of the different kinds of fish at present in the Hawkesbury River, I visited those waters and obtained the services of a fisherman, with his boat, net, and assistant, and, in company with the local inspector, proceeded to certain fishing-grounds, selected by the fisherman, for the purpose of making hauls.

With the exception of two undersized bream, nothing but mullet were captured.

Only two hauls were made. In one, sixty-five mullet were captured, and in the second, twenty-eight mullet and the two bream referred to. Very much time was occupied in journeying to the hauls, and in waiting for suitable tide.

I was informed by the inspector that bream could not be caught in quantity, except on stormy wet nights, and as those conditions of weather were not likely to be met with when I made the visit, I decided, taking the statement for its value, not to waste further time then, but to await the occurrence of weather alleged to be favourable for bream capture to make further hauls, in order to test the accuracy of the inspector's estimate of the proportion of the several varieties of fish which that river now supplies.

I have requested Inspector Smithers to be in readiness, when stormy weather sets in, to proceed to the Hawkesbury and make hauls in such places as the local inspector may suggest.

Perhaps before taking steps to close the river, the Commissioners may see the desirableness of making the attempt I propose; but if, on the other hand, they should determine, on the basis of the trial already made, that the natural supply of fish, other than mullet, is sufficiently exhausted to make closure necessary for its recovery, I recommend that such closure should embrace Mullet, Money, and Borowa Creeks, also the main river from Bar Point to Mangrove Creek.

As the upper portion of this river, except near Windsor, is remote from market, and thus practically not available to netters, I think it may be excluded in any closure which the Commissioners may recommend.

It will be observed from Inspector Mulhall's report (enclosed) that while fish of the various kinds are plentiful in the lower part of the Hawkesbury, few varieties, besides mullet, are to be found much above Peate's Ferry.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Telegram

Telegram from Mr. Inspector Smithers to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Gosford Station.

WOULD advise your not coming till to-morrow night instead of morning; tide not suiting unless early starting. Smith's report will hamper. Leaving here to-night. Letter sent 11 o'clock mail.

FREDK. W. SMITHERS,
Inspector of Fisheries, Gosford.

Mr. Travelling-Inspector Smithers to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

S , Sydney, 14 February, 1891.

In compliance with your instructions I visited Hawkesbury River in company with Mr. Assistant-Inspector Grant last Tuesday night, and we were met by Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smith. As it was a dirty night—just such a night as Mr. Smith had previously described as exceptionally suitable for catching bream, I asked him to take us up the river to get bream with our net. He replied he could not tell where to find them on such a night. I reminded him of what he had previously told the Chief Inspector and me, viz., that this was the proper kind of night, but he denied it, saying it was Lloyd who had made the remark, but that he (Smith) intended from his remarks to infer it was after dirty weather with plenty of rain, whereby the bream were washed out of the main river.

I then interviewed Mr. Sutton, fisherman, who stated no bream would be caught on such a night, but that after wet weather fish in the main river came down; also bream were not nearly so plentiful as formerly; the average catch of bream would be for down the river included, one basket in fourteen, and whiting and garfish mixed, one in thirty baskets. This is above Milson's Island.

Met Cole and White, fishermen, returning from down the river, former having one and a half baskets of mixed fish—mullet, blackfish, jewfish, bream; and White, nearly a basket—flathead, small jews and bream. In reply to my question as to why they went down instead of up the river, the reason given was they wanted good fish.

Then Cox, fisherman, came in from Berowra, with seven baskets of mullet, and three parts basket of bream. He said fish were scarce, but were plentiful up the river. I asked him why he did not go there then. He then said they were only mullet.

The total catch being this night thirteen baskets for seven boats. In face of this I would not go out with the net.

Next morning we visited Berowra; saw Cox haul 140-fathom hauling-net; got one and a half baskets mullet and six bream. The other fisherman, Cox, got then half a basket of mullet, blackfish, jewfish, and twelve bream. They told Mr. Smith if we waited for slack water on a certain haul in Marra Marra we should get some bream. This I did, and got one mullet. Certainly we used a garfish-net. After dark pushed round shores; saw no signs of ground-fish, but plenty of mullet, but too far out for our net to reach. As Mr. Smith then stated, he did not know where to make certain of catching bream above Bar Point, but that if we had hauling net 180 meshes deep we might get some. I gave it up, coming to the conclusion that fish are not above Bar Point, for otherwise the fishermen themselves would be working there instead of scraping for half basket a haul further down, even with their hauling net and, perhaps, 180 meshes deep. No doubt during my visit bream were caught in the morning's young flood at Dangar's Island, 4 miles below Bar Point.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. SMITHERS,
Travelling Inspector.

Under this further report I think the Commissioners would be justified in making the closures recommended in my previous report.—L.G.T., 18/2/91. Schedule of closure herewith. I have included Marra Marra Creek, as it can hardly be called a tributary of the Berowra.—L.F.M., 20/2/91.

On this report the Commissioners recommended that the closures suggested by me should be made, but that the closure in the main river instead of terminating at Mangrove Creek should be extended to Windsor.—L.G.T., 23/4/91.

HAWKESBURY RIVER.

THE tidal waters of the Hawkesbury River with its affluents and tributaries upwards to the town of Windsor, from a line drawn south-westerly from the extremity of Bar Point to the extremity of Fisherman's Point, opposite Bar Island.

The tidal waters of Marra Marra and Berowra Creeks, with their respective affluents and tributaries above a line drawn in a south-easterly direction from the extremity of Fisherman's Point to the opposite shore.

The tidal waters of Mooney Mooney Creek, with its affluents and tributaries, above a line drawn in an easterly direction from the north-east extremity of J. W. Cole's portion No. 46 of 40 acres, parish of Cowan, to the opposite shore, being the east point of entrance to the said creek.

The tidal waters of Mullet Creek, with its affluents and tributaries, above a line drawn in a north-easterly direction from the eastern side of the railway bridge at Mullet Creek to the south-western extremity of W. Alison's portion No. 64 of 40 acres, parish of Patonga, being also the east point of entrance to said creek.

The Secretary, Fisheries Department, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 5 March, 1891.

The Commissioners of Fisheries have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor (as required by section 17 of the Fisheries Act), that the supply of fish in the Hawkesbury River has been exhausted to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery of the natural supply, and, by their direction, I have the honor to request that you will convey to the Colonial Secretary their recommendation that the several portions of that water specified in the appended schedule be closed for a period of two years against the use of fishing-nets.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE.

THE tidal waters of the Hawkesbury River, with its affluents and tributaries, upwards to the town of Windsor, from a line drawn south-westerly from the extremity of Bar Point to the extremity of Fisherman's Point, opposite Bar Island.

The tidal waters of Marra Marra and Berowra Creeks, with their respective affluents and tributaries, above a line drawn in a south-easterly direction from the extremity of Fisherman's Point to the opposite shore.

The tidal waters of Mooney Mooney Creek, with its affluents and tributaries, above a line drawn in an easterly direction from the north-easterly extremity of J. W. Cole's portion No. 46 of 40 acres, parish of Cowan, to the opposite shore, being the east point of entrance to the said creek.

The tidal waters of Mullet Creek, with its affluents and tributaries, above a line drawn in a north-easterly direction from the eastern side of the railway bridge at Mullet Point to the south-western extremity of W. Alison's portion No. 64 of 40 acres, parish of Patonga, being also the east point of entrance to the said creek.

Memo. by The Secretary, Fisheries Department, to Mr. Inspector Smith.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 2 June, 1891.

TEN calico proclamations, declaring portions of the Hawkesbury closed against net-fishing forwarded to you under separate cover. Be good enough to have them posted up at the local Court-house, and conspicuous places near the closed waters.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Grant to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

27 April, 1891.

I have the honor to report that on 10th February, 1891, by instructions from your Department, I accompanied Mr. Inspector Smithers to the Hawkesbury River, where we were met by Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smith, who said, "Surely you have not come here to fish to-night, it being very wet and windy." Mr. Smithers answered, "Did you not tell Mr. Thompson that such a night was the only time to get bream?" He (Mr. Smith) said, "No, it was a man named Lloyd, and it is no use to go to-night." Mr. Smithers said, "Very well, we will wait until the weather suits for fishing." Mr. Smith then went home saying he would meet us in the morning. Some time afterwards two boats came up the river. Mr. Smithers asked the fishermen how it was they did not go up the river for their fish, one man said it is no use going up the river, as the fish are scarce, blackfish and mullet being the only fish there; but sometimes when the tide suited, they could get good hauls of bream at Dangar's Island.

We also saw several boats come from above the bridge with fish, and out of the lot, I do not think there was more than one basket of white fish, the others being blackfish and mullet. On the following morning, Mr. Smithers, Mr. Smith, and myself, under Mr. Smith's instructions, made a start for Berowra, where we saw a fisherman named John Crumpton, who had been out nearly all night, and had only caught about three baskets of mullet. Mr. Smithers asked him if that was all he got, and did he not catch any bream. He said, "What you see in the boat is all I have caught." Mr. Smith then proposed to go up Berowra. We went there and saw three men had just hauled their net ashore, with about one basket of mullet. Mr. Smith asked them where they thought we might get a few bream. They told him a place, saying if there is any bream, you will get them there, Mr. Smith remarking, "I think so too." We went to the place mentioned by the men, but the tide not being low enough, Mr. Smith said we would have to wait, which we did. In the meantime, I removed our coats, bags, &c., off the net and wet it, and waited about an hour. Then Mr. Smith shot the net; after we hauled it ashore, found our catch was one little mullet. The net being new of course, it would not fish as deep and well as an old net, but think if there had been any bream there, we would have caught one or two. When we were going to the said place, we met a boat going from about there, and I do not think they had any fish, so our chance was very poor. At the place where we hauled the net, there was about 7 or 8 feet of water. Mr. Smith proposed we should go back towards Berowra, as the tide would suit at dark; but when we got there, we could neither see or hear any fish. Mr. Smith remarked that it was no use trying with this southerly wind blowing.

In my opinion, by what I saw and heard amongst fishermen, white fish were very scarce in the upper part of the river.

I have, &c.,

J. D. GRANT,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, George's River.

Memo. by The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 10 September, 1890.

I RECOMMEND that that portion of Brisbane Water from the Broadwater southward to the Heads, shown by pink tint on the accompanying tracing, be closed against the use of fishing-nets for a period of two years.

I make this recommendation because of the fish supply in that water being practically exhausted, and because in my opinion it ought to form a splendid nursery and feeding ground for fish.

It will be observed that the area I propose to close is unusually large; this, however, is rendered necessary by the peculiar conformation of the surrounding land, which creates in some points very narrow channels and in others extensive shallow flats, in any parts of which fish can and have been readily captured, to the great detriment of the fishing-ground.

It will be obvious, therefore, that to curtail the closure in any direction would practically mean to destroy the usefulness of any closure at all.

The residents in the vicinity are, I believe, anxious to have the closure effected, and in respect to the fishermen it will be seen from Inspector Cain's report of to-day that they have left the water on account of the scarcity of fish.

LINDSAY THOMPSON.

Mr.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Mulhall to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

I have the honor to recommend Brisbane Water (from the entrance to the head of the river) to be closed against net-fishing. Some of the fishermen have been speaking to me about and say in all parts of the river there are large quantities of small fish; therefore, if nets are allowed to be used in any part of it, there would be a great destruction of young fish. I recommend the closing of it all.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS MULHALL,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Sydney.

Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

This matter has already been under the notice of the Chief Inspector, who has taken action.—
J.W.O.G., 15/10/90.

The Secretary, Fisheries Department, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

The natural supply of fish in Brisbane Water having been exhausted to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery thereof, I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioners of Fisheries, to request that you will convey to the Colonial Secretary their recommendation that the several portions of that water specified in the annexed schedule be closed against the use of fishing-nets for a period of two years under the provisions of section 17, Fisheries Act, 1881.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

SCHEDULE.—COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE whole of that portion of the tidal waters of Brisbane Water, including the waters of Cockle and Woy Woy Creeks, and their respective tributaries and affluents between a line produced in a westerly direction from the south-west corner of P. Mulhall's portion No. 30 of 50 acres, parish of Kincumber, to the opposite shore, and a line produced in an easterly direction from the south-east corner of J. Muckle-doon's portion No. 121 of 100 acres, parish of Patonga, to the opposite shore.

Also the whole of the tidal waters of Erina Creek, and that portion of the Broadwater northerly of a line produced in a westerly direction from the south-west corner of J. Sea's portion No. 47 of 600 acres, parish of Kincumber, to the opposite shore.

Also the whole of the tidal waters of Narrara Creek and Fagan's Bay westerly of the railway line to Gosford.

Memo. from The Acting Secretary, Fisheries Department, to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Cain.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 10 December, 1890.

TWENTY calico proclamations, declaring certain portions of Brisbane Water closed against the use of fishing-nets forwarded under separate cover to Assistant-Inspector Cain, who will be good enough to have them posted up on the banks of the said waters, at the northern and southern boundaries of the closed waters, the Court-house, and any other conspicuous places in the locality.

EDWARD J. ELLIS,

Acting Secretary.

Memo. by The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Chief Inspector of Fisheries—Report, Tuggerah Lakes Heads.

24 September, 1890.

ON my return from Lake Macquarie, I visited Tuggerah Lakes Heads, and on reaching them found a fishing-net, consisting of a garfish bunt, on the shore, attached to a stake. It had evidently been used, and was so fixed that it could be used again at any time. I instructed Inspector Gordon to take the net to Wyong, and to return it to the men with a warning, but up to the present time no one has claimed it, although it is alleged to belong to one Etherington. Gordon should have seized the net had the law warranted such an act, but it does not. I had the stake removed, and thrown into deep water. On premises at the lake entrance some three or four nets were hung out to dry, and, doubtless, are being used in the closed waters. There is, however, no proof of this, and it is next to impossible, except, perhaps, by a system of continual watching to detect offenders. In another report I have recommended further supervision for this water, and if the Commissioners adopt the recommendation the oversight of the closed waters at the heads should be specially looked to. The boat allotted to Inspector Gordon for oversight of the lakes is absolutely useless for its purpose.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Memo. from Mr. Travelling-Inspector Smithers to The Secretary, Fisheries Department.

1 December, 1890.

ON Friday last, when at entrance of Tuggerah Lake, I noticed fishermen hauling garfish nets there, and two lots of fish staked up, the fish caught being whiting (in roe), garfish (in roe), mullet 4 oz. fish, and bream. If fishing is allowed to be carried on there it must help to cause destruction to the lake fisheries by the use of the destructive garfish net, further the fish have but little chance of getting into the lake in consequence of fishermen being always stationed at entrance to shoot round fish attempting to come in.

I would urgently recommend the closing of the entrance up as far as the lake, then 1 mile each side of the channel, and 1 mile distant out into the lake. In this closure the valuable flats will be included and giving protection to the fish as well as saving the place from being over fished as at present.

FREDK. W. SMITHERS,

Travelling Inspector.

Mr.

Mr. Inspector Gordon to The Secretary, Fisheries Department.

Sir,

Wyong, 3 January, 1891.

The following is a list of the amount of fish sent from Tuggerah from September:—

September 6th total	309	November 1st total	260
" 13th "	264	" 8th "	181
" 20th "	328	" 15th "	210
" 27th "	330	" 22nd "	83
October 4th "	330	" 29th "	225
" 11th "	347	December 6th "	252
" 18th "	86	" 13th "	230
" 25th "	279	" 20th "	150
		" 27th "	89

I have, &c.,

CHARLES GORDON.

Memo. from The Chief-Inspector of Fisheries to Mr. Inspector Gordon.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 2 January, 1891.

MR. ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR GORDON is requested to report at once whether the natural supply of fish in Tuggerah Lakes has been exhausted by net-fishing or otherwise to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery thereof; in which case he will be good enough to state which portion of the waters referred to he would recommend should be closed, under the 17th section of the Fisheries Act, and the period for which he would recommend such closure should be made.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Mr. Inspector Gordon to The Secretary, Fisheries Department.

Sir,

Wyong, 3 January, 1891.

In reference to your memo. of 2nd instant, I would beg to state that I have not been here long enough to state positively about these waters, but from what I can see and hear about them I should say that they want to be closed in certain parts.

The closures I would recommend would be Calangra Creek top lake entrance to top lake, the large flat in middle lake, Wallarah Creek middle lake, entrance to middle lake, entrance from ocean, Tumbie, Ourimbah, and Wyong Creeks in Tuggerah Lake. I should recommend them to be closed for at least two years.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES GORDON.

Mr. Inspector Gordon to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Wyong, 15 January, 1891.

As regards the numerical proportion of the different kinds of fish caught in Tuggerah Lakes, I beg to submit the following, which, I think, is as correct as possible:—

Mullet	30	Jewfish	10, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the mullet
Blackfish	20, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the mullet.	Whiting... ..	5, $\frac{1}{6}$ "
Bream	15, $\frac{1}{3}$ "	Flathead	5, $\frac{1}{6}$ "
Garfish	15, $\frac{1}{3}$ "		

I have, &c.,

CHARLES GORDON.

Memo. by The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN showing quantity in baskets of fish brought to Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, from Tuggerah Lakes, January to December, 1889 and 1890.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1889— 145	135	245	201	412	445	628	1,007	832	672	742	543	6,007
1890— 441	580	706	677	1,022	583	904	1,034	944	813	847	621	9,172

And this does not represent the total take, for a considerable proportion of the fish from these lakes goes into consumption through channels other than the Fish Market.

L.G.T.

Fisheries of New South Wales.

RETURN relating to the Fisheries of Tuggerah Lakes for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of February, 1891.

Number of fishermen employed:—34.

Number of boats at work:—12.

Description of net in use:—Hauling, garfish, and meshing.

Quantity (in baskets) of fish caught:—104, 9=113.

Kind of shoals seen, and in what direction moving:—Sent per rail for local use.

Does any source of pollution exist injurious to the fisheries?—No.

Do the waters require to be closed? If so, state reasons:—Yes; for the protection of young fish.

CHARLES GORDON,

Assistant Inspector.

Will Inspector Gordon be good enough to state whether, in his opinion, parts of these lakes require to be closed for the purpose of recovering the natural supply of fish, which has become exhausted by net-fishing or otherwise. Mr. Gordon's attention is directed to 17th section, Fisheries Act.—L.G.T., B.C., 18/2/91.

Mr.

Mr. Inspector Gordon to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Wyong, 20 February, 1891.

I beg to inform you that, in my opinion, the natural supply of fish is being exhausted through net-fishing, and I would recommend that portions of the lakes be closed.

The lakes on all the flats and all the creeks are swarming with young fish of all sorts at present, and if portions are closed they will not be disturbed, as would be the case if all the lakes were open to net-fishing.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES GORDON.

Will Assistant-Inspector Gordon be good enough to state in a more definite manner the lakes and the portions thereof he recommends for closure against the use of fishing-nets.—E.J.E., 24/2/91. B.C. Fisheries, 24/2/91. (To be returned.)

Mr. Inspector Gordon to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Wyong, 24 February, 1891.

I have to inform you that I would recommend the immediate closure of the entrance to the lakes, as the fishermen are continually at work there. On Thursday, 19th instant, there were no less than seven boats at work there, and the first they caught (whiting especially), were very small, in fact, the bream and whiting are getting very scarce all over the lakes.

I would, therefore, recommend that the closures be made at once.

There are great quantities of small fish of all sorts in the lakes at present.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES GORDON.

Inspector Smithers,—As you were at the lakes yesterday, and in communication with Inspector Gordon, are you of opinion that the natural supply is being exhausted to such an extent as to require rest for recovery? Mr. Gordon implies, though he does not state, that such is the case.—L.G.T., 24/2/91.

Yes; and Mr. Gordon expressly stated so to me, and gave this as a reason for which he intended to recommend the closure. His omission to state so in his letter must have been an oversight.—F.W.S., 25/2/91.

In view of these reports I recommend that effect be given to the closures suggested in my recent report enclosed.—L.G.T., 24/2/91. This report affirms that it is not necessary to renew the closures of Saltwater, Pipeclay, Middle, Hammond, or Elizabeth Creeks, or the parts of the lakes into which they discharge.—L.G.T.

The Secretary, Fisheries Department, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 23 March, 1891.

The Commissioners of Fisheries have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor (as required by section 17 of the Fisheries Act) that the supply of fish in Tuggerah Beach Lakes has been exhausted to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery of the natural supply, and by their direction I have the honor to request that you will convey to the Colonial Secretary their recommendation that the several portions of those waters specified in the appended schedule be closed against the use of fishing-nets for a period of two years.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

THE CLOSURE OF PORTIONS OF TUGGERAH BEACH LAKES.

The closure of Tuggerah Beach Lake Channel, county of Northumberland.—So much of the tidal waters of Tuggerah Beach Lake, the channel and the sea entrance, together with all inlets as included within the following boundary lines: Commencing on the east bank of the lake at the extreme southern point of the channel entrance into the lake; thence south-south-westerly along the line of high-water mark and part of the eastern bank of lake about 80 chains to a point; thence north-westerly about 40 chains into the waters of the lake; thence north-north-easterly and north-easterly about 1,120 chains; thence south-easterly about 40 chains to a point on the line of high-water mark; thence south-westerly by the line of high-water mark and part of the eastern bank of lake about 80 chains to the extreme northern point channel entrance to lake; thence south-easterly by the line of high-water mark of the northern waters of the late channel to the extreme northern point of the sea entrance to the lake; thence northerly along the line of high-water mark of the ocean beach about 40 chains, into the waters of the South Pacific Ocean; thence southerly about 80 chains; thence westerly about 40 chains to a point; thence northerly along the line of high-water mark of ocean beach about 40 chains to the extreme southern point of the sea entrance; thence north-westerly by the line of high-water mark of the southern waters of the lake channel to the point of commencement.

Saltwater Creek.—The whole of the tidal waters of Saltwater Creek, and that portion of Tuggerah Beach Lake as included in the following boundary lines: Commencing on the southern bank of lake at the extreme western point of the entrance to Saltwater Creek; thence westerly along the line of high-water mark, and part of the southern shore of the lake about 40 chains to a point; thence north-easterly about 40 chains into the waters of the lake; thence easterly about 40 chains to a point on the lake bank; thence south-south-westerly by the line of high-water mark, and part of the eastern shore of the lake, about 40 chains, to the extreme eastern point of creek entrance; thence across the mouth of the creek to the point of commencement.

Tumbi Umbi Creek.—The whole of the tidal waters of Tumbi Umbi Creek, and that portion of Tuggerah Beach Lake as included in the following boundary line: Commencing on the southern bank of the lake at the extreme western point of the entrance to the creek; thence north-westerly along the line of high-water mark, and part of the southern bank of lake about 40 chains to a point; thence north-easterly about 40 chains into the waters of the lake; thence south-easterly about 80 chains; thence south-westerly about 40 chains to a point; thence north-westerly along the line of high-water mark, and part of the southern bank of lake, about 40 chains to the extreme eastern point of entrance to creek; thence across the mouth of creek to the point of commencement.

Ourimbah

Ourimbah Creek.—The whole of the tidal waters of Ourimbah Creek, and that portion of Tuggerah Beach Lake as included in the following boundary lines: Commencing on the western bank of lake at the extreme northern point of entrance to creek; thence westerly along the line of high-water mark and part of the western bank of the lake about 40 chains to a point; thence north-north-easterly about 40 chains into the waters of the lake; thence east-south-easterly 75 chains; thence south-south-westerly about 85 chains; thence west-north-westerly about 75 chains; thence north-north-easterly about 40 chains to a point on lake bank; thence easterly along the line of high-water mark, and part of the western bank of lake about 40 chains to the extreme southern point of creek entrance; thence across the mouth of creek to the point of commencement.

Wyong Creek.—The whole of the tidal waters of Wyong Creek and that portion of the Tuggerah Beach Lakes as included in the following boundary lines: Commencing on the western bank of the lake at the extreme northern point of the entrance to creek; thence northerly and east-north-easterly along the line of high-water mark, and part of the western bank of lake about 40 chains to a point; thence south-easterly about 40 chains into the waters of the lake; thence south-westerly about 80 chains; thence north-westerly about 70 chains; thence north-easterly about 40 chains to a point on bank; thence south-easterly along the line of high-water mark, and part of the western bank of lake, about 40 chains, to the extreme southern point of creek entrance; thence across that entrance to the point of commencement.

Portions of Tuggerah Beach Lake, Budgewoi Lake, and Munmorah Lake, as included in the following boundary lines: Commencing on the northern bank of Tuggerah Beach Lake, at the extreme eastern point of the entrance to Budgewoi Lake; thence south-easterly and easterly by the line of high-water mark, and by part of the northern bank at Tuggerah Beach Lake about 40 chains; thence southerly about 40 chains into the waters of the lake; thence west by northerly about 80 chains; thence northerly about 40 chains; thence easterly by the line of high-water mark, and by part of the northern bank of the lake about 40 chains to the extreme western point of entrance to Budgewoi Lake; thence north-westerly by the line of high-water, and part of the western bank of that lake, about 40 chains; thence easterly, about 65 chains into the waters of the lake; thence north-easterly about 120 chains to a point of land on northern bank; thence north-easterly, east-south-easterly, and north-westerly by the line of high-water mark and by part of the northern bank of lake, the western bank of Budgewoi Creek to the extreme western point of its entrance into Munmorah Lake; thence north-westerly by the line of high-water mark and part of the south-western bank of that lake about 40 chains; thence easterly about 40 chains into the waters of Munmorah Lake; thence south-easterly about 40 chains; thence westerly by the line of high-water mark, and by part of the southern bank of Munmorah Lake, about 40 chains, to the extreme eastern point of the said entrance into the lake; thence south-easterly, south-westerly, northerly, and south-westerly by the line of high-water mark, and by the eastern bank of Budgewoi Creek, the eastern bank of Budgewoi Lake to the point of commencement.

Wallarah, Pipeclay, Second, and Hammond Creeks.—The whole of the tidal waters of Wallarah, Pipeclay, Second, and Hammond Creeks, tributaries to Budgewoi Lake, and that portion of the lake above a line drawn in a west-south-westerly direction from a point on the north-eastern bank, distant about 40 chains south-easterly along the line of high-water mark, from the extreme south-eastern point of entrance to Hammond Creek, to a point on the western bank distant about 40 chains south-westerly and southerly along the line of high-water mark, from the extreme southern point of the entrance to Wallarah Creek.

Callangra Creek.—The whole of the tidal waters of Callangra Creek and that portion of Munmorah Lake, west of a line drawn in a south-south-easterly direction from a point on the north-western bank distant about 40 chains north-easterly along the line of high-water mark from the extreme northern point of the entrance to the creek to a point on western bank distant about 40 chains south-easterly along the line of high-water mark from the extreme southern point of the entrance to the aforesaid creek.

Elizabeth Creek.—The whole of the tidal waters of Elizabeth Creek, and that portion of Munmorah Lake east of a line drawn in a south-easterly direction from a point on north-eastern bank distant north-westerly about 40 chains along the line of high-water mark from the extreme north-western point of entrance to creek to a point on the eastern bank of the lake distant about 40 chains south-westerly along the line of high-water mark from the south-eastern entrance to the said creek.

LIVINGSTON F. MANN,
Draftsman.

14 March, 1891.

Memo. from Mr. Travelling-Inspector Smithers to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

29 April, 1891.

I WOULD state, for the information of the Chief Inspector, that on the 26th instant I hauled four times within the contemplated closed waters at and about the entrance to Tuggerah Lakes with a garfish net—one used daily by the Bogan fisherman, and obtained but about a quarter of a hamper in the whole of such hauls, our catch being blackfish, mullet, flathead, two whiting, and three garfish. There were five persons present the whole time. I therefore submit that there is urgent necessity for closure of the part referred to.

FREDK. W. SMITHERS,
Travelling Inspector.

Place with the papers.—L.G.T., 5/5/91.

Memo. from The Chief Inspector of Fisheries to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Gordon.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 27 June, 1891.

TWENTY-EIGHT calico proclamations, declaring portions of Tuggerah Lakes closed against net-fishing, are forwarded under separate cover to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Gordon, who will be good enough to have them placed in conspicuous places near the closed waters as soon as possible.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Mr.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Boyd to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to report for the Chief Inspector's of Fisheries information that the supply of fish has become exhausted in Lake Macquarie by net-fishing, and that the lake will require a rest for the term of two years, and it would be better if the lake could be closed for three years against net-fishing. I would strongly recommend the whole of the lake to be closed for the above stated time, and after this term only one-half of the lake should be used for net-fishing at the one time.

I have, &c,

WILLIAM BOYD,
Assistant Inspector,
Swansea.

I am not inclined to endorse this whole closure, but I leave for the Hunter to-night, and propose to visit this water on my return thence, and will submit a report.—L.G.T, 17/2/91.

[Telegram.]

Too late home to post report on Saturday. Forward on to-day.

Swansea Station.

W. BOYD.

Memo. by The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Recommending closure of certain portions of Lake Macquarie against the use of fishing-nets.

25 February, 1891.

I VISITED this water and found that at the channel entrance to the lake it was being fished on a very extensive scale. There were a number of boats at work and the nets were so arranged that it was impossible for fish to pass through the channel to spread in the lake. Each of these boats had a quantity of fish penned up awaiting transit to market; and this has been going on for some time, while in other parts of the lake it is next to impossible to capture fish in marketable quantities. Forty-eight men with fifteen boats, are at present working the lake, and if these confine their attention to the entrance it is quite clear that the lake itself must remain depleted. The water evidently needs rest for the recovery of the natural supply, and I recommend that the following portions of it be closed against the use of fishing-nets.

The lake entrance and the lake itself, between lines from the south-west corner of the VR on the south of the entrance to Kahiba Point on the north; thence by a line extending west into the lake 40 chains; thence by a line south to meet a line drawn west 40 chains from the south-west corner of the VR referred to.

Also the whole of Muddy Bay and Dora Creek (*vide* my report of 14th October last, herewith), and the lake itself to a line drawn north and south from the beacon fronting the creek, and extending to each shore; and Mannering Bay, from Warrawibah Point to Wye Point: also Fennell's Bay, including Edmunds Bay; bounded by a line extended southerly from the eastern boundary line of Fennell's 50 acres, portion No. 11, southerly, across the bay to the opposite shore.

In suggesting these closures, so desirable in the public interests, I recognise that their value will be much impaired unless sufficient oversight can be afforded for their protection.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Memo. by The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

In furtherance of the proposal to station Inspector Curan at Dora Creek, Lake Macquarie, I visited that locality on the 10th instant, with the object of selecting a suitable site for a residence, and generally inspecting the waters.

Dora Creek, in relation to Lake Macquarie, is very similar to Wyong Creek in its relation to Lake Tuggerah; like it, it is crossed by the railway, and is the entrepôt for fish consigned for transit. Just outside the entrance there is an elevated point of land which commands extensive views, and is altogether suited for a site for an Inspector's residence; it is on land belonging to the Toronto Land Company, and can, I believe, be obtained at a reasonable price. In the meantime—that is, pending a settlement of the general question of Inspectors' residences—Curan could obtain accommodation at a house on the creek kept by a man named Frost, and I should recommend his removal there, so soon as the lake is again closed against net-fishing.

In respect to such further closing, I recommend that Dora Creek, and the water next to it, called Muddy Lake or Stingaree Bay, be also closed; both of these waters are obviously splendid breeding grounds, and ought to be preserved as such. There are several hauls in each, but the greater part of Muddy Lake is covered with the cypress weed, which is a bar to netting with the ordinary net, though the hindrance can be overcome with proper appliances, but the hauls themselves make it quite worth while to close the whole, so that fish may be perfectly protected from disturbance.

The entrance to the lake is about 200 feet wide and very shallow, as also is the lake generally; it has not more than 8 feet in the deepest part. It would be admirably adapted for experimental purposes, or for leasing under the provisions of the new Bill.

Dora Creek is of a like depth, and if the Commissioners entertain the proposal to close it, I recommend that such closure should extend outwards to a line quarter of a mile north and a quarter of a mile south of the beacon at the entrance; thence by lines westerly to the shore. Muddy Lake would be included in these boundaries. These waters, though abounding with small fish, seem very spare of large or marketable ones.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary, Fisheries Department, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 5 March, 1891.

The Commissioners of Fisheries have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor (as required by section 17 of the Fisheries Act), that the supply of fish in Lake Macquarie has been exhausted to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery of the natural supply, and by their direction I have the honor to request that you will convey to the Colonial Secretary their recommendations that the several portions of that water specified in the appended schedule be closed for a period of two years against the use of fishing-nets.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Description of proposed closures, Lake Macquarie.

27 February, 1891.

PARISHES of Wallarah and Kahibah, county of Northumberland. The waters of the lake channel and its inlets, and of the lake itself, within the following boundaries: Starting from the south-west corner of water reserve No. 1, notified 24th December, 1861, parish of Wallarah, by a line bearing westerly 40 chains into the waters of the lake; thence by a line bearing north by easterly about 170 chains; thence easterly 40 chains to the extremity of a point known as Kahibah Point, parish of Kahibah; thence along the northern shore of the lake channel in a south-easterly and easterly direction to the north point of the sea entrance to the said channel; thence by a line bearing south-easterly to the south point of such entrance; thence along the southern shore of the lake channel to the point of commencement.

Mannerling Bay.—The whole of the tidal waters of Mannerling Bay, parishes of Morrisset and Wallarah, including all affluents and tributaries south of a line drawn in a south-easterly direction from the north-eastern extremity of Wyee Point, fronting J. Braid's portion No. 28 of 55 acres, parish of Morrisset, to the north-western extremity of Warriwibah Point, fronting reserve No. 55, notified 8th July, 1878.

Muddy Bay and Dora Creek.—The whole of the tidal waters of Muddy Bay and Dora Creek, parishes of Coorumbung and Morrisset, with their respective affluents and tributaries west of a line drawn southerly from the north point of the entrance to the said bay to Stingaree Point, being the south point of entrance to Dora Creek.

Fennell's Bay, Edmund's Bay, and Stony Creek.—The whole of the tidal waters of Fennell's Bay, Edmund's Bay, and Stony Creek, parish of Awaba, with their respective affluents and tributaries west of a line drawn in a south-westerly direction from the south-east corner of H. M. Fennell's portion No. 11 of 50 acres, to the opposite shore.

L. F. MANN,

Draftsman.

Memo. from The Chief Clerk to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 23 February, 1891.

MESSRS. THOS. DUNN, W. JOHNSON, AND JAS. BARKER called to-day at this office and stated that they came on behalf of the fishermen at Lake Macquarie to protest against the closure of the entire lake, a step, they understood, was under consideration.

Mr. Thompson being away and in the neighbourhood of the lake, the gentlemen forming the deputation left the office with the intention, if possible, of interviewing the Chief Inspector at Belmont on the morrow.

E. J. E.

Place with Lake Macquarie closure papers.—L.G.T., 26/2/91.

Memo. from The Secretary, Fisheries Department, to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Boyd.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 7 May, 1891.

THIRTEEN calico proclamations, declaring certain portions of Lake Macquarie closed against net-fishing, forwarded under separate cover.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Boyd will be good enough to post them up in conspicuous places near the closed waters.

L. G. T.,

Secretary.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Boyd to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

12 May, 1891.

You have not sent me sufficient proclamations. There would only be three for each place and I have nine at Pelican. If you have any more send them at your earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.,

WM. BOYD,

Assistant Inspector.

Eleven proclamations on calico sent to Inspector Boyd, 27/6/91.

A further supply of eleven calico proclamations, declaring certain portions of Lake Macquarie closed against net-fishing are forwarded to Assistant-Inspector Boyd, who will be good enough to have them posted up as soon as possible.—LINDSAY THOMPSON, Chief Inspector of Fisheries.
Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 27 June, 1891.

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Curan.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 2 January, 1891.

MR. ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR CURAN is requested to report at once whether the natural supply of fish in the Hunter River has been exhausted by net-fishing or otherwise to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery thereof, in which case he will be good enough to state which portion of the waters referred to he would recommend should be closed under the 17th section of the Fisheries Act, and the period for which he would recommend such closure should be made.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Mr.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Curan to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Fisheries Office, Newcastle, 3 January, 1891.

In reply to your memo. of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to inform you, the supply of natural fish exhausted in the lower end of the river. All the fishing is done about the heads, and about 4 miles up the river. The boats seldom go past Fullerton Cove.

But the fish is increasing in the river from Hexham all the way to Morpeth, in the Hunter, and to Clarence Town in the Williams. Both rivers are full of fish. When I was up the Hunter in November and December last, the fish was plentiful; I could hardly get my paddles in the water, and some large mullet jumped in the boat in the day-time.

I would recommend that a portion of the river be closed for two years, commencing at the south point of Mosquito Island going east and west to Bluff Head, and in a straight line of outer end of South Breakwater to outer end of North Breakwater, and to include half a mile along the south shore of Dempsey Island, and then a line south to North Waratah. That will give the fish a chance to go up the river, and leave plenty of fishing ground for the fishermen to work on.

Most of the fish caught here is caught near the Heads, and it is time this part of the river had a spell. There is plenty of fish in the Hunter River if the fishermen will only go a few miles from home for them; that they won't do while they can get a basket or two about home. I am sure it would be no trouble to land fifty or 100 baskets a haul about Raymond Terrace or Eales Flat. The farmers up there go out and scoop a half-boat load in a very short time on dark nights.

And to include Bullock Island Creek.

I have, &c.,
HENRY CURAN.

Fisheries of New South Wales.

RETURN relating to the Fisheries of the Hunter River, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1891.

Number of fishermen employed:—Twenty men.

Number of boats at work:—Ten boats.

Description of net in use:—Hauling and mesh nets.

Quantity (in baskets) of fish caught:—209.

Kind of shoals seen, and in what direction moving:—Mullet; the river is full of them from Newcastle to Raymond Terrace, but bream, flathead, and whiting are very scarce. Seventy-seven baskets of fish were sent by train from Newcastle for the week ending 31st January, 1891.

General remarks:—Three boats and six men have been employed catching prawns in the Hunter River, and three baskets sent to Sydney and three baskets sent to Melbourne, and two baskets for use in Newcastle. Prawns are very scarce in the Hunter River.

HENRY CURAN,
Assistant Inspector, Newcastle.
2/2/91.

Minute by Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

WILL this report be sufficient to warrant the closing of the Hunter River, or will a special report be required? If not, what part of the river should be closed?—L.G.T., 4/2/91.

Memo. by The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

I HAVE made an inspection of the Hunter River, and am of opinion that there is such a scarcity of the various species of fine fish, mullet being the only kind which are in abundance, that the river requires rest for the recovery of the natural supply, and to effect this I recommend that the Hunter River from the heads to a line about north-north-east from Waratah jetty to the south point of Mosquito Island, and thence about north-east to the powder hulk, also the whole of Mosquito and Throsby Creeks, and the back channel as far as the punt line, be closed against the use of fishing-nets.

I do not propose to close any part of the upper waters, and I have selected these lower parts because the fish are intercepted at the Heads in their passage up the river—there are five hauls at the Heads, three in the south side and two on the north, and these can be worked at any part of flood-tide. Fishermen are generally stationed there, the result being that very few fish which come from sea succeed in passing upwards. If this closure be effected it will afford opportunity for the fish to enter the river, and to spread over the flats and other parts of that extensive water.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Memo. by Mr. Draftsman Mann.

25 March, 1891.

THE closure of portion of the Hunter River, parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland. So much of the tidal waters of the Hunter River with its affluents and tributaries as are included within the following boundary lines:—

Commencing on the line of high-water mark on the south bank of Ash Island at the eastern side of the punt crossing over the south channel, thence easterly by the line of high-water mark, and by the southern shores of Ash, Dempsey, and Mosquito Islands to the extreme south-eastern point of the latter island, thence by a line bearing east-north-easterly to a point on the line of high-water mark on the eastern shore of the Hunter River, intersecting the powder hulk adjacent to that shore, thence southerly, south-easterly, and north-easterly, by the line of high-water mark of the eastern shore to the eastern extremity of the Northern Breakwater, thence by a line easterly to Nobby's Head, thence westerly-north-westerly, and westerly by the line of high-water mark of the southern and western shores of Port Hunter, and

and the southern shores at the South Channel to the eastern side of the aforesaid punt crossing, thence northerly by that crossing to the point of commencement.

Also the whole of the tidal waters of Dempsey Channel and Mosquito Channel from their junction with the waters of the Northern Channel to their junction with the waters of the South Channel, Hunter River.

Also the whole of the tidal waters of Throsby Creek from Port Waratah to its junction with the waters of the main river east of Honeysuckle Point.

LIVINGSTON F. MANN,
Draftsman.

The Secretary, Fisheries Commission, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 25 March, 1891.

The Commissioners of Fisheries have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor (as required by section 17 of the Fisheries Act), that the supply of fish in the Hunter River has been exhausted to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery of the natural supply, and by their direction I have the honor to request that you will convey to the Colonial Secretary their recommendation that the several portions of that water specified in the appended schedule be closed against the use of fishing nets for a period of two years.

I have, &c.,
LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

PARISH of Newcastle, county of Northumberland. So much of the tidal waters of the Hunter River with its affluents and tributaries as are included within the following boundary lines:—

Commencing on the line of high-water mark, on the south bank of Ash Island, at the eastern side of the punt, crossing over the South Channel, then easterly by the line of high-water mark, and by the southern shores of Ash, Dempsey, and Mosquito Islands, to the extreme south-eastern point of the latter island; thence by a line bearing east, north-easterly, to a point on the line of high-water mark on the eastern shore of the Hunter River, intersecting the powder hulk, adjacent to that shore; thence southerly south-easterly, and north-easterly by the line of high-water mark of the eastern shore to the eastern extremity of the Northern Breakwater; thence by a line easterly to Nobby's Head; thence westerly, north-westerly, and westerly, by the line of high-water mark of the southern and western shores of Port Hunter, and the southern shores of the South Channel to the eastern side of the aforesaid punt crossing; thence northerly by that crossing to the point of commencement.

Also the whole of the tidal waters of Dempsey Channel and Mosquito Channel from their junction with the waters of the North Channel to their junction with the waters of the South Channel, Hunter River.

Also the whole of the tidal waters of Throsby Creek from Port Waratah to its junction with the waters of the main river, east of Honeysuckle Point.

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Curan.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 7 September, 1891.

FOURTEEN calico proclamations, declaring portion of the Hunter River closed against net-fishing forwarded under separate cover to Assistant-Inspector Curan, who will be good enough to post them up at the Court-house, Newcastle, and conspicuous places near the closed waters as soon as possible.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Mr. Travelling-Inspector Smithers to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 February, 1891.

I beg to state, for your information, that I have visited Port Stephens. I wished, in the first place, to overhaul some illegal nets; but at time of my visit last week, the fishermen had almost knocked off work, on account of the small return they got for their fish, and being unable to catch fish other than mullet.

I had great difficulty in getting a boat either at Limeburner's Creek or Nelson's Bay, having to fall back upon fishermen for their boats.

Limeburner's Creek has now a small quantity of young oysters, and in good order, but in this creek large quantities of prawns are to be seen, and plenty of mullet. I include in this the waters as far as Sawyer's Point. Along the foreshores in the above-mentioned places there are properly marked boards now standing upon cancelled oyster leases. There is hardly any necessity for me to add that they are mostly without an oyster now. There may have been disease; but disease does not consume the shells.

At Sawyer's Point there is existing now what will become a very grave evil to the waters of Port Stephens, that is the sawdust of the mill now in full work, and owned by Mr. Joass. It is now piled up to the height of about 18 feet, and right out to the water's edge, and in some places right over the water, being upon an old wharf, and in all places the high spring tides rise to the sawdust. The first slip that there may be tons of sawdust must go into the water. The evil will be still greater each day, as there is but little room for him to put the sawdust, and to pile it upon the heaps now there it will fall in.

The closed waters have a very large supply of mullet, but I failed to see ground fish, especially at night-time. These waters are simply one mass of mullet. The whole of the bays and beaches were visited with like result, except in two instances, whereas down near Nelson's a large lot of whiting were upon a flat, and a little further on we saw a few bream.

I gave the fishermen to understand that they must take out their licenses or abide by the results. Licenses were then applied for.

There is still a quantity of oyster-stealing being carried on there, although some of the men have permits to work oyster reserves. There being no reserves there, Crown and other lands must suffer.

Mr. Laman has been very zealous in trying to put a stop to stealing, but unfortunately he has to hire a boat from some of the men connected.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. W. SMITHERS.

Will

Will Inspector Smithers refer to paragraph hereof, and report whether the natural supply of fish has been exhausted to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery thereof; and, if so, will he define the closures which he thinks should be made.—L.G.T., 10/2/91.

Report attached.—F.W.S.

Memo. from Mr. Travelling-Inspector Smithers to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

14 February, 1891.

REFERRING to Mr. Chief Inspector's minute of 10th instant, *re* closing of waters at Port Stephens, I would advise closing of same defined waters, as hitherto closed against net-fishing at above-mentioned place, for recovery of the fish supply, which is now exhausted to such an extent as to require a rest.

FREDK. W. SMITHERS,
Travelling Inspector.

The previous closures referred to are the North Arm, Tellegerry Creek, Karuah River, and Swan Bay, from their mouths upwards. I enclose Inspector Smithers' report.—L.G.T., 17/2/91. Description herewith.—L.F.M., 27/2/91.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPOSED CLOSURES AT PORT STEPHENS.

27 February, 1891.

THE whole of the tidal waters of the Karuah River, including all affluents and tributaries above the punt line at Sawyer's Point. The whole of the tidal waters of Big Swan Bay, including all affluents and tributaries west of a line drawn south-easterly from Cockle Shell Point to the opposite shore. The whole of the waters of Tellegerry Creek, including all affluents and tributaries upwards from a line drawn in a south-westerly direction from the extremity of Carumba or Mud Point to the north-west corner of G. Rooke's portion No. 1 of 40 acres, parish of Sutton.

LIVINGSTON F. MANN,
Draftsman.

The Secretary, Fisheries Department, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 5 March, 1891.

The Commissioners of Fisheries have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor (as required by section 17 of the Fisheries Act), that the supply of fish in Port Stephens has been exhausted to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery of the natural supply, and, by their direction, I have the honor to request that you will convey to the Colonial Secretary their recommendation that the several portions of that water specified in the appended schedule be closed for a period of two years against the use of fishing-nets.

I have, &c.,
LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Memo. by The Secretary, Fisheries Commission, to Mr. Assistant Inspector Laman.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 2 June, 1891.

ELEVEN calico proclamations, declaring certain portions of Port Stephens closed against net-fishing, forwarded to you under separate cover. Be good enough to have them posted up at the local Court-house, and conspicuous places near the closed waters.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Mr. Travelling-Inspector Smithers to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

I beg to report for your information that, whilst on my visit to the closed waters at Port Stephens, I found that Tellegerry Creek, which has been closed by the Commissioners for the protection and preservation of fish, has been fished to such an extent, that the supply has been exhausted. As on my previous visits, I found this famous creek well stocked with fish, and having since spent two nights on the creek, I can speak from observation. The seven boats recently working there have left, and started to ruin the closed waters of Swan Bay, where I found evidences of most wanton destruction, for in one part, where stalling had taken place, about 1 ton of mullet had been left to rot on the flat, the fishermen, no doubt, having taken what they wanted from their catch, and left the others. I did my utmost to detect the offenders, but failed, through not being able to find out their movements until too late; when just at dusk on Thursday evening, I saw two boats at work at the head of Swan Bay, and one about the limit line of closure; this was Evans' boat. In starting from Cabbage Tree Island for them I was observed, and came up to Evans, and warned him that he had just been hauling on the line of closure. The other boats I could not find, although I watched closely all the night.

The great destruction is caused by the men using garfish nets for general hauling, and, having plenty of men and very fast boats, they are difficult to catch.

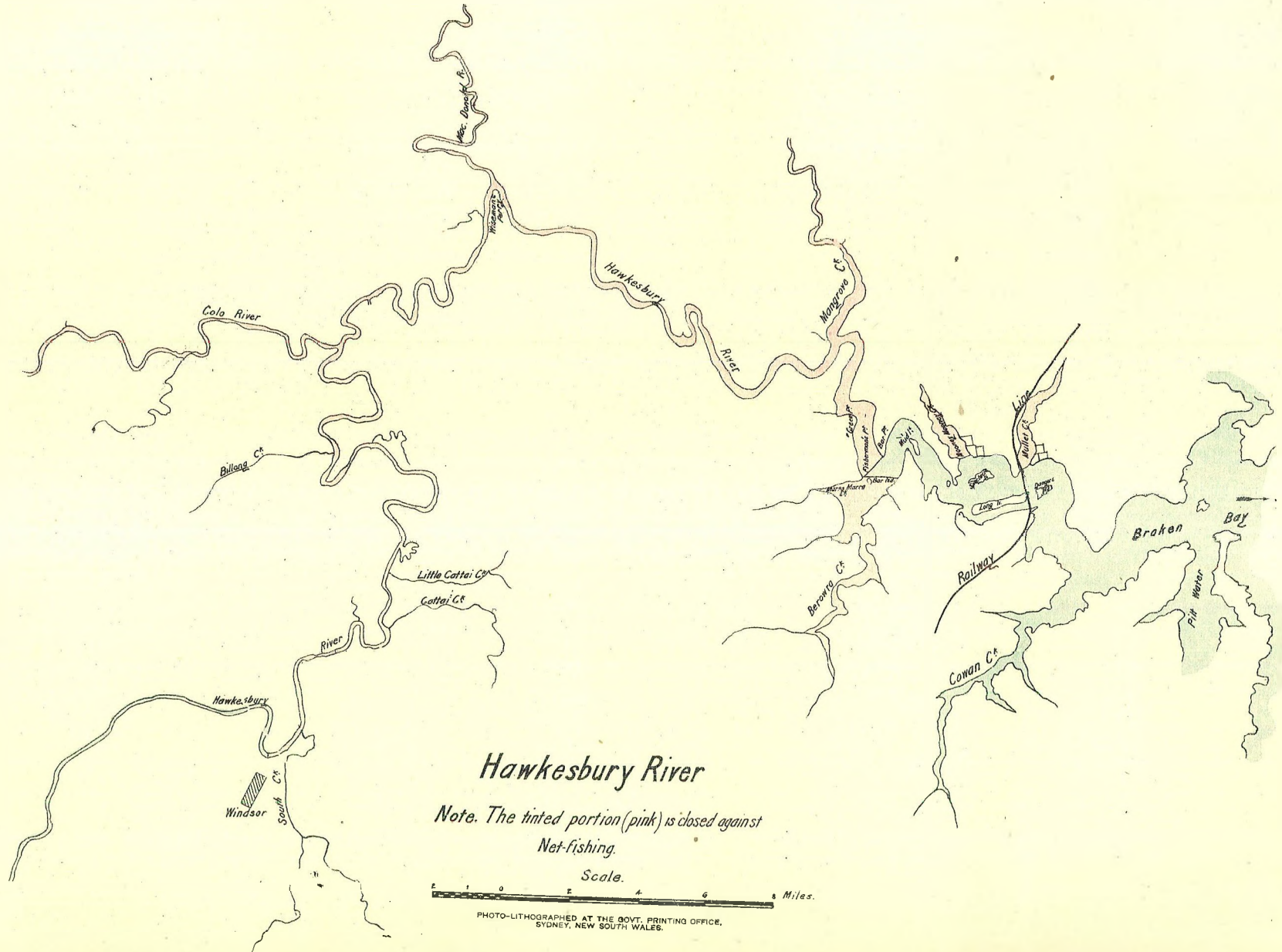
Assistant-Inspector Laman has no doubt done his duty, as far as possible, but he has had to work against people watching his movements.

I will endeavour to stop the further destruction as soon as possible.

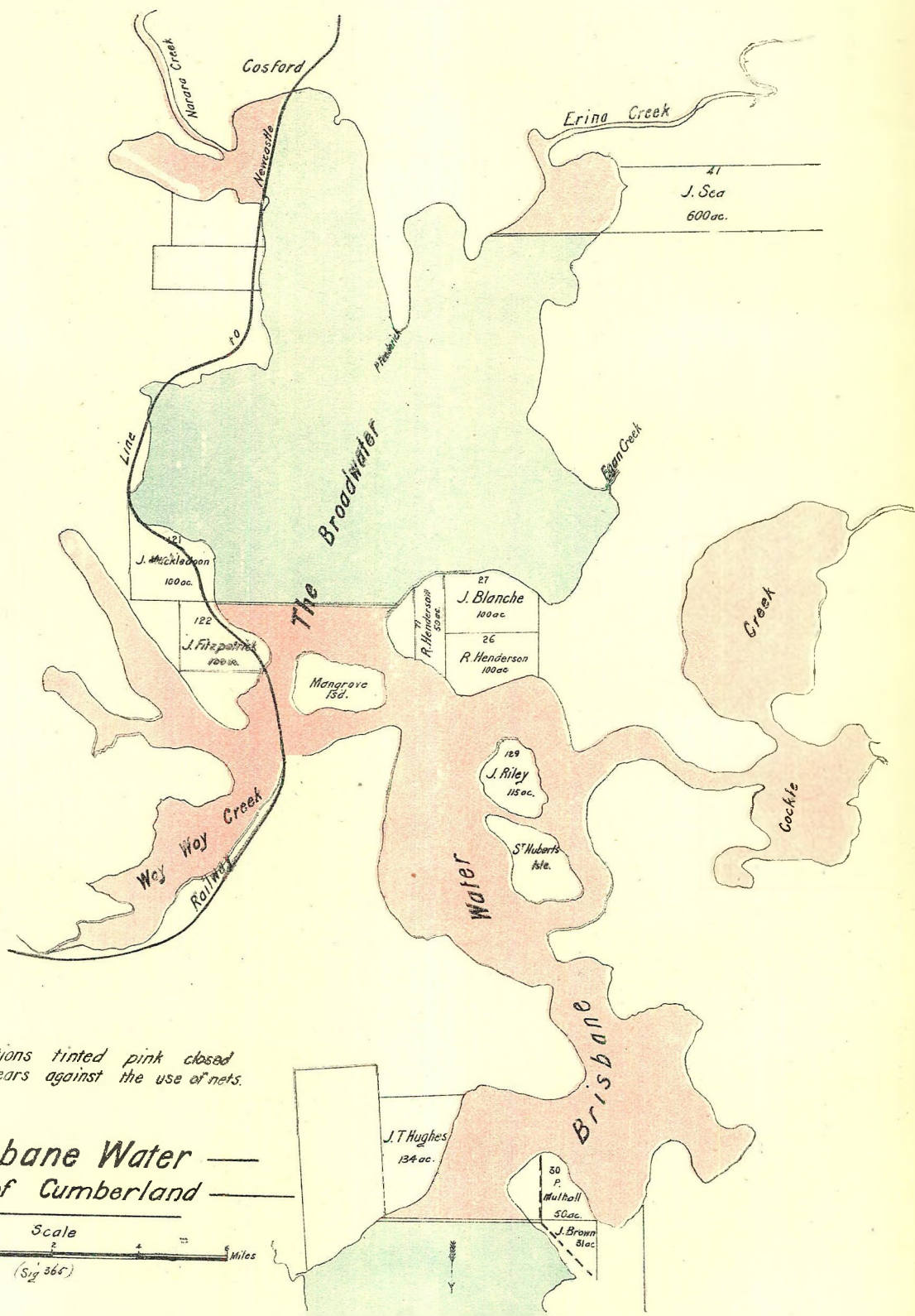
I have, &c.,
FREDK. W. SMITHERS,
Travelling Inspector.

[Six plans.]

Sydney: George Stephen Chapman, Acting Government Printer.—1891.

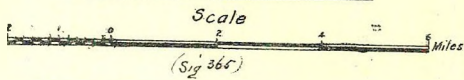


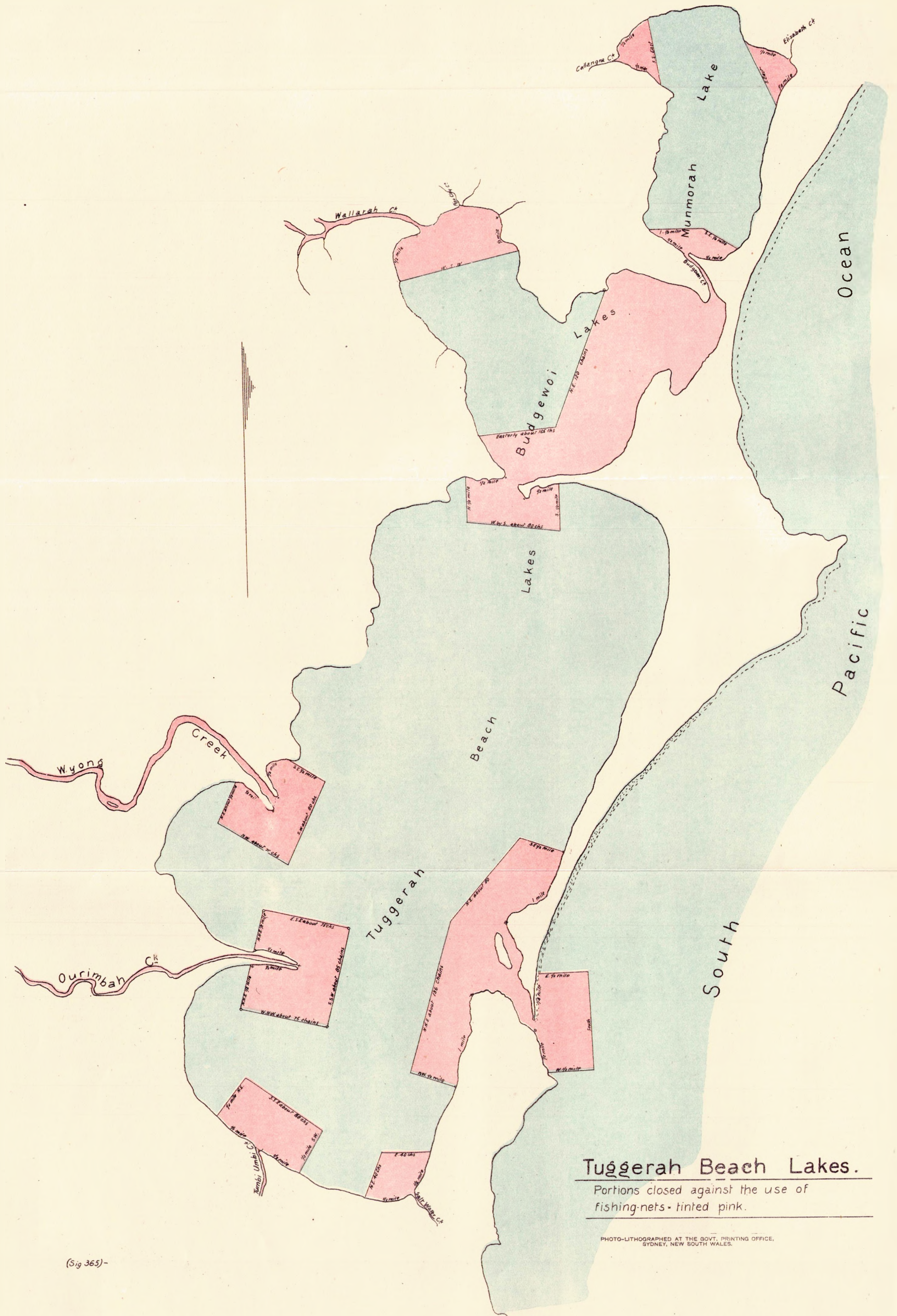
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The portions tinted pink closed for 2 years against the use of nets.

— Brisbane Water —
 — County of Cumberland —

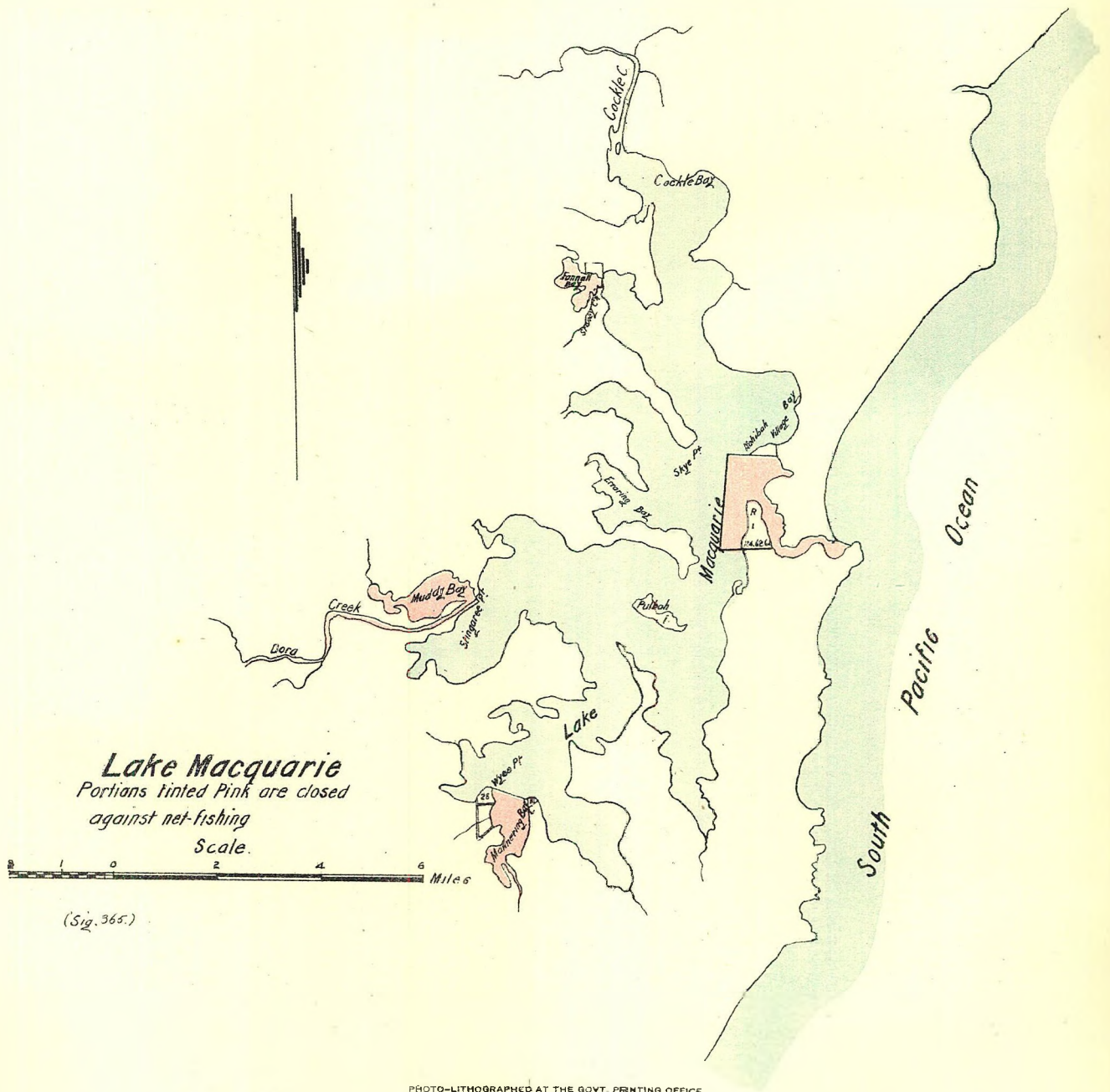




Tuggerah Beach Lakes.

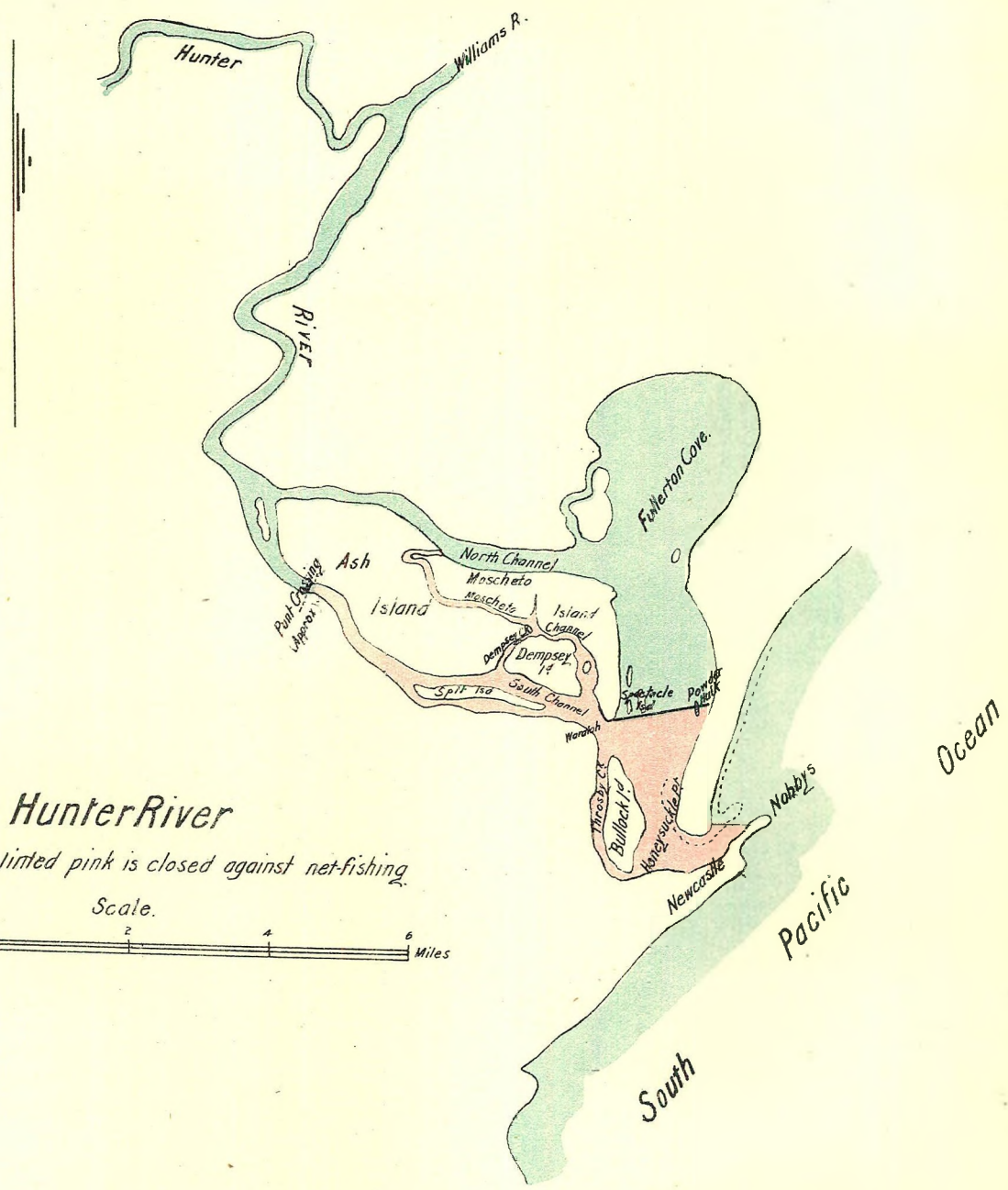
Portions closed against the use of fishing-nets - tinted pink.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



Lake Macquarie
 Portions tinted Pink are closed
 against net-fishing
 Scale.

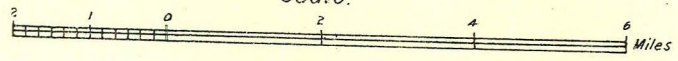
(Sig. 365.)



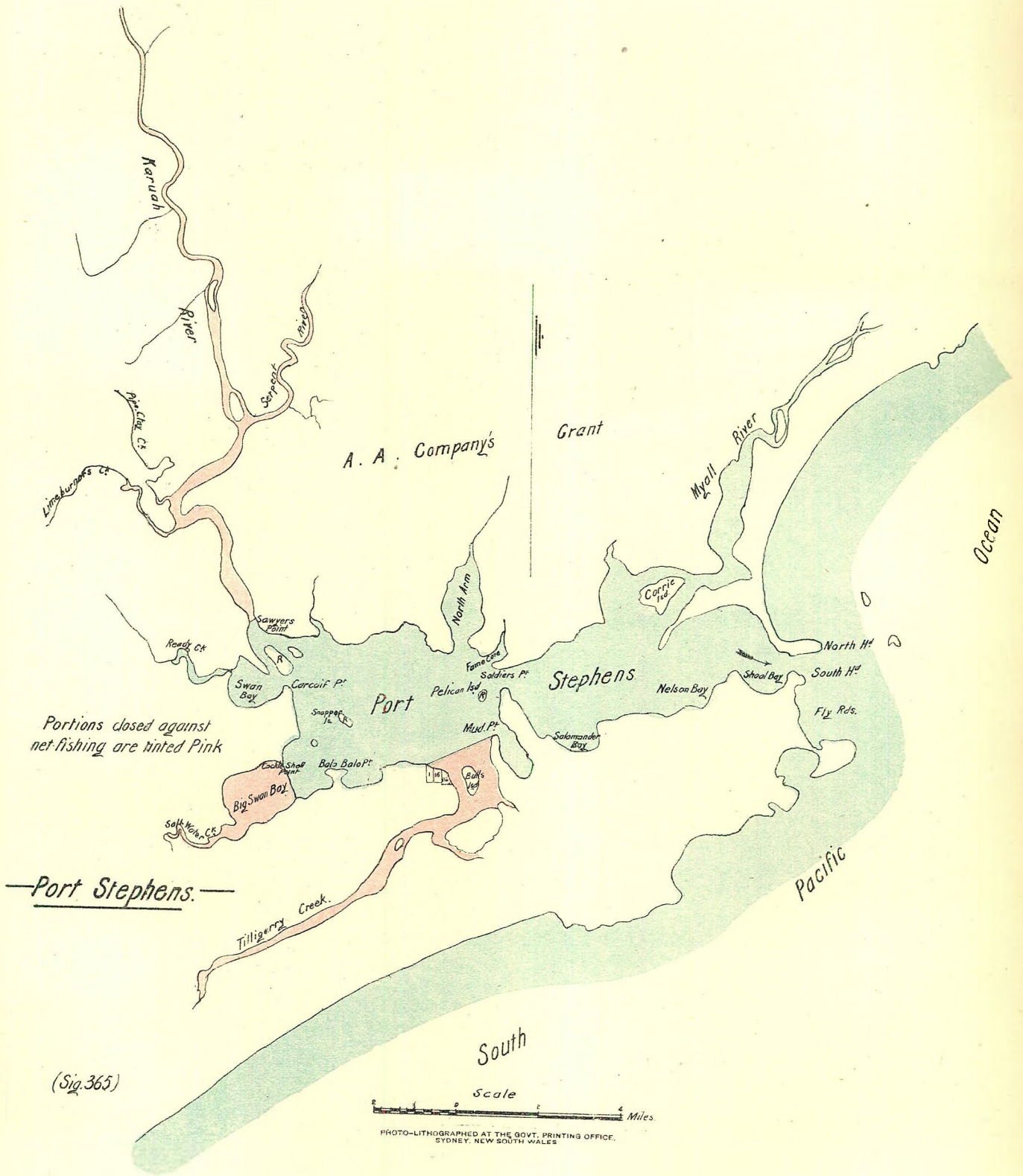
Hunter River

The portion lined pink is closed against net-fishing

Scale.



(Sig 365)



Portions closed against net fishing are tinted Pink

Port Stephens.

(Sig. 365)

Scale
 PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
 SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES ACT.

(ADMINISTRATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 August, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd December, 1890,—That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The names and addresses of persons who have been prosecuted and fined under section 18 of the Fisheries Act of 1881.
- “ (2.) The amount of the fine in each case; by whom imposed; and whether the nets found in the possession of the persons proceeded against were confiscated or not.
- “ (3.) The date of each prosecution, or when information was sworn to, giving also the name of the Inspector of Fisheries who prosecuted, and amount of the fine he received as his moiety.
- “ (4.) The way in which the confiscated nets have been disposed of, giving prices (if any) obtained for each, as also length and mesh of same.
- “ (5.) The original date of closing the waters of the Parramatta River above the iron bridge, near Hunter’s Hill, against net-fishing; also giving dates of subsequent closures, and the time each proclamation was intended to cover.
- “ (6.) The like information in regard to Iron Cove Bay, Lane Cove River, Tuggerah Lakes, Hawkesbury River, Lake Macquarie, and George’s River.
- “ (7.) The number of times each Commissioner, giving name, has attended in response to the usual call at the meetings called during the period 1st August, 1889, to 30th September, 1890; also, the number of meetings that have lapsed, or at which business has been transacted, without a quorum, during the same period.
- “ (8.) The names of the fishing grounds that have been visited officially by any member of the Commission during the period above mentioned, giving dates of each visit (if any), and name of Commissioner.
- “ (9.) The rent paid for offices occupied by the Fisheries Department, and to whom paid.
- “ (10.) The amount still outstanding and uncollected for oyster leases.
- “ (11.) The number of licenses issued to fishermen during the current year at the following places :—Home Fisheries, Northern Fisheries, and Southern Fisheries.”

(*Mr. Frank Farnell.*)

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Name and Address.	Amount of Fine.	By whom Imposed	If the Net was Confiscated or not	Date of Prosecution	Inspector Prosecuting.	Amount of Fine received as Moiety.	Disposition of Net.	Amount realised at Sale.	Length and mesh of Net
Robert Mitchell, Illawarra . . .	£2 & costs	J Richards, J P , J Biggar, J P , W H Thomas, P M	Not confiscated	1888 20 Feb.	Sergt Greaves of Wollongong	£ s d 1 0 0	Returned		
J. Dennis, J. Duncan, "	£2/10 " £2/10 "	W. H. Thomas, P M.	Confiscated	1888 18 June	D W Benson	1 5 0 11s 3d from net	Sold . . .	1 7 0	38 fath. 3 in.
E Barber, S Thompson, " C. Massey, " J. Richards, " Geo Cloughton, Lake Macquarie. Hy Cloughton, " Jas. Smith, " Wm. Boyd, "	£2 " £2 " £2 " £2 " £3 " £3 " £5 " £2 "	do do do do do do do do	Not confiscated	1889. 14 Feb	do	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0			
Jas. Smith, Chas. Parker, "	£2 " £2 "	do	do	1888. 25 July	Wm. Boyd	10 9 0	Sold .	4 0 0	64 fath. 2½ in. 38 " 1 in. 23 " 1½ in
Stein Christian, Parramatta . .	£2 "	Mr. Addison, S M	Not confiscated	1890 21 Jan.	Thos Mulhall	1 0 0	Returned .		
Wm. Labone, Hawkesbury	£5 "	Messrs John E. Manning and H. D'Archer, J's P	Confiscated .	1888. 28 April	Peter Smith	Fine not paid Defendant went to gaol for one month	Sold .	2 0 0	Wing, 97, ds. 3 in. Bunt, 80 " 2½ in. Wing, 92 " 3 in.
Walter Crossland, " Jas White, "	10s " 10s "	Messrs John R. Linsley and Richd. Terry.		1888. 19 May	do	10/- and £1/13/6 from sale of nets	do .	2 0 0	Wing, 97, ds 3 in Eunt, 80 " 2½ in. Wing, 92 " 3 in. 26 fath. 2½ in. 26 " 3 in. 14 " 1½ in. 28 " 1 in. 14 " 2 in. 21 " 2½ in. 20 " 2½ in. 60 fath. garfish net, 2 in. and 1½ in.
Thos. Thoroughgood, Newcastle Ben Thoroughgood, " E. Woodbridge, "	£5 " £5 " £5 "	Jas Mair, J.P.	Confiscated .	1889 2 May	Hy Curan .	9 14 2	Sold by auction	5 2 0	14 " 1 in. prawn net.
J Lyons, Balmain C. Thompson, "	£2 " No appear- ance	Capt Fisher, S M	do	1887. 30 Nov	F. W. Smithers	4 15 0	do	7 10 0	50 fath. 2½ in. hauling net
H Sawyer, T. William, " R B Hill, " W Brennan, " D Munro, "	Nil. . . . £2 & costs £5 " Nil. . . .	Mr Marsh, S.M . do	Case dismissed. Confiscated . .	1888. 6 Jan. 9 Jan.	do do	1 10 0 2 10 0 Case dis- missed.	Sold by auction	1 0 0	14 fath. 1 in. prawn net.
C M'Allum, Mortlake J. M'Allum, " J Randall, Ryde G. Duck, "	Nil £1 & costs	Capt. Fisher, S M Mr. Lee, S M .	do do	1880. 17 Jan 17 Mar	No appearance F W. Smithers	0 3 9 1 10 0	do do	0 7 6 0 10 0	37 fath. 2½ in. hauling net.
C Lorenzen, Lane Cove River R Peel, Balmain J Greggor, "	£1 " " "	do do do	do do do	1889. 10 May " " " 1887 22 Nov	do do do do	1 5 6 No appearance of defendant do	do do	3 7 6 0 15 0	13 fath. 1½ in. 22 fath. 3 in.
J. Edwards, Lane Cove River	£1 & costs	Mr Marsh, S M .	Confiscated	1888. 28 April	do	1 5 0	Sold by auction	0 15 0	22 fath. 3 in.
G Gascoigne, Ryde Olson Olof, " R. Kells, Mortlake S. Ashton " G. Ellison, Parramatta G Ellison, "	£1 & costs £1 & costs £10 for ob- struction £1 & costs	Messrs Manning & D'Archer, J's P. Mr. Addison, S M. do	Confiscated . do	1880. 14 Jan 16 April	do do do	Nil. 1 5 6 6 1 3	Case dismissed. do do	1 2 0 0 7 0	37 fath. 2½ in. and 1½ in. 40 fath 2½ in and 2½ in mesh.
— Smith, " F. Atkins, Ryde — Languildt, " J. Whelan, " W Dodds, Parramatta T Lambert, " John Morrison, Narrabeen . .	£5 " £5 " £5 " £1 " £1 " £3 "	Mr. Abbott do Mr Saunders Mr. Lee, S M.	do do do do	1 April 25 April 14 Jan.	do do do	7 10 0 1 0 0 1 11 0	do Not sold Sold . .	0 18 0 0 2 0	14 fath. 1½ in. mesh. Prawn net, 13 fath. 1½ in.
John Gascoigne, Parramatta . . J. Douglas, " Ch. Smith, " G. Anderson, " John Gascoigne " J. Douglas, " Chas. Smith, " G. Anderson, " A. Johnson, Tuggerah	Nil " " £1 & costs £1 " £1 " £1 " 10s "	E. A Davis, A C P S do do	Returned do Confiscated .	15 July 28 July 1888. 24 Feb.	do do do	Case dis- missed. 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 3 10 0	do Not sold Sold by auction	0 10 0 0 2 0 6 2 6	257 fath. 1 in , 2½ in , 2½ in , and 3 in mesh

No. 5—(Portion of.)
PARRAMATTA RIVER.

Name of Closed Waters.	Date of Closure.	Period.	When Gazetted.
The waters of the Parramatta River and its tributaries above the Iron Bridge.	Closed from 6 June, 1881, to 30 September, 1881.	3 months 24 days ..	7 June, 1881.
Do do	Closed from 1 April, 1882, to 30 September, 1882.	5 months 29 days ..	28 March, 1882.
Port Jackson, with its tributaries, westerly of a line from Ball's Head to Longnose Point.	Closed from 8 April, 1884, to 30 September, 1884.	5 months 22 days ..	8 April, 1884.
Parramatta River, above the bridge.	Closed from 1 April, 1885, to 30 September, 1885.	5 months 29 days ..	2 April, 1885.
Parramatta River, above the Iron Bridge	Closed from 3 April, 1886, to 30 September, 1886.	5 months 27 days ..	6 April, 1886.
Parramatta River, above the Iron Bridge at Hunter's Hill. Do do Do do	Closed from 27 October, 1886 Closed from 9 October, 1888 Closed from 11 September, 1889.	2 years 1 year 2 years	29 October, 1886. 10 October, 1888. 13 Sept., 1889.

No. 6—(Portion of.)

IRON COVE.

Name of Waters Closed.	Date of Closure.	Period.	When Gazetted.
Iron Cove—Included in this Proclamation, viz., Port Jackson with its tributaries, westerly of a line from Ball's Head to Longnose Point.	Closed from 8 April, 1884, to 30 September, 1884.	5 months 22 days..	8 April, 1884.
Iron Cove, above the bridge	Closed from 1 April, 1885, to 30 September, 1885.	5 months 29 days..	2 April, 1885.
Do do	Closed from 3 April, 1886, to 30 September, 1886.	5 months 27 days..	6 April, 1886.
Do do	Closed from 27 October, 1886	2 years	29 October, 1886.
Do do	Closed from 9 October, 1888	1 year	10 October, 1888.
Do do	Closed from 11 September, 1889.	2 years	13 Sept., 1889.

LANE COVE RIVER.

Name of Waters Closed.	Date of Closure.	Period.	When Gazetted.
The waters of Lane Cove above the telegraph line crossing to Onions' Point.	Closed from 6 June, 1881, to 30 September, 1881.	3 months 24 days...	7 June, 1881.
Do do	Closed from 1 April, 1882, to 30 September, 1882.	5 months 29 days...	28 March, 1882.
Lane Cove, included in the following proclamation, viz., Port Jackson, with its tributaries, westerly of a line from Ball's Head to Longnose Point.	Closed from 8 April, 1884, to 30 September, 1884.	5 months 22 days..	8 April, 1884.
Lane Cove, above telegraph line	Closed from 1 April, 1885, to 30 September, 1885.	5 months 29 days ..	2 April, 1885.
Do do	Closed from 3 April, 1886, to 30 September, 1886.	5 months 27 days...	6 April, 1886.
Do do	Closed from 27 October, 1886	2 years	29 October, 1886.
Do do	Closed from 9 October, 1888	1 year	10 October, 1888.
Do do	Closed from 11 Sept., 1889.	2 years	13 Sept., 1889.

TUGGERAH BEACH LAKES.

Name of Waters Closed.	Date of Closure.	Period.	When Gazetted.
The waters of Tuggerah Beach Lakes, including Munmorah and Budgewoi.	Closed from 6 June, 1881 ..	2 years	7 June, 1881.
The waters of Tuggerah Lakes	Closed for 3 months, January, February, March.	3 months	6 January, 1885.
The sea entrance to Tuggerah Beach Lakes and the ocean beach for a distance of half a mile on either side of such entrance, and extending into deep water a distance of half a mile from the shore. The tidal waters of the tributaries to Tuggerah Lake, viz., Saltwater Creek, Tumbi Umbi Creek, Ourimbah Creek, and Wyong Creek, with the shores of the lake for a distance of half a mile on either side of the mouths of those tributaries respectively, the channel entrance into the lake, and the shores of the lake for a distance of one mile on either side of such entrance; also the shores of the lake for a distance of half a mile on either side of its entrance into Budgewoi Lake, each such reservation extending into the lake a distance of half a mile from the shore. The tidal waters of the tributaries to Budgewoi Lake, viz., Wallarah, Pipe Clay, Second, and Hammond Creeks, with the shores of the lake for a distance of half a mile on either side of the mouths of those tributaries respectively, the channel entrance into the lake, and the shores of the lake for a distance of half a mile on either side of such entrance; also the shores of the lake for a distance of half a mile on either side of its entrance into Munmorah Lake, each such reservation extending into the lake a distance of half a mile from the shore. The tidal waters of the tributaries to Munmorah Lake, viz., Callangra and Elizabeth Creeks, with the shores of the lake for a distance of half a mile on either side of the mouths of those tributaries respectively; also the channel entrance into the lake known as Budgewoi Creek, and the shores of the lake for a distance of half a mile on either side of such entrance, each such reservation extending into the lake a distance of half a mile from the shore.	Closed from 29 August, 1887.	2 years	30 August, 1887.
Do rescinded and reclosed	Reclosed from 7 December, 1887.	2 years	9 December, 1887.
Do schedule same	Closed from 16 October, 1889.	1 year	18 October, 1889.

HAWKESBURY RIVER.

Name of Waters Closed.	Date of Closure.	Period.	When Gazetted.
The waters of the Hawkesbury River, with its tributaries, above Bar Point.	Closed from 6 June to 30 September, 1881.	3 months 24 days..	7 June, 1881.
Do do	Closed from 1 April to 30 September, 1882.	5 months 29 days..	28 March, 1882.
Hawkesbury River, above Peat's Ferry	Closed from 8 April to 30 September, 1884.	5 months 22 days..	8 April, 1884.
Hawkesbury River, above Railway Bridge site.....	Closed from 1 April to 30 September, 1885.	5 months 29 days..	2 April, 1885.
Do do	Closed from 3 April, 1886, to 30 September, 1886.	5 months 27 days..	6 April, 1886.
The Hawkesbury River and its tributaries above the Railway Bridge at Long Island.	Closed from 26 May, 1887, to 27 October, 1888.	1 year 5 months ...	27 May, 1887.
<i>This proclamation opens portion at previous one.—The waters of the Hawkesbury River between the Railway Bridge and a line south-westerly from the extremity of Bar Point to the extremity of Fisherman's Point, opposite Bar Island, but exclusive of the whole of Mullet, Mooney, and Berowra Creeks.</i>	.....	.....	2 March, 1888.
The tidal waters of the Hawkesbury River and its tributaries above a line bearing south-westerly from Bar Point to Fisherman's Point, opposite Bar Island; also the tidal waters of Berowra Creek, Mooney Mooney Creek, and Mullet Creek.	Closed from 26 October, 1888	2 years	2 Nov., 1888.

LAKE MACQUARIE.

Name of Waters Closed.	Date of Closure.	Period.	When Gazetted.
The waters of Lake Macquarie.....	Closed from 6 June, 1881, to 30 September, 1881.	3 months 24 days..	7 June, 1881.
Do do	Closed from 1 April, 1882, to 30 September, 1882.	5 months 29 days..	28 March, 1882.
The shores of the channel entrance to Lake Macquarie, and of the lake for a distance of 1 mile northerly and 1 mile southerly from the entrance, and extending half a mile into deep water.	Closed from 19 July, 1886.	2 years	20 July, 1886.
Do do	Closed from 10 July, 1888.	1 year	13 July, 1888.
County of Northumberland, parishes of Wallarah and Kahibah, Lake Macquarie. The waters of the lake channel and its inlets, also the waters of the lake itself, from a point commencing at the south-west corner of water reserve No. 1, parish of Wallarah, notified 24 December, 1881; thence by a line bearing west 40 chains into the waters of the lake; thence by a line bearing southerly about 160 chains; thence by a line bearing east about 90 chains to the south-west corner of Henry Marks' 40 acres, No. 68, parish of Kahibah; thence along the eastern shore of the lake to north head of lake entrance; thence across that entrance to the south head of lake entrance; thence along the eastern shore to point of commencement.	Closed from 23 August, 1888.	2 years	24 August, 1888.
Do do	Closed from 1 September, 1890.	2 years	30 August, 1890.

GEORGE'S RIVER.

Names of Waters.	Date of Closure.	Period.	When Gazetted.
George's River and tributaries above Tom Ugly's Point	Closed from 6 June, 1881, to 30 September, 1881.	3 months 24 days..	7 June, 1881.
The waters of George's River above Tom Ugly's Point...	Closed from — June, 1882, to 30 September, 1882.	5 months 29 days..	28 March, 1882.
George's River with its tributaries above Tom Ugly's Point	Closed from 8 April, 1884, to 30 September, 1884.	5 months 22 days..	8 April, 1884.
George's River above Tom Ugly's Point	Closed from 1 April, 1885, to 30 September, 1885.	5 months 22 days..	2 April, 1885.
Do do	Closed from 3 April, 1886, to 30 September, 1886.	5 months 27 days..	6 April, 1886.
George's River above the Railway Bridge	Closed from 27 October, 1886.	2 years.....	29 October, 1886.
The waters of Woniora River and Salt Pan Creek, tributaries of George's River, exempt from net-fishing during the months of June, July, August, and September of the current year.	Closed from 31 May, 1888, to 20 September, 1888.	4 months.....	1 June, 1888.
The tidal waters of George's River, and its tributaries, above the Railway Bridge.	Closed from 17 September, 1888.	2 years.....	18 Sept., 1888.
Do do	Closed from 1 October, 1890.	2 years.....	1 October, 1890.

5

No. 7.

The number of times each Commissioner, giving his name, attended in response to the usual call at the meetings called during the period 1st August, 1889, to 31st September, 1890; also the number of meetings that have lapsed, or at which business has been transacted without a quorum, during the same period?

Commissioner.	No. of times Summoned.	Attended.	Remarks.
Dr. J. Cox (President)	53	51	
Mr. S. H. Hyam	53	49	Mr. Hyam missed several meetings visiting various fisheries, and was also absent some time in Western Australia.
Mr. J. R. Hill	42	42	Term of office expired 14/1/90; reappointed, 9/5/90.
Dr. E. P. Ramsay	53	21	Confined to his home for five months by severe illness.
Hon. W. R. Campbell, M.L.C.	20	17	Appointed, 9/5/90.
Mr. Alexander Oliver	12	9	Resigned, 28/10/89.

Number of meetings which have lapsed or at which business has been transacted without a quorum : Lapsed, 3; no quorum, and at which business was transacted, 14.

No. 8.

The names of the fishing grounds that have been visited officially by any member of the Commission during the period abovementioned, giving dates of each visit (if any), and name of Commissioner?

Most of the fishing grounds at present being worked have been visited by members of the Commission at different times; but as it is no part of their duty officially, or according to the Act, to make such visits, and, as no funds are provided for their making such visits, no record has been kept of them.

Among other waters visited may be mentioned Shoalhaven River, Wollongong, Port Hacking, George's River and Botany, Parramatta River, Port Jackson, Broken Bay, Hawkesbury River, Nepean River, Deerwhy, Curl Curl and Narrabeen Lagoons, Brisbane Water, Tuggerah Lakes, Lake Macquarie, Hunter River, Jervis Bay, St. George's Basin, Lake Illawarra, Tom Thumb Lagoon, Minimurra River, and Pitt Water.

Inland waters: Macquarie River, Murrumbidgee River, Cudgegong River, Murray River, Darling River, and Edward's River.

No. 9.

The rent paid for office occupied by the Fisheries Department, and to whom paid?
£203 per annum; Hon. R. Hill, M.L.C.

No. 10.

The amount still outstanding and uncollected for oyster leases?
£1,928 18s. The matter is at present in the hands of the Crown Solicitor for recovery.

No. 11.

The number of licenses issued to fishermen during the current year at the following places:—Northern Fisheries, Home Fisheries, and Southern Fisheries?

Fishermen's licenses, 844; fishing-boat licenses, 410. Licenses are not issued for any specific water, but for all waters which are open to net-fishing throughout the Colony.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OYSTER LEASES, WALLIS LAKE.

(APPLICATIONS OF LIONEL RALSTON AND CHARLES MURPHY FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 August, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th July, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, reports, minutes, and other documents having reference to the applications of Lionel Ralston and Charles Murphy, for leases for oyster culture, of areas at Wallis Lake, and the reasons of the Commissioners of Fisheries for refusing such applications.”

(Mr. Young.)

Mr. L. Ralston to The Commissioners of Fisheries.

Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884—Application for a lease for oyster culture.

Gentlemen,

12 February, 1891.

I hereby apply, under the provisions of the 4th section Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884, for a lease for fifteen years, for the purpose of oyster culture, of the portion of Crown land shown in the appended tracing, and described hereunder.

Description.

Parish of Forster, county of Gloucester, at Crown lands, and commencing at a point on the line of high-water mark, 550 yards west of Woodward's upper stake, and extending 200 lineal yards west along the foreshore; thence 60 yards north; thence 200 yards east; thence 60 yards south to starting peg; stake driving down at high-water mark.

I am, &c.,

LIONEL RALSTON,

Forster (*Per T.M.*)

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to Mr. L. Ralston.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 16 February, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 12th instant, enclosing Post Office order, £2, deposit on application for a lease for oyster culture of 200 yards, Wallis Lake, and to say that it will receive the early consideration of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

Receipts

238—

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £15 11s. 9d.]

Receipt.

New South Wales.—The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

The Treasury, 18 February, 1891.

(No. 6,041.)

RECEIVED from Lionel Ralston the sum of £2, for deposit on application for lease, 200 yards, Cockatoo Island, Wallis Lake, for oyster culture.

W. NEWCOMBE

(Pro Treasurer).

£2.

Office Memorandum and Enclosures.

APPLICATION for oyster culture lease, submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners—Cockatoo Island, Wallis Lake.

Registered No. of Papers.	Applicant.	Area.	Remarks.
91-1,288 ...	L. Ralston ...	yards. 200	The enclosed is an application for 200 yards of foreshore at Wallis Lake. In submitting this, I beg to draw the Commissioners' attention to H. Woodward's letter, No. 89-1,080, attached, asking to be protected against "Cockatoo lessees," also to Commissioners' minute, No. 7,638, thereon, viz. :—"For the present, the Commissioners are of opinion that it will be sufficient protection to Mr. Woodward to decline to grant any leases, except on special grounds, and after due consideration."

LIVINGSTON F. MANN,
Draftsman, 23/2/91.

[Enclosures.]

Sir, 85, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 7 February, 1889.
I am the lessee of very near the whole of the Wallis Lake oyster beds; my rent amounts to just about £100 per year.

During the time I have had the leases I have lost a deal of money in wages and rent, and last year I sent 298 bags of oysters to the fishery and have only taken seventy-two out of that number. The consequence of refraining from taking the oysters growing naturally on the fishery and sending the large quantity there has been, that a very good lot of young oysters have set on the beds, and, if I am allowed, I hope to be able to restore the fishery to its old condition. But now I am threatened with what we may term "Cockatoo lessees";—application is, or will be made to you for small leases adjacent to mine. If you grant them it will put me to great loss in endeavouring to guard my beds, and will put a stop to the development of the fishery.

The whole of the fishery lays within a radius of 2 miles of the sea entrance. If you was to make the whole of the shores within that radius oyster reserves you could protect me, and help on one of the good old fisheries of our Colony.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY WOODWARD.

Lindsay Thompson, Esq., Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 13/2/89. Commissioners' minute No. 7,532. Procure report from Kendall, 13/2/89. Acting Assistant Inspector Kendall for report.—L.G.T., Secretary, B.C., 14/2/89.

Sir, Cape Hawke, 23 February, 1889.
With reference to Mr. Woodward's letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Woodward has spent a large amount of money on his foreshores and wages. From the 18th May to the 25th August, 1888, Mr. Woodward sent here 191 bags of New Zealand oysters, and ninety-eight bags of small Port Stephens oysters. The Port Stephens oysters to re-stock some of the beds, the New Zealand oysters for fattening.

Mr. Woodward has been very unfortunate with the New Zealand oysters, as Mr. Woodward has only shipped seventy-two bags out of the 191 bags of New Zealand oysters; there has been some gross neglect by Mr. Woodward's employee with regard to the New Zealand oysters.

The two leases applied for by Ravel and Hocking will in no way interfere with Mr. Woodward's leases.

A person is about to apply for 300 yards; should those 300 yards be granted, I have no doubt in stating the person would give Mr. Woodward reason to complain.

I cannot see by reserving the whole of the foreshores here would protect Mr. Woodward's interest in the least. The only and best way to bring the fisheries back to its former state is for the Commissioners of Fisheries and lessees to close this place for a definite time—that would give the young oysters a chance to grow.

I have, &c.,

A. H. KENDALL.

Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 6/3/89. Commissioners' minute No. 7,585—Read. Lessees have it in their power to close their areas for as long a period (within the term of their lease) as they wish—6/3/89.

I re-submit this case for further instructions. Mr. Woodward asks, on grounds stated in his letter, that the unleased portions of Wallis Lake within a radius of 2 miles from the entrance, may be made a public oyster reserve, so as to protect him against "Cockatoo lessees." The local inspector reports that such action would not protect Mr. Woodward in the least, and it is he who proposes to close the fishery as the means of saving the young oysters.—L.G.T., 9/3/89.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 13/3/89.

Commissioners' minute No. 7,638.—For the present the Commissioners are of opinion that it will be sufficient protection to Mr. Woodward to decline to grant any leases except on special grounds, and after due consideration. Mr. Woodward to be informed—13/3/89.

Inform—L.G.T., 14/3/89. Woodward advised, 18/3/89. Folio 259. Commissioners' minute noted in chart.—L.F.M., 20/3/89.

Sir, Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 18 March, 1889.
Referring to your letter dated 7th ultimo, asking that your leased areas at Wallis Lake might be protected by declaring all unleased land within a radius of 2 miles from the sea entrance to the lake public oyster reserves, I am desired by the Commissioners of Fisheries to apprise you, that after careful deliberation, they are of opinion that sufficient protection will be afforded to you if they decline to grant any leases except on special grounds, and after due consideration.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

Mr. H. Woodward.

Submitted

Submitted to the Commissioners, 25/2/91. Commissioners' minute No. 9,952.—Refer to Inspector Gyler for report, 25/2/91. Mr. Mann to note, 25/2/91. Noted.—L.F.M., 26/2/91. Acting Assistant Inspector Kendall is the local inspector, should not therefore this matter be referred to him, instead of Inspector Gyler, if only on the plea of economy?—E.J.E., 27/2/91. Mr. Thompson. No; the desire of the Commissioners is that the reference shall be to Gyler.—L.G.T., 28/2/91.

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Gyler.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 2 March, 1891.

Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884.

ASSISTANT Inspector Gyler is requested to furnish, as early as possible, replies to the following questions relating to the application of Lionel Ralston to lease for oyster culture, 200 yards, at Wallis Lake.

Yours, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Registered No. 91-1,288.

1. What are the distance and direction by compass of the starting point from the nearest corner of the portion which the area fronts, or other defined point? Commences 550 yards from Mr. Woodward's western stake (200 yards' lease) thence west.
2. What is the length along the line of foreshore? Two hundred yards west.
3. What are the lengths and directions by compass of the other lines bounding the area? North 60 yards; east 200 yards; south 60 yards to the point of commencement.
4. What is the average depth of water at low tide on the outer boundary-line? About 18 inches.
5. Is the land on which the area abuts Crown or private land? Crown land.
6. If private, state owner's name? Crown land.
7. Is the land under lease, or occupation; if so, state the lessee's or occupant's name, and the time his tenure has to run? Annual lease for grass right by Mr. Kendall.
8. To what extent is the area at present oyster-bearing, and are the oysters in good condition or otherwise? A fair show of young oysters in patches.
9. Could its oyster-bearing capabilities be improved by judicious management? Yes.
10. What steps, if any, is the lessee taking under his sufferance occupation to improve his holding? None up to date; only temporarily marked.
11. Have you any further information respecting this area which, in your opinion, might be of use to the Commissioners; if so, state it? In measuring the above application I found that it was not according to his plan; in starting 550 yards from Mr. Woodward's upper stake, I found that the measured portion passed the mark in his plan, therefore I have marked Mr. Woodward's 200 yards in red, and also marked Mr. Ralston's portion in red.

ANDREW GYLER,

Assistant Inspector,

12/3/91.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Gyler to The Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Sir,

Croki, Thursday, 12 March, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that I left Croki on horseback early on Monday morning, arrived at Forster (Cape Hawke) at 3 p.m. Was informed that Acting Assistant-Inspector Kendall was up the river; then called on Mr. Woodward, and started in his boat up the river; found Mr. Kendall there; went and measured the portion applied for by Mr. Ralston. In starting 550 yards from Mr. Woodward's upper stake, as mentioned in the application, I found that his plan or sketch of the island was not right. I therefore marked Mr. Woodward's 200 yards in red in the plan, and also marked Mr. Ralston's application in red according to the measurement.

We then proceeded to Forster, and I sent for Mr. Ralston who is working at one of the saw-mills, he informed me that he has had one of his legs hurt some time ago, which will never be right or strong again, and as he is an old fisherman he thought, by getting an oyster lease, and by catching a few fish, that he might be able to make a fair living.

On Tuesday Acting Assistant-Inspector Kendall and myself took the boat and went round the principal part of the fisheries (the water being very high but clear), which I found to be in a forward state. As far as I could see most of the mangrove shores in places are covered with young oysters, and there is a fair show of young oysters on portions of the natural oyster beds.

In looking round the beds I found that this 200 yards applied for by Mr. Ralston is nearly in the centre of Mr. Woodward's leases. Should you look at the plan of Wallis Lake you will find that this is just opposite the Cutting Bed and McClement's Bay, which are large leases belonging to Mr. Woodward. I might also mention that Mr. Woodward also holds several leases at the back or south side of Cockatoo Island.

I left Forster on Wednesday morning, as it was raining heavy, and I arrived home in the evening. Raining hard all day.

I had no personal objection against Mr. Ralston, but I am not in favour of granting small leases in the centre of large lessees' leases while there are other portions available; therefore I shall leave it in the hands of the Commissioners of Fisheries for their decision.

Trusting that the above report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

ANDREW GYLER,

Assistant Inspector.

Application

Application for Oyster Culture.

APPLICATION for Oyster Culture Lease submitted for approval by the Commissioners of Fisheries in accordance with Commissioners' minute No. 7,304—Cockatoo Island (Wallis Lake).

Reg. No.	Applicant.	Remarks.
91-1,288...	Lionel Ralston.....	This application is for 200 yards at Cockatoo Island, Wallis Lake; was submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners on 25th February, 1891, under term of Commissioners' minute No. 7,638, viz.:—The protection to Mr. Woodward from so-called "Cockatoo lessees," subsequently sent to Gyler for report. <i>Vide</i> Commissioners' Minute No. 9,952. Report herewith concerning his official inspection. <i>Vide</i> papers attached, 91-1,741.

LIVINGSTON F. MANN,
Draftsman, 17/3/91.

Urgent. Mr. Mann,—It should be explained how far the Inspector's report affects Ralston's application, and a tracing showing the alleged clashing may be appended.—L.G.T., 18/3/91.

There is no clashing whatever. Gyler has only stated in his report that the applied for area is situated opposite some large leases of Mr. Woodward's. The Inspector has clearly measured the application according to the description in application form—starting 550 yards from the western stake of Woodward's lease; *vide* papers 91-1,288, 91-1,740. Tracing of Wallis Lake herewith enclosed.—L.F.M., 18/3/91.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 18/3/91.

Commissioners' minute No. 10,012.—Postpone, and explain verbally to Woodward that the Commissioners cannot keep vacant areas closed against the public, unless we have evidence that the applicants do not intend to use them legitimately, 18/3/91.

Note sent to Mr. Woodward to call, 21/3/91.

Mr. H. Woodward to The Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Sir,

57, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 23 March, 1891.

About two years ago I informed you that a person named Murphy intended to apply for a lease at Wallis Lake, either in his own name or in that of one of his acquaintances.

I asked you as a great favour not to grant a small lease to Murphy, as I was sure he only wanted it as a blind to give him the right to roam over the fishery and to ship or sell oysters. I believed then, and do so now, that if he gets the right to make any use of the fishery, it will cost me more money to protect the oysters I have growing there than they will be worth.

Murphy is an old servant of mine. In December, 1889, I discharged him for representing to me for a year or more that he was laying large quantities of spawn on my beds when in reality he had laid hardly any, and I had paid him from £2 to £2 5s. per week, with a house, the whole of the time.

Now a person named Ralston has applied for a lease of 200 yards, Cockatoo Island, at Wallis Lake. Ralston is a poor man, working at a saw-mill there, and Murphy works with him. They are mates.

The talk about the matter at Wallis Lake is what Murphy intends to do, not Ralston. If the lease at Cockatoo is given to Ralston, another application is to be put in for a lease right up against the heart of where I have a large quantity of oysters within a few months of being fit for market. I have, at a heavy outlay, been nursing up this fishery for years past, and as it is the only way of working that will ever restore our fisheries to their old state, it will be a bad job to let people in as lessees that will cause the breakage up of such good work.

I would never ask you to refuse a lease to any person that intended to honestly go into the cultivation of oysters, but I feel sure such is not the intention under the present application.

I may say there is no inspector on this fishery. Mr. Kendall acts as a sub., but he is the pilot, and all his time is taken up carrying out his duty as pilot.

Trusting you will view this case favourably.

I have, &c.,

HENRY WOODWARD.

I forgot to mention above that it is easier to steal oysters off this fishery than at most others, as they all grow in shallow water, the depth rarely exceeding 1 foot.—H.W.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 25/3/91. Commissioners' minute No. 10,029.—Refuse Ralston's application, 25/3/91. Inform Woodward and advise Ralston, and refund deposit.—L.G.T., 3/4/91. Ralston informed, also Treasury for refund, 2/4/91. Folio 242-243. Woodward informed. Folio 244. Noted.—L.F.M.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to Mr. L. Ralston.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 2 April, 1891.

I am desired by the Commissioners of Fisheries to inform you that your application to lease for oyster culture the land specified in the margin hereof cannot be recommended.

The amount, £2, which, on the 18th February, 1891, you deposited in the Treasury as rent for the same will be refunded to you on application at that Department.

I am, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

200 lineal yards
at Wallis Lake,
parish, Forster;
county, Gloucester,
applied for,
12 February,
1891.
Treasury receipt
No. 6,041.

The

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 2 April, 1891.

200 lineal yards, at Wallis Lake, parish Forster, county Gloucester, applied for, 12 Feb., 1891. Treasury receipt No. 6,041.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Fisheries to request that you will be good enough to refund to Lionel Ralston, of Forster, Wallis Lake, the sum of £2, which was paid into the Treasury on the 18th February, 1891, being rent on his application to lease for oyster culture the land specified in the margin, the same having been refused.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to Mr. H. Woodward.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 2 April, 1891.

In reply to your letter, dated 25th ultimo, protesting against the issue to Lionel Ralston of a lease for oyster culture of 200 yards at Wallis Lake, I have the honor to inform you that the Commissioners of Fisheries, having taken into consideration the facts set forth in your communication, have decided to refuse Mr. Ralston's application.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Mr. L. Ralston to The Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Sir,

Forster, 15 April, 1891.

Re your communication of April 2nd, advising me that my application for lease of 200 yards as described cannot be recommended (applied for February 12th, 1891), will you kindly give me the reasons, as it was a forfeited lease and I was not aware it was reserved for any purpose.

Yours, &c.,

LIONEL RALSTON
(Per T.M.)

Submitted to the Commissioners.—22/4/91. Commissioners' minute, No. 10,113.—The Commissioners consider it inexpedient to grant reasons.—22/4/91. Inform.—L.G.T., 24/4/91.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to Mr. L. Ralston.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 27 April, 1891.

In reply to your letter dated 15th instant, inquiring on what grounds an application for a lease for oyster culture at Wallis Lake applied for by you was refused, I am directed by the Commissioners of Fisheries to inform you that they do not consider themselves under obligation to state the grounds on which they arrive at their decisions.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Mr. H. Woodward to The Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Sir,

24 April, 1891.

When I asked you not to grant a lease to a Mr. Ralston, at Wallis Lake, I told you I was pretty well sure the lease in reality was applied for on behalf of one Charles Murphy, who had formerly been in my employ, I enclose you a letter from my son, which will show you the intimacy between the men, and will likewise show you the trouble I should have if ever Murphy succeeds in getting a lease on this fishery.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY WOODWARD.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Father,

16 April, 1891.

On going up to work, on the afternoon of the 14th, with young Sam, we went on the west point of Cockatoo Island and saw Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Ralston with a boat on the 100 yards applied for by me. They had been picking up the spawn in the boat. They had a couple of dozen bunches, and gathered alongside were two heaps. Neither of them were at the boat, but in the bush having their dinner, we took the oysters and scattered them about on the bed. I went in to them, and asked them not to take any oysters off the ground, as I had applied for a lease of it; before this, Mrs. Murphy asked me if it was a lease. I told her she could see the two stakes the inspector had put down when measuring the ground, and that the lease applied for by Ralston was lower down, and as I had been manly enough to keep off the ground applied for by him, that they would do the same to me. I then went to work on the cutting; they went to Clement's Bay and stopped the rest of the afternoon, about three hours, and I believe they took oysters off a lease of yours; however, I am not sure of this. That night I went to Murphy and Ralston's houses, down at the mill; they were not in, but going home I met them at the Bakers, and called them both out, and stated what took place. They both said they knew nothing about their wives gathering spawn, and that they would stop it. I said that was all I wanted. Last night Murphy came to me and said that as I only applied for the ground, I had no right to take the oysters, and that if I did not publicly withdraw my charge of stealing, made against his wife, that he would make me. I told him I did not say his wife was stealing oysters, but had gathered some, and also that I had said to him and the inspector, that they may not have known it was a lease, as there was nothing to show but the two stakes the inspector had put up. We talked awhile, and he went away all right. I told him I would not apologise for what I never said, but that if I had said anything unmanly to either of the women (and I was sure I had not), that I would apologise to them at once. Of course I know who instigated their coming to me. Kendall was telling them I had no right to take the oysters, as I had only applied for it, and that I had no stakes up; well, how could I, until I get the number of the lease; at any rate, I don't think there will be any more about the matter; if there is, don't let it bother you in the least, I can take care of myself.

We have got four bags ready, but I don't think any of the ketches will be able to get out till the beginning of next week, the bar is bad.

Last Christmas, in Sydney, I asked Lewry to tell you to send me some pine boards and paint for the leases, and that is all I have heard about it since. There is a lot down, and to prevent any disputes, should be put up at once.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. WOODWARD.

Mr. O'Grady,—Place with the papers in the case for the Commissioners' consideration.—L.G.T., 27/4/91. 91-2,269.

J. H.

J. H. Young, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 July, 1891.

I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with the reasons for which the application of Mr. Lionel Ralston, for a lease for oyster culture in Wallis Lake, was refused by the Commissioners for Fisheries.

I am aware that the Act does not make it compulsory that reasons should be given, but, as I presume the reason is a public one, I shall feel obliged if it can be given me.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. YOUNG, M.P.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 8/7/91. Commissioners' minute No. 10,318.—The Commissioners are unable to comply with Mr. Young's request, 8/7/91.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 9 July, 1891.

In reference to your letter, dated 6th ultimo, asking to be furnished with the Commissioners of Fisheries reasons for refusing the respective applications of the persons named in the margin, for leases for oyster culture of areas at Wallis Lake, I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioners, to state that they are unable to comply with your request.

L. Ralston; 200
yards, Wallis
Lake.
Chas. Murphy;
200 yards, Wallis
Lake.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

Mr. C. Murphy to The Commissioners of Fisheries.

Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884.—Application for a lease for oyster culture.

Gentlemen,

15 April, 1891.

I hereby apply, under the provisions of the 4th section Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884, for a lease for fifteen years, for the purpose of oyster culture, of the portion of Crown land shown in the appended tracing, and described hereunder.

Description.

Parish of Forster, county of Gloucester, Crown lands, and commencing at a stake point on the line of high-water mark on north side of Godwin's Island, and extending 200 lineal yards along the fore-shore; thence 200 yards running east from stake.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES MURPHY

(Per T.M.)

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to Mr. C. Murphy.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 20 April, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 15th instant, applying to lease for oyster culture, 200 yards, Wallis Lake, and enclosing P.O. order £2 as deposit for same, and to say that it will receive the early consideration of the Commissioners of Fisheries.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

Receipt.

New South Wales—The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

(No. 13,935.)

The Treasury, 21 April, 1891.

RECEIVED from Charles Murphy the sum of £2 sterling for deposit on application for 200 yards foreshore of Godwin's Island for oyster culture.

W. NEWCOMBE

(Pro Treasurer).

£2.

Mr. L. F. Mann to The Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

24 April, 1891.

THE description of application is incomplete and so vague that I cannot locate the area. Applicant should give the distance of starting point from the nearest lease.

LIVINGSTON F. MANN.

Inform.—L.G.T., 24/4/91.

The Acting Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to Mr. C. Murphy.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 28 April, 1891.

Referring to your application for a lease for oyster culture of 200 yards at Wallis Lake, I have to inform you that the description of the area required is so vague that it cannot be located on the official chart.

I am therefore to ask that you will furnish me with further particulars; stating, also, the distance of the starting point from the nearest oyster culture lease.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD J. ELLIS,

Acting Secretary.

Mr.

Mr. C. Murphy to The Acting Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Sir,

Forster, 4 May, 1891.

I beg to inform you that I have filled up a second application for 200 yards oyster culture, Godwin's Island, also giving starting point, with compass bearings, which I hope you will be able to find on the official chart.

I remain, &c.,

CHARLES MURPHY.

[Enclosure.]

(91-2,599.)

Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884—Application for a lease for oyster culture.

Gentlemen,

4 May, 1891.

I hereby apply, under the provisions of the 4th section Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884, for a lease for fifteen years, for the purpose of oyster culture, of the portion of Crown land shown in the appended tracing, and described hereunder.

Description.

Fronting portion No. Godwin's Island, parish of Forster, county of Gloucester, at Crown lands, and commencing at a point on the line of high-water mark, starting 200 yards north-east from lease 898, and extending 200 lineal yards along the foreshore; thence from stake driven down at high-water mark 200 yards north-east to lower stake, also driven down at high-water mark, thence as far into the lake as the Commissioners will allow.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES MURPHY.

The Commissioners of Fisheries.

Application for Oyster Culture.

APPLICATION for oyster culture lease, submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners. Wallis Lake.

Reg. No.	Applicant.	Area.	Remarks.
91-2,599	Chas. Murphy	yards. 200	Application for 200 yards of foreshore on the north bank of Godwin's Island, Wallis Lake. In submitting this application, I beg to draw the Commissioners' attention to Mr. Woodward's letter 91-1,897, attached, and also to Commissioners' minute 7,638, relating to Wallis Lake, viz.:—"For the present the Commissioners are of opinion that it will be sufficient protection to Mr. Woodward to decline to grant any leases, except on special grounds and after due consideration."

LIVINGSTON F. MANN,

Draftsman,

19 May, 1891.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

57, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 23 March, 1891.

About two years ago I informed you that a person named Murphy intended to apply for a lease at Wallis Lake, either in his own name or in that of one of his acquaintances.

I asked you as a great favour not to grant a small lease to Murphy, as I was sure he only wanted it as a blind to give him the right to roam over the fishery and to ship or sell oysters. I believed then, and do so now, that if he gets the right to make any use of the fishery it will cost me more money to protect the oysters I have growing there than they will be worth.

Murphy is an old servant of mine. In December, 1889, I discharged him for representing to me for a year or more that he was laying large quantities of spawn on my beds, when in reality he had laid hardly any, and I had paid him from £2 to £2 5s. per week, with a house, the whole of the time.

Now, a person named Ralston has applied for a lease of 200 yards, at Cockatoo Island, at Wallis Lake. Ralston is a poor man, working at a saw-mill there, and Murphy works with him; they are mates.

The talk about the matter at Wallis Lake is what Murphy intends to do, not Ralston. If the lease at Cockatoo is given to Ralston, another application is to be put in for a lease right up against the heart of where I have a large quantity of oysters within a few months of being fit for market.

I have, at a heavy outlay, been nursing up this fishery for years past, and as it is the only way of working that will ever restore our fisheries to their old state, it will be a bad job to let people in as lessees that will cause the breakage up of such good work. I would never ask you to refuse a lease to any person that intended to honestly go into the cultivation of oysters, but I feel sure such is not the case under the present application. I may say there is no inspector on this fishery; Mr. Kendall acts as a sub., but he is the pilot, and all his time is taken up in carrying out his duty as pilot.

Trusting you will view this case favourably,

I have, &c.,

HENRY WOODWARD.

I forgot to mention above that it is easier to steal oysters off this fishery than at most others, as they all grow in shallow water, the depth rarely exceeding 1 foot.—H.W.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

Minute by Commissioners, No. 7,638, referred to by Draftsman Mann.

For the present, the Commissioners are of opinion that it will be sufficient protection to Mr. Woodward to decline to grant any leases except on special grounds and after due consideration. Mr. Woodward to be informed.—13/3/89.

Submitted to the Commissioners.—20/5/91. Commissioners' minute No. 10,206.—Decline.—27/5/91. Inform and refund.—L.G.T., 27/5/91. Murphy advised for refund, also Treasury.—29/5/91. Folios 377, 378. Noted.—L.F.M., 2/6/91.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to Mr. C. Murphy.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 29 May, 1891.

I am desired by the Commissioners of Fisheries to inform you that your application to lease for oyster culture the land specified in the margin hereof cannot be recommended.

The amount, £2, which, on 21st April, 1891, you deposited in the Treasury as rent for the same, will be refunded to you on application at that Department.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

The

200 lineal yards at Wallis Lake, parish Forster, County Gloucester, applied for 4th May, 1891; Treasury receipt, No. 13,935.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

£2; 200 lineal yards at Wallis Lake, parish Forster, county Gloucester, applied for 4th May, 1891; Treasury receipt, No. 13,935.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 29 May, 1891.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Fisheries to request that you will be good enough to refund to Charles Murphy, of Forster, Cape Hawke, the sum of £2, which was paid into the Treasury on the 21st April, 1891, being rent on his application to lease for oyster culture the land specified in the margin, the same having been refused.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

J. H. Young, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 July, 1891.

I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with the grounds under which the Commissioners for Fisheries refused the application of Mr. Charles Murphy, of Forster, Cape Hawke, for 200 lineal yards of foreshore at Wallis Lake, on 29th May last.

I have recently been at Cape Hawke, and was there requested to inquire into this case.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. YOUNG, M.P.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 8/7/91. Commissioners' minute 10,317.—The Commissioners are unable to comply with Mr. Young's request, 9/7/91. Mr. Young by letter, folio 460, 9/7/91.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 9 July, 1891.

In reference to your letter, dated 6th ultimo, asking to be furnished with the Commissioners of Fisheries reasons for refusing the respective applications of the persons named in the margin for leases for oyster culture of areas at Wallis Lake, I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioners, to state that they are unable to comply with your request.

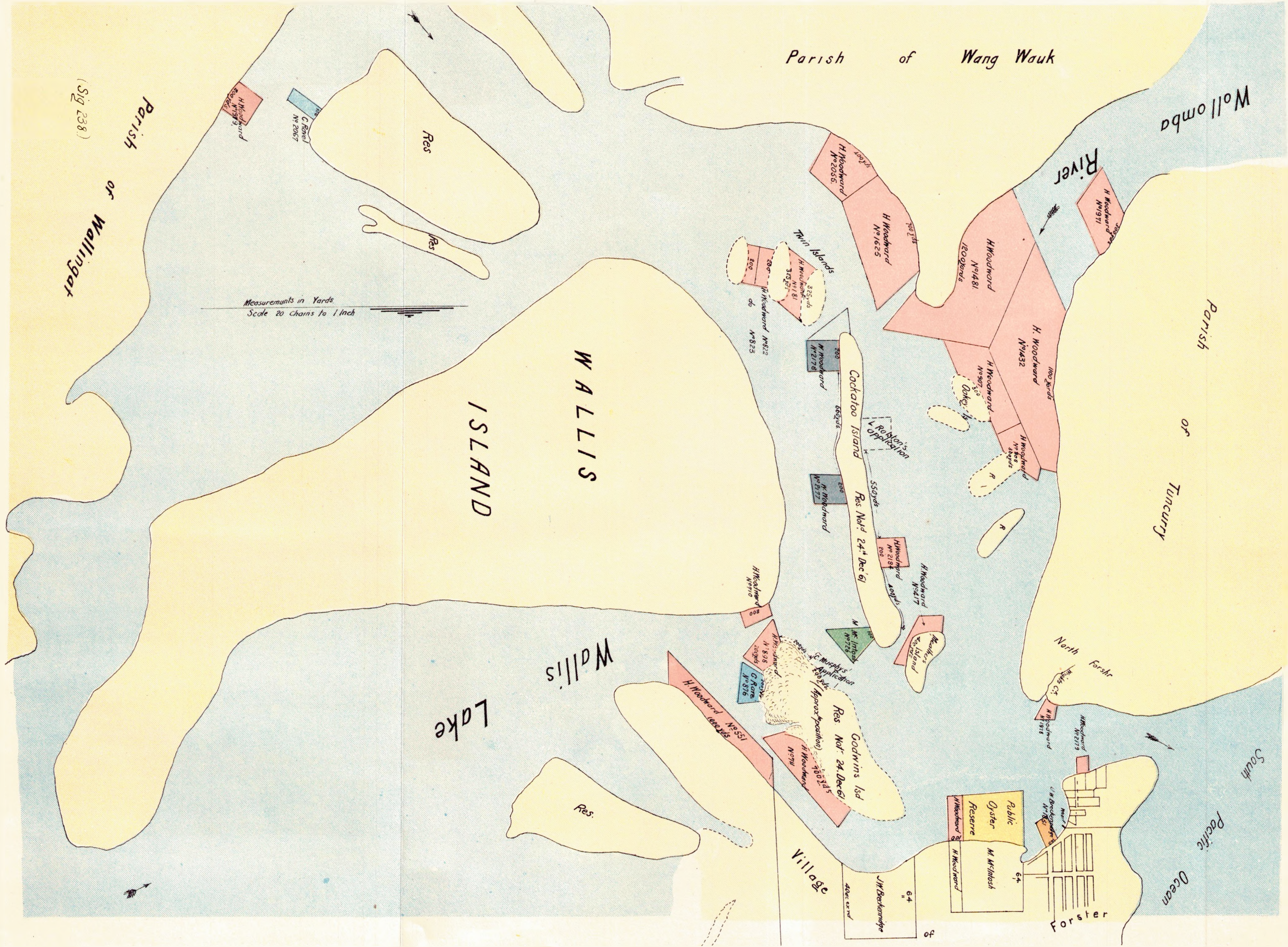
I have, &c.,

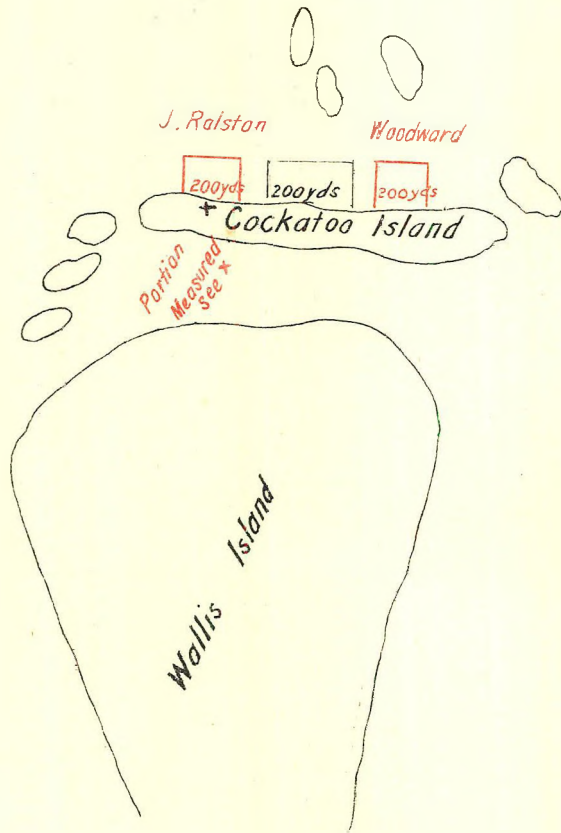
LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

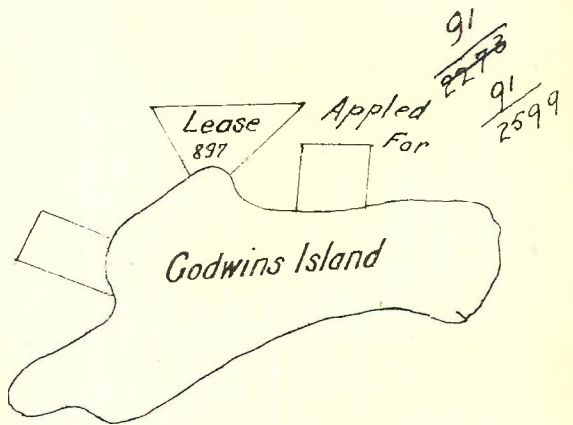
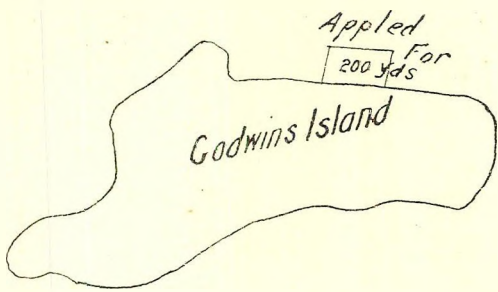
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[1s. 3d.]





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(Sig 238)

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLOSING OF PARTS OF LAKE ILLAWARRA.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 March, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3rd December, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all reports, correspondence, minutes, or other papers
“ having reference to the closing of parts of Lake Illawarra recently
“ against net fishing, for a period of two years.
“ (2.) A map or tracing showing the portions of the said lake so closed
“ and their respective areas.”

(*Mr. Campbell.*)

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Benson to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Unanderra, 19 February, 1891.

I do myself the honor to present the following report, in accordance with instructions, on the natural supply of fish in Lake Illawarra.

The supply of fish in the lake for some time past has been exceptionally good, and not at all exhausted, and at the present time, instead of a decrease the supply is being considerably augmented by school fish making their way into the lake.

The output at the present time is not what it should be; this is owing to the presence of vast numbers of jelly fish in the lake; so numerous are they that it is impossible to haul a net in the principal hauling grounds of the lake.

I would recommend for the consideration of the Commissioners the following modified closures:—The sea entrance, from the ocean to the lake; and Mullet Creek, from the mouth up.

My reasons for closing these two waters are as follows:—Through the sea entrance the lake draws its supply of fish life of all descriptions, and should this small channel be left open for net fishing, our supply is endangered by the fishermen constantly netting here, thus blocking the free ingress of fish to the lake. If the fish are not caught they are frightened to sea again, and will not again attempt to enter the lake. Thus the use of these fish for spawning purposes are practically lost, perhaps not altogether, but nearly so, as the spawn is shot at sea under compulsion, and under conditions that are not at all suitable for the successful growth of the young fry.

Mullet Creek.—This water is our most valuable breeding ground for mullet and bream. The length of this creek is about 3 miles, and with the exception of a short distance at the mouth the bottom is eminently adapted for spawning purposes, it being composed of a coarse-grained sand. Here again the fishermen would by constantly netting day and night, drive the fish out of this creek, thus making it little or no good for spawning purposes. At the spawning seasons this creek is literally alive with the fish above mentioned.

Nature has sufficiently well protected the body of the lake against nets by the shallow flats that are around the foreshores, upon which no fishing boat can go.

I have, &c.,
D. W. BENSON.

816—

However

However desirable it may be to close the portions of this lake referred to, I presume it cannot be done in view of the report that "the supply of fish is not all exhausted, but rather augmented."—L.G.T., 24/2/91.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 25/2/91. Commissioner's Minute, 9,942 :—Write to Inspector Benson, and ask him if the fish supply is exhausted compared with what it used to be or what it should be in the particular places which he recommends to be closed.—25/2/91. Assistant-Inspector Benson for report.—L.G.T., Secretary, B.C., 26/2/91. To be returned. Received.—D.W.B., 5/3/91. Returned, 10/3/91.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Benson to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Unanderra, 7 March, 1891.

I do myself the honor to report that the natural supply of fish in the particular places recommended by me for closure in Lake Illawarra are not in any way exhausted compared with that of previous years.

I have, &c.,

D. W. BENSON.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 11/3/91. Commissioner's Minute, No. 10,000 :—Closure not to proceed.—11/3/91. Put away.—L.G.T., 12/3/91. Commissioner's Minute, 10,054 :—The Chief Inspector to have Lake Illawarra inspected to ascertain if it should be closed or not.—1/4/91.

FISHERIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN relating to the Fisheries of Lake Illawarra for the Week ending Saturday, the 4th day of July, 1891.

Number of Fishermen employed.	Number of Boats at work.	Description of Net in use.	Quantity (in baskets) of Fish caught.	Does any source of pollution exist injurious to the Fisheries?	General Remarks.
14	6	Hauling and meshing.	132 to Sydney. 20 local. <hr/> 152	No.	The ground fish, which were so plentiful during the warm months, have become very scarce. This is owing to the late heavy rains and freshness of the lake.

D. W. BENSON, Assistant Inspector.

FISHERIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN relating to the Fisheries of Lake Illawarra for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1891.

Number of Fishermen employed.	Number of Boats at work.	Description of Net in use.	Quantity (in baskets) of Fish caught.	Does any source of pollution exist injurious to the Fisheries?	General Remarks.
14	6	Hauling and meshing.	88 to Sydney. 20 <hr/> 108	No.	Ground fish very scarce in the lake, although mullet are plentiful.

D. W. BENSON, Assistant Inspector.

FISHERIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN relating to the Fisheries of Lake Illawarra for the Week ending Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1891.

Number of Fishermen employed.	Number of Boats at work.	Description of Net in use.	Quantity (in baskets) of Fish caught.	Does any source of pollution exist injurious to the Fisheries?	General Remarks.
14	6	Hauling and meshing.	85 to Sydney. 20 <hr/> 105	No.	All varieties of fish are scarce in the lake at the present time.

D. W. BENSON, Assistant Inspector.

Will Assistant-Inspector Benson be good enough to state whether the natural supply of fish in this water has been exhausted to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery thereof, and in that case does he recommend the closing of any part of the lake or tributaries, under the 17th section of the Fisheries Act?—L.G.T., B.C., 28/7/91. To be returned.

Received, 31/7/91.—D. W. BENSON.

Mr.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Benson to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Unanderra, 1 August, 1891.

I do myself the honor to request your permission to confer with the resident fishermen *re* closing portions of Lake Illawarra against the use of fishing-nets.

I have every reason to believe, from conversations with these men, that they would recommend a much larger portion of the lake being closed than heretofore.

I have, &c.,

D. W. BENSON.

I submit this request for consideration of the Commissioners, but it seems to me that the object in view is not so much to secure an extensive closure of the lake as to protect those portions of it which are recognised breeding and feeding-grounds, with the view to preserve the continuity of supply.—L.G.T., 4/8/91.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 5 August, 1891. Commissioners' Minute, No. 10,413:—Smithers to go down and report, 12/8/91.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Benson to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Unanderra, 4 August, 1891.

I do myself the honor to forward the following report on the natural supply of fish in Lake Illawarra.

During the last seven months fish of all description have become so exhausted in this lake that I am of opinion a much larger portion should be closed against the use of fishing-nets than heretofore.

I would strongly recommend to the consideration of the Commissioners the following portions for closure:—

The whole of the northern portion of the lake, starting from a point 440 yards south of Mullet Creek to a point 440 yards south of the entrance. Under the 17th section of the Fisheries' Act this closure would allow a complete recovery of the natural supply of fish.

I may state that all varieties of fish caught in the lake at the present time are of marketable size, but are not fully matured, also the weekly catch has never been as low as that of the present time, the average for the past seven months being 33½ baskets per week to the metropolis, and 21 baskets locally.

I have, &c.,

D. W. BENSON.

The Inspector's report being so very vague I have marked on the official plan in pencilled lines the proposed closure, assuming a point distant 440 yards south of the inner entrance to the south-eastern termination of the closure. (*Vide* plan).—L.F.M., 11/8/91.

I am not willing to concur in this recommendation of the Inspector's, at any rate until I have had an opportunity of visiting the lake. On the face of it it seems to me that the proposed closure is more extensive than is necessary for the recovery of the supply which is reported to be exhausted. Ample provision for that being secured, there is no occasion to further restrict the operations of the fishermen. I should be content to have the previous closure reproclaimed, unless cogent reasons for the more extended one proposed by Mr. Benson (and which does not, by-the-way, include an important tributary, Macquarie Rivulet) exist.—L.G.T., 11/8/91.

Submitted to the Commissioners, 12 August, 1891. Commissioners' Minute, No. 10,424:—See Minute 10,413. Smithers to go down and report.—12/8/91.

Mr. Inspector Smithers to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 September, 1891.

In obedience to your instructions I have visited Lake Illawarra and made close examination of it in company with Assistant-Inspector Benson. I must say that I cannot recommend the suggestion of Mr. Benson to close more than half the lake, although I must say that the natural supply of fish has been alarmingly diminished. Yet I am pleased to inform you that parts of the lake are just alive with young fish about an inch long. The closure as suggested by Mr. Benson is too large, and if the waters were allowed to get into such a state through want of closed waters, it would have been better to have recommended the closure of all the lake, as the part of the lake Mr. Benson suggested keeping open could not altogether keep up the local supply, and in northerly weather the men could not work.

I would now recommend that as the supply of fish has been exhausted to such an extent from over netting, that portions of it be closed for two years. To show the fish have diminished the present catch is about 1,500 per annum as against 9,000 to 10,000 previously when you had waters closed there, while now all the lake has to be used to get the 1,500 baskets.

As your previous closures were beneficial I can now but recommend my closures on almost the same lines, with slight differences, as will be seen on attached plan marked by pink tint, viz:—

The sea entrance to the lake and along the north shore of the lake to north-west corner of portion 41; then into the lake west 40 chains; then about south south-west about 120 chains; then about south-south-east 40 chains to Foster's Creek.

This is about the same closure as made by you previously and cannot be improved upon, the second closure being to close the waters westward of a line drawn between David Allen's south-west corner of his portion 53 and Tallanarra Point.

This closure is almost the same as previous one, and I, to save the closure of three separate creeks and long description, have taken one direct line to embrace all, and have kept the flat off Mullet Creek well clear of nets. In this area is included breeding grounds and valuable protection for young fish.

I do not recommend the closure of Macquarie Creek, as it is partly closed by washings out of the creek, and is not much in danger of being netted.

The

The closures I submit for your consideration, I am confident, will allow a complete recovery of the natural supply of fish. That is provided there is better supervision than at present, for at the present time Mr. Benson lives in Wollongong, through his inability to get a house near his duty, thus leaving one of our most valuable fishing grounds almost without supervision.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. SMITHERS,

Inspector.

Submitted, 9/9/91.
 Recommended for two years, 9/9/91.
 please.—J. A. O'G., 12/9/91.

Minute by Commissioners' of Fisheries, No. 10,525 :—Close as recommended for two years, 9/9/91. Take necessary action.—L.G.T., 11/9/91. Mr. Mann,—Description Description herewith.—L.F.M., 14/9/91.

The Inspector of Fisheries to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 18 September, 1891.

The Commissioners of Fisheries have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor (as required by section 17 of the Fisheries Act), that the supply of fish in Lake Illawarra has been exhausted to such a degree as to require rest for the recovery of the natural supply, and by their direction I have the honor to request that you will convey to the Colonial Secretary their recommendation that the several portions of that water, specified in the appended schedule, be closed for a period of two years against the use of fishing-nets.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

SCHEDULE.

County of Camden.—The whole of the tidal waters of Lake Illawarra including all creeks, bays, affluents, and tributaries north-west of a line drawn in a southerly direction from the south-west corner of David Allen's portion No. 53 of 2,200 acres, parish of Wollongong, to a point of land on the western shore, known as Tallawarra Point, parish of Calderwood. Also the whole of the tidal waters of the channel entrance into the lake, and that portion of the lake included within the following boundary-lines ; on the east by the sea entrance and part of the foreshore of the parish of Wollongong, extending to the north-west corner of M. Shannon's portion No. 41 of 42 acres ; on the north by a line bearing westerly about 40 chains into the lake ; on the west by a line bearing south-west by southerly about 120 chains ; on the south-west by a line bearing south-easterly about 40 chains to the west point aforesaid of entrance to Forster's Creek, parish of Terragong ; on the south by the northern shores of that parish to the sea entrance aforesaid.

The Acting Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 18th September; I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Commissioners of Fisheries, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, by a proclamation published in the *Government Gazette* of the 11th instant, under section 17 of the "Fisheries Act, 1881," to declare that the waters specified in the accompanying schedule shall be closed against the use of fishing-nets for a period of two years from the date thereof.

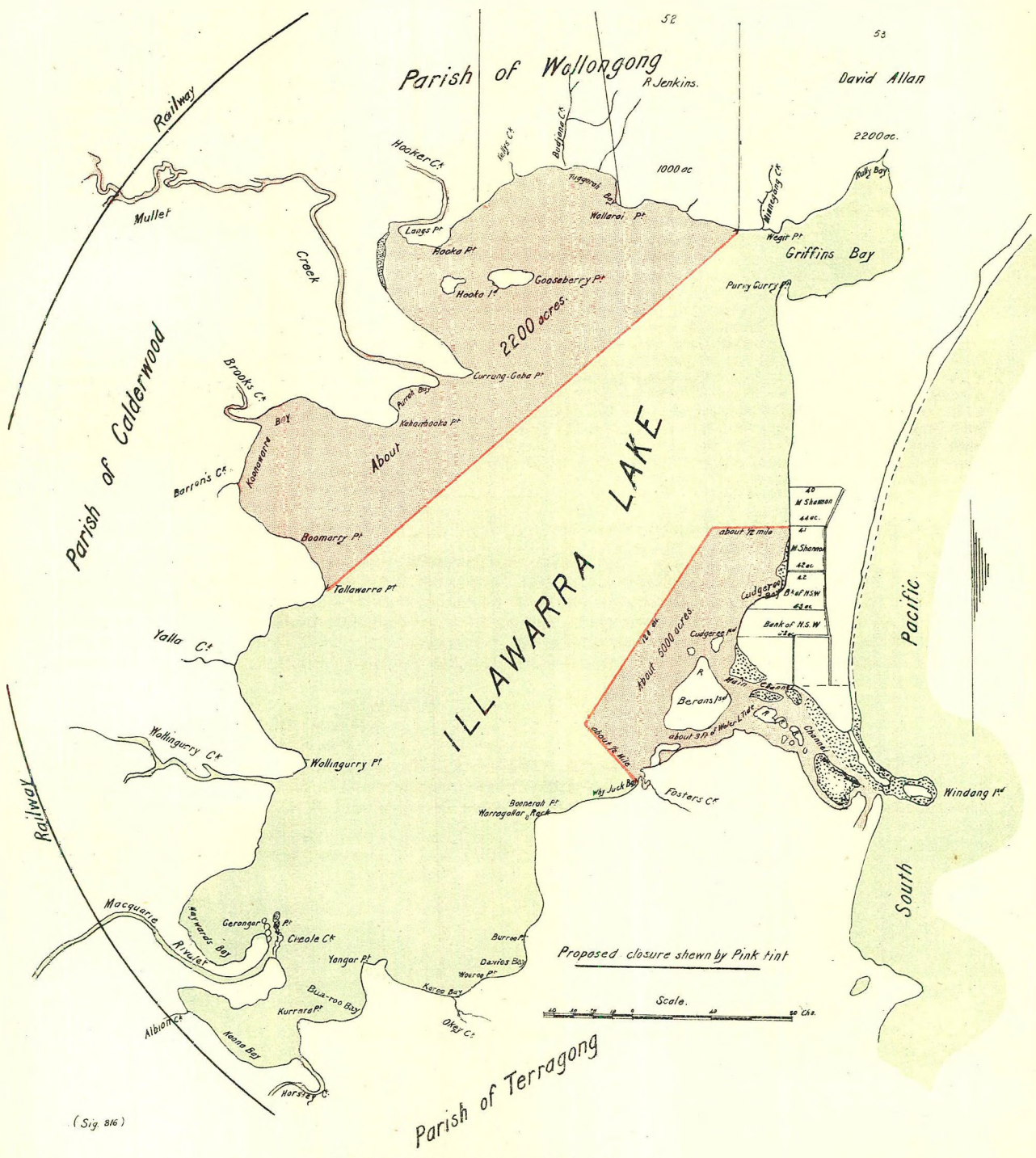
I have, &c.,

EDWD. W. M'KENNY,

Pro Principal Under Secretary.

Post proclamations and notify as soon as possible.—L.G.T., 17/11/91. Government Printer by requisition, 16/11/91. Copy of proclamation sent to local inspector and both Fishermen's Associations ; also for insertion in the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, *Illawarra Mercury*, and *Wollongong Argus*.—J.O'G

[One plan.]



(Sig. 816)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
 SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ATTACK UPON THE SHEARERS AT DUNLOP STATION, NEAR BOURKE.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN SHEARERS AND SHED HANDS AT PRESENT EMPLOYED ON DUNLOP STATION, NEAR BOURKE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 November, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned shearers and shed-hands at present employed on the Dunlop Station, near Bourke, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH :—

1. That seventy men, among whom were your Petitioners, engaged under an agreement in due form for the purpose of shearing, and thirty-five for general work, on the terms set out in an agreement at the Dunlop Station, near Bourke.

2. That your Petitioners provided themselves with all necessary kit, and proceeded to the Dunlop Station, travelling from Sydney by rail five hundred miles to Bourke, and thence down the Darling to Dunlop Station.

3. That your Petitioners found, on their arrival, that the owners of the Dunlop Station had provided everything necessary for the shearing and general work.

4. That your Petitioners were perfectly satisfied with the work, with the appliances provided, with the accommodation, and with their employer.

5. That, under the conditions, your Petitioners could earn, and did earn, for the time they were at work, an average wage, as set out herein, and your Petitioners, as shed-hands, were entitled to 25s. per week, besides board and lodging.

6. That, in pursuance of the agreements made, your Petitioners commenced work, and had continued their work for about ten days to the satisfaction of themselves and their employer.

7. That, on the 20th day of July last past, while your Petitioners were quietly and peacefully carrying on their lawful occupations, some three hundred persons assembled at the wool-shed where your Petitioners were, and threatened them with violence and bodily injury unless they desisted from their work and broke their agreements.

8. That your Petitioners refused to break their agreements, and thereupon these three hundred men set upon them and forcibly took them away as prisoners to a place called "The Union Camp," stole their swags, and took forcible possession of your Petitioners, their persons, goods, and property, and detained them in the said Union camp for six days in continual fear and under threat of bodily violence, and many of your Petitioners were seriously injured.

9. That your Petitioners were only released from their imprisonment by the intervention of a strong body of armed police, but their swags, valued altogether at £143 9s. 11d., were not recovered from the persons who stole them, nor has any attempt been made, so far, to punish the thieves by whom the swags were stolen.

10 That the following is a list of your Petitioners and the various sums of money which each has individually lost through their imprisonment and robbery of their swags —

Name of Shearer	Probable average number of sheep which would have been shorn	Amount Lost	Name of Shearer	Probable average number of sheep which would have been shorn	Amount Lost
Noonan	460	£ s. d. 4 12 0	May	400	£ s. d. 4 0 0
Franks	345	3 9 0	Davis	300	3 0 0
Waugh	185	1 17 0	Cashburn, C	135	1 7 0
Hollamby	220	2 4 0	Wilson, G	190	1 18 0
Short	295	2 19 0	Jameson	210	2 2 0
Butler	500	5 0 0	Pullen, W S	260	2 12 0
Luck	215	2 3 0	Hansen	235	2 7 0
Woodbridge	420	4 4 0	McInnes	405	4 1 0
Murdoch	135	1 7 0	Godden	205	2 1 0
Pullen, H	175	1 15 0	Barr	190	1 18 0
Keating	220	2 4 0	Pullen, A	310	3 2 0
Fieldgate	260	2 12 0	Quinn	265	2 13 0
Boole	305	3 1 0	Sells	340	3 8 0
Wilson	220	2 4 0	Gardiner	415	4 3 0
Cashburn	335	3 7 0			
Paton	340	3 8 0			
Price	290	2 18 0		9,120	91 4 0
Cashburn, F Y	280	2 16 0	Thirty three shed hands at 25s		41 5 0
O'Connor	60	0 12 0			£ 132 9 0

And the value of swags taken from shearers and shed-hands by Unionists on 20th July was as follows —

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Wm Scott	8 4 9	G May	1 18 0
A. Barr	3 4 0	J McMillan	7 17 0
S Burnell	6 19 6	J Murdoch	13 8 0
R Dalton	6 9 0	D Noonan	1 6 6
A R Fenton	4 19 6	P O'Connor	3 15 6
W. S Fieldgate	1 5 0	A Prince	2 14 0
W. Franks	1 6 0	N Peat	1 17 0
— Finlay	5 10 6	J Ramsay	3 13 6
— Furey	5 16 0	W Railton	4 8 0
G Gibbs	7 2 0	J Taylor	0 5 9
— Hill	4 19 6	E Thompson	8 19 6
A Jeeves	1 16 5	G Thomas	4 10 0
J Jameson	2 4 6	J Wilkins	7 0 0
T. Keating	4 2 0		
W Hobden	5 7 0		
G Linley	12 11 6		
			£ 143 9 11

11 That your Petitioners being threatened with violence unless they broke their agreements, and knowing that certain evil-disposed persons had banded themselves together and conspired to attack and deprive your Petitioners of their property and liberty, had urged their employer to ask for protection some time previously to the said 20th July, and have since been advised and believe that such an application was made to the proper authorities

12 That your Petitioners contend that they in common with every law-abiding member of the community were entitled to such protection against criminal attack while engaged in their lawful occupations, and that had it been afforded when asked for your Petitioners would not have suffered the bodily injury, unlawful imprisonment, and pecuniary loss which they have suffered by the failure of the properly constituted authorities to maintain the law in the Bourke District.

13. That your Petitioners have to depend on their employment and labour for the support of themselves, their wives, and families and cannot afford the loss of their respective properties, valued at £143 9s 11d, nor of the wages which, but for the unlawful and tyrannical action of the before-mentioned evil-disposed persons, they would have earned, amounting in the aggregate to £132 9s.

14 That your Petitioners being poor men, and having been put in fear of bodily injury and of loss of their lives, have no other means of obtaining redress for the grievous wrong suffered by them than through the intervention of your Honorable House, whose duty it is to protect those who are oppressed and wronged

And your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will take into its consideration their grievances and grant them redress.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 59 Signatures]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

BARQUE "ELLEN" INQUIRY BOARD;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
15 *September*, 1891.



SYDNEY: GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891.

BARQUE ELLEN INQUIRY.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

Sir,

Sydney, 11 September, 1891.

Having been appointed to be a Board to make a full and careful investigation into all the circumstances, and to obtain all available knowledge relating to the dispatch from Newcastle in July, 1891, of the barque "Ellen," of which the late John Stephens was master, and her ultimate foundering at sea, we desire to inform you that we have, in the terms of your Commission, extended the investigation to the persons who owned the vessel, and those from whom she was last purchased, and to the nature and particulars of her charters and contracts, and to a number of other important matters having a general relation thereto, and we beg to lay the following facts, deductions, opinions, and recommendations before you for your information and consideration.

The investigation has been protracted beyond the ordinary limits usually prescribed on such occasions, owing to the Board having taken steps to search for and exhaust every source of possible information, in the hope of being able to fully, fairly, and satisfactorily discharge the responsibilities imposed upon it.

No time was lost in entering upon the work of the inquiry, and, during its progress, every person who was known to have ever had any association or connection with the vessel since her arrival in the Colonies was examined either in Sydney or Newcastle.

Altogether, twenty-six witnesses have been examined during the twenty sittings of the Board, and they included the various owners of the "Ellen," the mortgagees, the insurance managers and agents, the marine surveyors, the officers and members of the Marine Board at Newcastle, the Customs and Shipping Officers of the Port of Newcastle, the contractors and workmen who repaired the vessel at various times, the only survivor from the wreck, the second mate who missed his passage, the coal-trimmers who trimmed the cargo prior to the vessel setting out on that and previous voyages, a waterman of the port of Newcastle, and a number of other persons who could throw any light whatever upon the subject, and efforts were made through the columns of the newspapers, and by posting notices at the Shipping Offices in Sydney and Newcastle, and by the police, and by communication with the Seamen's Union, to ensure the attendance of every person in the community who could in any way help the Board to bring its labours to a satisfactory conclusion, and the Board satisfied itself before closing the investigation that it had exhausted every available source of information.

It will be seen from the evidence, which is attached, that the barque "Ellen" was a wooden vessel, twenty-six years old when she left Newcastle on the 6th of July last for Noumea, New Caledonia, laden with coals, she having been built at St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1865. Her register tonnage was 455 net, and 499 gross, and her measurements were—length 153 feet, beam 30 feet 2 inches, depth of hold 17 feet 7 inches. She was the property of Mr. John Henderson, shipowner of Newcastle, who purchased her for £400 in 1887, from Mr. R. B. Wallace, and the master was Captain John Stephens, while the crew consisted of a first mate, six seamen, and a cook. There was no second officer on board, an uncertificated officer who was engaged to act as second mate having missed his passage at the last moment, apparently through having been
under

under the influence of drink. She was burthened with 720 tons of coal, and was being taken down to New Caledonia to be used there as a hulk, her owner having sold her for £775, with the condition attached that she should be delivered at Noumea in her then condition. The hull of the vessel was insured by the owner for £400, as also was the cargo by the shippers. Four days after leaving port the "Ellen" encountered a storm, in which she made so much water that she became practically unmanageable, and ultimately foundered six days after leaving Newcastle. The captain and crew succeeded in making their escape from the wreck in one of the two boats which were on board, the other boat having been stove in by the sea, and they steered a course for the land, from which they calculated they were about 200 miles distant, but no care was taken to properly equip or provision the frail craft, and the consequence was that one-half of those on board died either from thirst, exhaustion, or exposure, before the land was sighted, and the others, with the exception of one able seaman named August Emile Peterson, were drowned in the surf while endeavouring to beach the boat at Seal Rocks.

The story of this last voyage of the "Ellen," as told by the only survivor, is contradictory and unsatisfactory, particularly as to the navigation of the ship; but it is clear that there was a total absence of regularity and discipline on board, and that when serious difficulties were encountered those who were charged with the responsibility of navigating the vessel were incapable of discharging their duties. The lax discipline and incapacity were, in our opinion, due to an excessive indulgence in drink, a conclusion which is borne out by the fact that, during the storm in which the "Ellen" foundered, an able seaman named Smith secretly entered the captain's cabin, and, taking possession of a 10-gallon keg of rum which was there, threw it overboard into the sea, to prevent those on board using any more of it.

As to the condition of the vessel at the time of leaving Newcastle we are of opinion that she was too old and too leaky to have undertaken such a voyage with such a burthen as she carried; but it must be admitted that she was legally entitled to carry more cargo than she actually had on board. She was not, therefore, overladen according to the law as it at present stands. Her Plimsoll mark showed a freeboard of 4 ft. 3 in. (which she might legally have reduced to 3 ft. 1½ in.), and it was well above water when she sailed, and, therefore, as far as the load line was concerned, everything appears to have been satisfactory. She appears, though, to have been constantly undergoing a course of repair, and, according to the evidence of the owner, a sum of £2,400 was expended upon her in repairs between February, 1888, and April, 1891, and, indeed, some short time prior to the last voyage, she was put on the slip at Newcastle and many of her butts were stripped, caulked, and resheathed with metal; but, notwithstanding all this, she leaked badly in harbour when loading, and still worse when out at sea in bad weather. The outfit appears to have been complete and in good condition, though the pumps broke down when tested at a critical moment, and the two boats which she carried were in good order and were sufficient to carry the crew. She was, however, undoubtedly undermanned, the nine persons who were on board not being, in our opinion, sufficient under any circumstances to safely navigate a vessel of that description in unfavourable weather, and the only one officer on board was a feeble old man who was addicted to drink and was incapable of great physical exertion.

We have, therefore, after long and careful deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that the foundering of the "Ellen," and the serious loss of life which attended it, were due to preventible causes. The Board is of opinion that the "Ellen" was in a dangerously leaky condition on leaving port—she was undermanned, and without a sufficient complement of officers; she was improperly handled in the gale which she encountered; there was much irregularity and indiscipline on board in consequence, we believe, of the incapacity of the officers through drink at a time when, for the safety of the ship and the preservation of their lives, it was absolutely necessary that every man should have been steady at his post; and, having all these circumstances before us, and in view of the age and leaky condition of the vessel, we desire to emphasise our opinion that it was not prudent for the "Ellen" to have been sent to sea with such a heavy cargo on board, notwithstanding the fact that the owner was well within the law in so loading her and sending her to sea. At the same time the Board is of opinion that the owner had every faith in the stability and seaworthiness of his ship, and that, while he would have been a material gainer by her safe arrival at Noumea, he has undoubtedly sustained a heavy pecuniary loss by her foundering at sea.

Further,

Further, we are of opinion that the Marine Board should be entrusted with larger discretionary powers in dealing with the shipping of the ports, and that it should exercise a more stringent supervision of sailing vessels, particularly in the direction of official periodical examinations of the ship's hull, and the condition of the sails, gear, and boats carried on board; and, in view of possible future legislation on the subject, the Board would recommend that the practice of allowing the owner to practically fix his own load-line should be abolished, and the responsibility be placed upon the Marine Board, so that no vessel could leave port without a certificate from the Board that the load-line was properly adjusted according to her age and carrying capacity; that the carrying capacity of sea-going ships should be gradually reduced with their increasing age, and the load-line lowered accordingly; that the number of the crew to be carried on unclassified vessels should be fixed in all cases, and proportionately increased with the increased age, condition, and trade of the vessel; that the Marine Board should be empowered to fix the number of crew to be carried in all vessels; and that the practice which now obtains, of allowing vessels to go to sea without qualified officers, merely upon the master lodging a declaration at the Shipping Master's that he was unable to obtain them in the port, should be abolished altogether, and that stringent provisions be made to ensure not only the full complement of, but properly-qualified officers being carried in every case.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M.,
Chairman.

FRED. H. TROUTON, }
WM. CARGILL, } Members of the Board.

GEO. V. ALLEN,
Secretary.

THE BARQUE "ELLEN," INQUIRY BOARD.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, 3 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Board-room, Colonial Secretary's Office, and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON, | CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Mr. August Emile Petersen examined:—

1. *President.*] It is necessary to explain to you that this Board has been appointed by the Government, for the purpose of inquiring into the wreck of the barque "Ellen," and as you are the only survivor, we shall be glad if you will tell us all you know about the occurrence? Yes; certainly.

Mr. A. E.
Petersen.

3 Aug., 1891.

2. What are you? I am an able seaman.

3. How old are you? I am 25 years of age.

4. Were you one of the crew of the barque "Ellen," in the last voyage? Yes.

5. When did you join the ship? On the 3rd of July last.

6. What as? An able seaman, to take the barque to New Caledonia.

7. Who was in command of the barque? Captain John Stephen.

8. Was there a mate on board? Yes; his name was M'Kenzie.

9. How many able seamen were there on board? Six.

10. Did you know all their names? No.

11. When did the vessel sail from Newcastle? On the 6th July.

12. *Captain Trouton.*] Was this your first voyage in the barque "Ellen"? Yes; I have been to sea a longtime.

13. Were you employed pumping ship in the harbour before going to sea? Yes; before we went out of the harbour.

14. Was the windmill pump used? I do not know. After going out to sea we used to have to keep the pumps going for quarter of an hour or twenty minutes in every hour before the bad weather came on; but when the bad weather came we had to stand at the pumps all the time.

15. Were the pumps no good? One of the pumps was choked.

16. Were they double pumps? No; two single ones.

17. *Captain Cargill.*] Were they iron or wooden pumps? I think they were iron.

18. *President.*] Will you tell us of the voyage up to the time of the vessel sinking? Yes. I shipped on the 3rd of July last in the barque "Ellen," commanded by Captain Stevens, bound from Newcastle to New Caledonia with a cargo of coal. We left Newcastle harbour on Monday, the 6th of July last. The vessel had one windmill pump and two hand-pumps, she also carried two boats. Before leaving Newcastle, the second officer and one A.B. left the vessel, and we started with a crew of nine all told. When the tug-boat came alongside, in Newcastle, we found out we were two hands short, we then told the captain that we would not go to sea without the other men. The captain said, "It is too late now, we will have to go," and we accordingly started. We had fine weather until Wednesday night. On Thursday morning it blew a gale of wind from the westward; we had to heave-to as there was a very high sea running. The vessel beginning to make water, we had to man the pumps. We kept the water under until Friday, after that day it gained on us, although the pumps were kept going. Our best boat, which was on the main hatch, was smashed to pieces by the heavy seas which continually swept the decks. On Sunday morning, 12th instant, the water in the hold being nearly level with the decks, the captain being ill, the mate took charge and ordered us to lower the boat that was on the forecastle. With great difficulty we managed to get the boat in the water. The steward put a small keg of fresh water in the boat, also some tinned meat and a few biscuits. All hands then got into the boat and shoved off from the vessel. About one hour afterwards the vessel went down. We then started for the land, which, I think, was about 200 miles distant, but the sea, which was coming from the westward was too much for us, who therefore had to drop a sea-anchor astern and run before it. On Tuesday morning the wind changed to south-east; we were then enabled to head for the land. Early that morning one of the A.B's., an Englishman called Jerry, went mad through drinking salt water. He was raving for two days before, but on the Tuesday he became worse, and about daylight he jumped over the side and disappeared. Our stock of fresh water and biscuits having been spoilt on Monday through the boat shipping seas, we had nothing but a little tinned meat. Our sufferings were terrible, the hot sun coming down on us, and not a drop of water to drink. On Thursday the captain became delirious through drinking salt water. He died on the Saturday, and we launched him overboard the same day. The next day (Sunday) two A.B's., one a Swede, named Helmer Smith, and an Englishman called Bill were knocked overboard through a heavy sea striking the boat. It was impossible to rescue them, as there was a very high sea running. On Monday the steward died from thirst. We buried him the next morning, Tuesday. There were then only four left, the mate, myself, and two other A.B's. We were suffering intense thirst, and were almost exhausted. On looking around at daylight I sighted land away on the port bow. That put new life into us, and we kept on pulling all that day, that night, and next day, until about 4 p.m., when we arrived at a beach with a very heavy surf breaking on it, close to the lighthouse at Seal Rocks. Some of us suggested to the mate, who was in charge

Mr. A. E.
Petersen.
3 Aug., 1891.

charge of the boat, that we go further to the northward, and look for a smoother place to land, but he said, "It is all right, go on, pull away." We then pulled on, and the boat being caught by the surf threw us all into the water. We all struck out for the shore as well as we were able. It was a case of every man for himself. I was tossed and thrown everywhere with the surf, and when I neared the shore two of the lighthouse keepers ran into the water and dragged me out. Two other A.B's, one named William Campbell, and the other George, surname unknown, were washed ashore drowned, and the mate, who was seen to disappear under water, is supposed to have been washed out to sea.

19. *Captain Cargill.*] You say that although there was a fair wind the barque was hove-to? Yes—the sea was so bad we had to heave her to and run her before the wind.

20. *Captain Trouton.*] What draft of water was there on the rudder post? I don't know how many feet there was.

21. Had the barque a Plimsoll mark on the sides? Yes; I saw one of the Plimsoll marks in port, but I could not see the other.

22. *Captain Cargill.*] How was the one you saw? It was about right, but I could not see the mark on the other side.

23. *Captain Trouton.*] Was that when you were lying in harbour? Yes—just before leaving Newcastle.

24. Was the boat in which you were saved good? No; it was not a very good boat, and there were no sails belonging to her.

25. And yet you and your companions rowed her nearly 200 miles? No, we did not row, we sailed nearly all the way with make shifts sails; we used a table cloth and other things for sail.

26. *Captain Cargill.*] A statement has been published to the effect that the boat in which you got away was patched with canvas, was that so? No, it was all right when we left the barque, but we had to patch it on the voyage three or four times.

27. Was she sound when you left the ship? Well, no; she was leaking a little and we had to patch her up.

28. *Captain Trouton.*] Was the boat good when you left the harbour of Newcastle? She was just the same, but she got struck when we were launching her over the ships side and we had to patch her up.

29. *Captain Cargill.*] But supposing the boat had not been knocked against the vessels side in launching do you think she would have leaked all the same? I dare say she would.

30. In what sort of condition was the other boat? The other boat was a very good one, but she was smashed to pieces in the storm.

31. *President.*] When you found that the crew was two hands short did you not decline to go to sea? We complained to the captain and he told us that we would have to go.

32. *Captain Cargill.*] Was there anything said about wages? Yes; we were to receive the two men's wages and we had to go. We were only going down to Noumea to leave the barque there—she was to be used as a hulk.

33. Were the articles read over to you when you signed them? No.

34. Did you sign them before the shipping master? No.

35. Did you see them or sign them at the shipping office? No.

36. Did you know how many men were going to be on board? Yes; we were told that there were to be eleven hands on board for the voyage.

37. Do you know why the second mate left? I think he had been in the barque the trip before.

38. Did he hold a second mate's certificate? Yes.

39. *President.*] When did you join the ship? On the 3rd of July—three days before she sailed.

40. Did you come right into Sydney from Seal Rocks? Yes.

41. Where is the boat in which you were saved? I think she is still on the beach at Seal Rocks.

42. Would she be much more knocked about now than when you ran her ashore? No. She is lying on the beach, above the water-mark, at high tide.

43. *Captain Trouton.*] What canvas was the barque under when the gale came on? We were carrying the lower and upper fore and main topsails—that was all we had on.

44. Were you carrying that canvas during the heavy gale? Yes; and the topsails carried away.

45. Was it a very bad gale? Yes.

46. *Captain Cargill.*] Seeing how heavy it was, did you make no effort to reef the topsails? I cannot say—I am not very sure.

47. *Captain Trouton.*] Was the windmill pump in order? Yes—they set it in order and used it in the gale, but it broke down. The captain fixed it up again, but it broke down a second time, and while he was trying to fix it up he was knocked down senseless on the deck, and we all thought he was dead. He got right again after a little while.

48. What gave way in the pumps? The fans.

49. Did you use the pumps in the harbour at Newcastle? Yes.

50. The windmill pump? Yes; but it was used by hand—the whee-gee was working.

51. Had you no fear of the consequences in going to sea under the circumstances? It was a hard object to get a ship. I risked my life, I know, in going to sea in her, because I knew that she was an old ship, but I could not get anything to do.

52. Have you any idea where the leak was? No.

53. Did anybody go into the hold to search for the leak? No; not that I know.

54. Do you know what the scuppers were made of? Lead.

55. Were there any rats in the ship? I do not know.

56. They did not go into the bunks at night? No.

57. Was the ship built of soft wood? I do not know what sort of wood she was built of.

58. Were her decks good? The decks were rather rotten.

59. Were the lower and upper fore main topsails composed of good canvas? Yes; some of it was good, and some of it was no good.

60. From the time you left Newcastle up to the gale, was there any water about the decks? No; there was only one pump going then.

61. Was she not shipping water on board? No.

62. Did the water get down the hatchway at all? No.

63. Were the hatches covered with tarpaulins? There was a new tarpaulin on the main hatch, and the other seemed to be right enough.

THE BARQUE "ELLEN" INQUIRY BOARD—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

64. Did you live in the fore-castle or on the deck? We had a house on the deck.
 65. When the barque was found to be leaking, did anybody go below to see where the leak was? They could go down. I believe a man was sent down in the hold to see how high the water was there.
 66. Did you see whether she was leaking at the wood ends? No.
 67. Did you see the barque go down? No.
 68. You have already said that she went down an hour after you left her side? I meant to say that we could not see her an hour after leaving in the boat.
 69. Now about these pumps—had they a whee-gee worked by ropes? They were all worked by handles—there were two pumps—one on each side, and they could be worked together or separately.
 70. When you worked the two pumps how did you manage it? There was a handle on each side, and two shifts of two men each could work them.
 71. Was there a fly-wheel on the pumps? Yes.
 72. Were both pumps always going? Yes; but one got choked, and we could only work one.
 73. Could you detach the pumps? Yes.

Mr. A. E.
Petersen.
3 Aug., 1891.

[The Board then adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Colonial Secretary's Office and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON, | CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Captain Samuel Stretch Sustenance examined:—

74. *President.*] We shall be glad to learn what you know, Captain Sustenance, of the barque "Ellen"—what are you? I am a marine surveyor connected with the Victoria and a number of other Insurance Companies. Captain S. S.
Sustenance.
6 Aug., 1891.
 75. How long have you been in the profession? About nineteen years.
 76. Have you ever surveyed the barque "Ellen"? I looked at her with the view of her purchase as a hulk.
 77. When? In the early part of July.
 78. Where was she when you looked at her? At Newcastle.
 79. Was that the first knowledge you had of her? No—I had known the "Ellen" for a long time.
 80. How long? As long as I have been surveying.
 81. Did you ever survey her before? Yes.
 82. When did you first survey her? I cannot say exactly.
 83. How many times did you survey her altogether? Four or five times.
 84. You cannot recollect how many years you have known her? I recollect her ever since I have been surveying, and that is about nineteen years.
 85. *Captain Trouton.*] Was she going down to New Caledonia to be converted into a hulk? Yes.
 86. Was the barque insured in your office? She was not.
 87. Why? I do not know.
 88. Did her owner ever apply to have her insured in your company? I am not aware that he applied to have her insured. She was insured in the Victoria Insurance Company before she was burnt in the Newcastle Harbour, and we had nothing to do with her after that occurrence.
 89. Did you give a certificate by which she could have been insured? I could not have done that. I merely looked upon her as a hulk. At a certain price to be delivered in New Caledonia she would have been a bargain.
 90. Was she a soft wood ship? Yes.
 91. Were her timbers "salted"? Yes.
 92. For twenty years? Yes, quite that time.
 93. Do you think that the iron-fastenings would stand the corroding influences of the salt for twenty years? I think the fastenings must have been eaten somewhat, it must be so in every sea-going ship. I only looked at her as a hulk. My instructions were to buy a ship if I could to carry about 500 tons to be used as a hulk, and I was not to spend more than £1,000 to have her delivered in Noumea, New Caledonia. That was all I had in mind in looking at her and buying her.
 94. You did not know what they were going to do with her? No.
 95. Did you make a close inspection? I made an inspection, but did not go poking about for holes. There was no necessity to go to much trouble to find holes—they were there.
 96. Did you go into the fore-peak? Yes.
 97. Was the timber soft? It was very much worn.
 98. Did you happen to look at the boats? Yes, she had one very good boat—it was passable, and the second one was a decent boat enough.
 99. *Captain Cargill.*] How long is it since she was insured in your company? About five years ago.
 100. Did you inspect her then? Yes; and after she was burnt we took her over and subsequently sold her.
 101. Was she ever classed at Lloyds? I do not know really.
 102. *Captain Trouton.*] Do you know what the regulations were under the Maritime Laws of 1854 with regard to the manning of ships? Oh, those laws are now obsolete. They have been repealed by new laws which have altered the condition of things altogether. Under the old laws ships had to carry three men and a boy for every 100 tons, but it is not so now.
 103. I thought the Plimsoll Act compelled ships to carry a certain number of men? I am not aware of any such restriction.
 104. *Captain Cargill.*] Did you buy the vessel? The arrangement was this: For a sum of £800, the owner of the barque, "Ellen," Mr. John Henderson, of Newcastle, was to deliver her to the principals in Noumea, New Caledonia, with her inventory, as attached to the sale-note. 105.

- Captain S. S. Sustenance.
6 Aug., 1891.
105. *Captain Trouton.*] Then the fewer men he had in the crew taking her down the less would be the cost of bringing them back? Yes; and the greater quantity of coal she carried in her down to Noumea, the more the owner would make. At the same time I bought a little vessel and sent her down safely to Noumea, but I did not have control of the "Ellen."
106. *Captain Cargill.*] Did not Mr. Henderson publish a letter in the newspapers saying that you had surveyed the "Ellen" before her departure? Yes; but I did not do so. I merely bought her as a hulk, and I took precautions to contradict the statement because it might have done me harm amongst those who did not know me.

Captain Timothy O'Sullivan examined:—

- Captain T. O'Sullivan.
6 Aug., 1891.
107. *President.*] Did you ever own the barque "Ellen," which was recently lost at sea while on a voyage from Newcastle to New Caledonia? I did; I bought her in Liverpool in November, 1872.
108. Was she surveyed before you bought her? Yes.
109. Was she classed at Lloyds? I think she was classed at Lloyds when she was first built.
110. When was she built? In the year 1865.
111. Who brought her out to the colonies? Captain J. T. Cronin sailed in command of her in December, 1872.
112. When did you cease to own her? In 1881.
113. To whom did you sell her? To Captain Hodge.
114. *Captain Trouton.*] Are you a master mariner by profession? Yes.
115. Have you superintended the construction of wooden vessels? Yes. I brought the "Victoria" here, and I have commanded the "Shamrock," and the "Duncan Hoyle."
116. You are fully acquainted with the construction of vessels? Yes; and I had a patent slip at Newcastle, which is still doing work there, and is known as T. O'Sullivan & Company's Patent Slip.
117. Did you ever have the "Ellen" in your own slip? I had.
118. Often? Two or three times.
119. What was the "Ellen" built of? She was built of birch up to the high water-mark and the stem and stern posts were of hecmatack. The timbers were bay spruce and she was planked above the high water-mark with hecmatack.
120. Why was that? Because it was the strongest timber.
121. How was she fastened? She was well fastened. A little above the high water-mark there were yellow bolts, but I drew them out and put in iron bolts to strengthen the centre fastenings. All the centre fastenings were iron and they were counted better than the others.
122. Was she "salted"? Yes; and I resalted her before she left Liverpool.
123. Do you think the salt would after twenty-three years seriously affect the fastenings? It always affects the iron but you get two years extra at Lloyds for it. The salt decays the iron after many years.
124. Did you ever repair her? Yes.
125. What did you repair? I repaired her thoroughly, and when Captain Hodge lost his vessel I sold her to him in 1881. She has been metalled since that time. She had been on the coast of China, and was subsequently metalled.
126. How long will the metal last on a ship's bottom? Five or six years on sea-going vessels, on account of the green scum which forms on and covers the metal.
127. What was the last you saw of her? I have seen her frequently, but only casually. I have only looked at her in a casual way.
128. Were her pumps going while she was in harbour? I do not know.
129. Do you think a ship of her nature, after twenty-six years' work, a fair risk to go to sea in? It depends altogether on the state in which she was kept. I could show you a ship called the "Truelove," which was built in 1804, still going to sea.
130. *Captain Cargill.*] Was she built of red pine? No—I think she was built of live oak and hecmatack. When the "Ellen" was built a ship built of that material would only get four years at Lloyd's, but now they give her nine years. They did not know the durability of spruce in those days as they do now. When I sold the vessel she was 16 years old, and the decks were as good as new, and we dubbed them down.
131. Did you sheath them? No.
132. You have had no close knowledge of the ship since 1881? No; she has been on my slip since, but I have not been underneath her. I always left that to the surveyor. She was one of the best-built ships of the sort. She was lighter than a teak-built ship—she was only 32 lb. while the teak is 43 lb., and the colonial hardwood 65 lb. to the cubic foot, with the same fastenings.
133. Was she iron-kneed? Yes—and she had very heavy bands at each end.
134. You think that originally she was a well-constructed vessel? Yes, certainly.
135. Did you ever have her laden with coal? Yes, I have sent her to China with coal.
136. What quantity did she carry? From 750 to 755 tons of coal, and she brought back three or four cargoes of sugar for the Sugar Company, and on one trip she discharged 781 tons at Lyttleton, New Zealand.
137. Did you know her pumps? Yes; they were iron pumps with brass linings.
138. Were they the ordinary pumps? Yes; they were fitted abaft the mainmast, but since I had the vessel they put a wind-mill up in her to work the pumps. The treadles would not last so long and should have been renewed. Mr. Henderson bought the vessel for £500 or £600, and shortly afterwards she took fire while lying in the harbour at Newcastle, on one New Year's night. He received £500 from the under-writers and bought the vessel back again for £100. Mr. R. B. Wallace, of Newcastle, held a mortgage over her, and mortgagor not being able to release her, sold her to Mr. Henderson. That is about all I know of her.

[The Board then adjourned.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 7 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and took evidence.]

Present:

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.
CAPTAIN TROUTON, | CAPTAIN CARGILL,

Mr. Frederick James Jackson examined:—

139. *President.*] What is your profession? I am the manager of the Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company.Mr. F. J
Jackson.

140. Do you know anything about the barque "Ellen" which was recently wrecked on the voyage to New Caledonia? Yes; she has been insured by us a good many times. The last oversea policy issued by us was in 1886, when she went to sea, but she was insured with us on a harbour risk since that time. She was lying in the harbour, at Newcastle, for two years. When she was going to sea the insurance policy was for £1,500, but the harbour risk was much smaller. She was then owned by Captain Anthony, and in 1886 the Marine Surveyor reported that she was in very good order. She was trading with China, and made one or two voyages, but got into trouble once or twice, in one way and another, and her owner ultimately mortgaged her to Mr. Wallace, of Newcastle. It was through Mr. Wallace that the business came to us. The ship was laid up for two years or so, and I fancy that the affair was closed with our office after that. The in-harbour policy was then reduced to £700, and the vessel remained in that position for twelve months, when she was partially burnt, and Mr. John Henderson, the owner, sent in a claim on the policy. It was in November, 1887, I think, and the vessel being in harbour, and not going to sea, no special survey was made. We would not have allowed her to go out to sea without a special survey. Captain Cross is our surveyor at Newcastle. It was very shortly after Mr. Henderson obtained his first insurance on the vessel with us that she caught fire in the Newcastle harbour. I went up to see her myself, after the fire, and took Captain Sustenance, our marine surveyor, with me, and we had a look at her. At that time Captain Sustenance made the following report upon the vessel:—

Mr. F. J
Jackson.

Aug., 1891;

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the 19th January, 1888, I examined the barque "Ellen" as she lay afloat in the harbour of Newcastle, New South Wales, and found her to be in the condition hereinunder described:—The forward deck-house was completely destroyed by fire. The foremast was much charred. Heel of the bowsprit much burnt, maintop-gallant mast, upper and lower topsail yards, and spare spar included. The whole of the deck, waterways, covering boards, stanchions, rails, and bulwarks, extending from the main hatchway to the stern on both sides were burned. Coamings of main and fore hatchways, topsail sheet belts, windlass, carrick bitts, pawl bitt, bitts at heel of bowsprit, fore rigging, and several dead eyes belonging to the same were all much burned. The fire appears to have originated in the forward deck-house. I consider that the whole of the fore part of the vessel, from the main hatch to the stem (commencing with the deck), must be removed on both sides in order to repair the vessel, the whole of which will have to be replaced by new. It is also very probable that some of the beams and heads of timber may prove to have been burned where exposed, and I am of opinion, in the interest of all concerned, that the ship be sold for a hulk as she now lies, rather than incurring the expense of such heavy repairs. The cost of which, when completed, will probably exceed her then value.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th January, 1888.

There was another report sent in by Captain Cross, of Newcastle, which was to the following effect:—

Dear sir,

Newcastle, 9 January, 1888.

At your request I have this day examined the barque "Ellen," damaged by fire yesterday morning. Without going into details (more than to say that the whole forward portion of the vessel, from main hatchway on upper deck has been consumed) I have estimated the cost of repair of damage roughly at about £1,000. I do not think that the previous condition and worth of the vessel would warrant this expenditure upon her (taking into consideration the market value of such vessels of her class), and certainly cannot advise repairs, because the vessel when repaired would scarcely have a market value at present commensurate with the cost of repairs.

I remain, &c.,

HERBERT CROSS,

Surveyor.

P.S.—With regard to the cause of the fire I am of opinion that it originated in the galley (situated in after part of deck-house) the fire of which had been carelessly attended to.

R. B. Wallace, Esq., Agent Victorian Insurance Company.

The Newcastle police made the following report on the fire:—

Re Inquiry of Fire on board the Barque "Ellen."

Police Station, Newcastle, 24 January, 1888.

SENIOR Sergeant Dick reports for the information of Mr. Inspector Brennan, that the barque "Ellen" was discovered to be on fire by the crew of the steam dredge "Vulcan," at about 3.15 o'clock, a.m., on the morning of 8th January instant. The crew of the "Vulcan" proceeded on board "Ellen" when they saw the fire, when they got on board they found the galley and deck-house on fire; the fire had the appearance of having broken out in the galley; the galley was under the same roof as the deck-house. When the "Vulcan's" crew went on board they found the ship-keeper, named Thomas Mackenzie, helplessly drunk in the cabin, with the remains of a bottle of brandy alongside of him, they lowered Mackenzie over the ship's side, and took him on board the "Vulcan," and was handed over to the police at 6.30 o'clock, a.m.; he was then drunk. Mackenzie stated at the Watch-house that he was on shore on the night before the fire, and went on board about 10 o'clock p.m.; he also said he was suffering from neuralgia, and that he purchased the brandy to ease the pain; he further stated that he did not light a fire in the galley when he went on board at 10 p.m. The sergeant has been informed that the ship's copper ridding lantern was found burst in the galley after the fire was put out, which would lead one to infer that he was trimming the light in the galley, and either let it fall or left it burning in the galley. Mackenzie was employed as ship-keeper from the time Mr. Henderson purchased the "Ellen," which was about one month previous to the fire, and he was recommended to Mr. Henderson as being a teetotaler.

WILLIAM DICK,

Senior Sergeant.

Martin Brennan, Esq., Inspector.

P.S.—Forwarded for the information of the Secretary of the Victorian Insurance Society. From a knowledge of the circumstances, I am convinced that the ship caught fire through the downright carelessness of the caretaker, Mr. Mackenzie, who was found on board in such a helpless state that he must have been burnt to death had he not been rescued in time. The vessel altogether appeared to be extremely dry owing to the extreme heat of the last two months. An inquest could elicit nothing prejudicing to any one concerned.—MARTIN BRENNAN, Inspector, Newcastle, 24/1/88.

When I got up to Newcastle I found that Mr. Wallace had sold the "Ellen" to Mr. Henderson for £100. I made an examination of the vessel to see what was the cause of the deterioration and ultimately Mr. Henderson admitted that it was an oversight to insure her for the £700 as he had done and we settled by taking over the vessel and paying him £326 6s. We put the vessel up to auction and endeavoured to dispose of her to Captain O'Sullivan, the owner of the ship at Newcastle, Mr. Ellis, and two or three others through Fraser's but without result, and ultimately she was sold back to Mr. Henderson himself for £100. It was on Captain Sustenance reporting that she could only be turned into a hulk that the insurance was reduced to £400.

141.

- Mr. F. J. Jackson. 141. Was she very much injured by the fire? It was considered that it would take £1,000 to make her seaworthy. We never dreamt of anything happening.
- 7 Aug., 1891. 142. Have those repairs been made to her since the fire? I do not know.
143. Has the owner of the "Ellen" ever applied to your office since the fire for a new insurance? No, I do not think so—if he did we would have declined the risk.
144. When you saw the "Ellen" had she a windmill pump on board? No.
145. Were the decks burnt through? All the fore parts of the deck were burnt through, but not the main decks. It struck us as a very suspicious circumstance that they tarred the whole of the decks a day or two before the fire took place. There were a number of vessels laid up at the time for want of work, and I fancy that Captain Anthony being unable to pay his way Mr. Wallace, the mortgagee, would not let her go to sea. They tried to sell her but could not, and you know a vessel does not improve by being laid up for two years or so. When I saw her after the fire she was a terrible wreck, but a little paint does a lot in the appearance of a vessel. She was a fairly good vessel and she had been to sea just before that and her cargo turned out very well, he had no cargo insurance in her since 1874, but in 1880 she was surveyed for us by Captain Cross. She was classed A1 at German Lloyds and was valued at £2,600.
146. *Captain Cargill.*] What is the difference between the German and English Lloyds? The standard of the German Lloyds is not so high. Many vessels get classed in the German Lloyds which would not be classed at all under the English Lloyds standard. They do not come up to the English standard.
147. *Captain Trouton.*] Do you always send a surveyor on board before taking a risk upon a ship? No, not always. If she is on the slip we send a man to survey her, but if she is afloat there is no use, as he could not see what she was like.
148. Would it not be a good thing to have a properly constituted Board of Surveyors to pass all such vessels? Yes; but it would only be removing the risk and responsibility from the shoulders of the owners to somebody else.
149. Would your Company have accepted a risk in this vessel? No; I think not.

Mr. Francis Edward Joseph examined:—

- Mr F. E. Joseph. 150. *President.*] What are you? I am a member of the firm of Montefiore, Joseph, & Co., ship-brokers and insurance agents, as well as general merchants.
- 7 Aug., 1891. 151. Do you know anything about the barque "Ellen," which was recently lost at sea? We acted as agents for the charterers, as well as for the Insurance Company with which we insured the cargo. On the three previous voyages which she made we chartered her—that was on the 4th of June, 1889, the 20th of March, 1891, and the 21st of May, 1891, when she was to run to Noumea with coal as on the previous voyage. The two previous trips were very successful. On each occasion when she was chartered the ship was insured as well as the cargo—on the first occasion in the Globe Marine Insurance Company, and for the two subsequent occasions in the Straits Insurance Company. The terms of the charters were on each occasion that the ship was guaranteed to be "tight, staunch, and strong."
152. How many tons of coal did she carry on those voyages? On the first occasion she carried 710 tons, on the second occasion 720 tons, and on the third occasion 723 tons.
153. Do you know what the condition of the ship was? When we underwrote the cargo on the last voyage, the policy was dated 3rd of July, and it was not till two or three days after the policy was issued that we received from the Sydney Underwriters' Association their monthly report of hulls from Captain Brooks, of Newcastle, and in that report we then noticed the following:—"Ellen," barque, 499 tons, surveyed on slip, she requires stripping and caulking to make her a fair risk." This report did not reach us until after we had effected the insurance, and had received our second policy on the 6th of July. We acted in the interest of both parties, and would not have effected the insurance if the report had reached us in time.
154. *Captain Trouton.*] Was she going to sea then? I cannot say that. We did not receive Captain Brooks' report, which was dated the 2nd July, until the 6th of that month. It did not come into our hands until then. I mention that because we were acting in the dual capacity for the charterer, Mr. Pelletier, and on behalf of the Société des Transports Maritimes Company, Noumea.
155. *Captain Cargill.*] Were the previous cargoes delivered in a satisfactory condition? Yes; but it must be remembered that nearly all the vessels trading as colliers have ceased to be passed by the underwriters as fit to carry perishable produce in the terms of the charter, which sets out that they must be "tight, staunch, and strong."
156. They should be well manned? Yes—they have to be well manned as a matter of course. I notice in the newspapers some severe comments on this class of vessels. There are only three classes of vessels in the collier trade. As "class" is understood generally there is no class, but as "class" is understood by the insurance offices the "Ellen" was third-class, which is the lowest risk that there is. The men going to sea in such vessels know very well what class she is.
157. They ought to be third-class men too? Yes, they ought. If Mr. Montefiore had not bought the "Ellen" as a hulk, to be delivered in Noumea this voyage, there were others in the coal trade in New Caledonia who were likely to buy her.
158. *Captain Trouton.*] Do the underwriters usually rely upon the reports of their surveyors? Yes—invariably, but this report did not reach Sydney in time to be of any service.

[The Board then adjourned.]

MONDAY, 10 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON.

CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Captain O'Sullivan recalled:—

- Captain O'Sullivan. 159. *President.*] I understand you wish to add something to the evidence which you have already given with respect to the barque "Ellen?" I only wished to state that I sold the barque in March, 1880, to 10 Aug., 1891. Captain Hodge. She was not solely mine at the time. 160.

160. How much did you give for the "Ellen" originally? £2,950. I bought her in 1874.
 161. *Captain Trouton.*] Was Captain Punch part owner with you from the first? Yes—we bought several vessels together.
 162. Was she a good ship? Yes; she was not a clipper nor a very fast sailer, but she was a good trader. Captain Hodge sold her to Captain Anthony, who took her to China in 1885, and he afterwards got into financial difficulties and she was sold to Mr. Henderson.
 163. She must have had extraordinary well fitted decks to last sixteen or seventeen years without showing a sign of wear? Yes, Captain Hodge carried a cargo of sugar to Queensland and it turned out all right.
 164. *Captain Cargill.*] Was she classed at German Lloyd's? Yes; I overhauled her on the slip and sold her. She was on the slip in Newcastle before going to sea this time, but I did not see her. She must then have been in a very leaky condition.

Captain
O'Sullivan.
10 Aug., 1891.

[Other witnesses having failed to attend, the Board adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 11 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Court-house, Newcastle, and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON,

CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Mr. John Henderson examined:—

165. *President.*] What is your occupation? I am a ship-owner, carrying on business in Newcastle.
 166. Were you the owner of the barque "Ellen" which was recently lost at sea? Yes.
 167. When did you purchase her? On the 13th of December, 1887.
 168. Where? At Newcastle, from Mr. R. B. Wallace.
 169. What did you pay for her? I paid £400 for her altogether.
 170. Have you owned the vessel ever since? Yes.
 171. Has she made many trips since you purchased her? Yes, a good many.
 172. Where has she been trading? At first she traded between San Francisco and Newcastle.
 173. Did you expend anything on her in the way of repairs? Yes; I spent upwards of £1,000 upon her.
 174. Where? Here, in Newcastle.
 175. Who did the work? A carpenter named Rapson.
 176. Was it a contract job? No; I did the work myself—Rapson carried it out.
 177. What was done to the vessel? My carpenter will be best able to tell you.
 178. When did she make her first trip under your ownership? She sailed for San Francisco in May, with a cargo of 755 tons of coal.
 179. Was she insured on that trip? No; I do not think she was.
 180. Was the cargo insured? Yes, but the freight was not. I have got five ships not insured.
 181. How many trips did you make with her? She sailed for San Francisco and loaded at Puget Sound for Melbourne, and after delivering her cargo she went to Bluff Harbour, New Zealand, and loaded timber for Port Pirie, and then returned to Newcastle with produce. On June 26, 1889, she sailed for New Caledonia.
 182. What was her cargo? It consisted of 710 tons of coal, 35 tons of coal and one ton of nickel bags.
 183. Was the cargo insured? Yes; but not the ship. She next went to Townsville with 747 tons of coal.
 184. Was the cargo insured? Yes.
 185. What did she do next? The next voyage commenced on the 20th April, 1891, when she went to New Caledonia with 725 tons of coal.
 186. Was the cargo insured then? Yes. She left on her last trip on the 6th of July, 1891, for New Caledonia with 720 tons of coal.
 187. Was the ship insured on this occasion? Yes. She was insured for £400. Prior to May 13, she was insured for twelve months.
 188. What office was she insured in? In the office of the British and Australian Insurance Company.
 189. What was the cargo insured for? It did not belong to me.
 190. *Captain Trouton.*] Were you ever insured—or rather did you ever have the "Ellen" insured in the Victoria Insurance Company? No; I never had.
 191. Do you know whether previous to your ownership she was insured in that company? Yes; when she belonged to Mr. Wallace, she was insured in the Victoria Company.
 192. Did she belong to you at the time that she was burnt? Yes; the fire broke out in the galley-house on deck, and as the wind was blowing aft it burnt right down. All the fire went forward.
 193. Were the decks burnt? No; but they were pretty well singed.
 194. Did the fire get into the hold? No; it did not get down below at all; there was no damage below.
 195. How long was this before she went to sea? That was when I spent the £1,000 in repairing her. I was putting a main mast in and had the yards all down to take the old main mast out when she went on fire.
 196. How long was this before the last voyage? The fire occurred in January, 1888.
 197. Did you put her in the slip prior to the last voyage? Yes.
 198. What to do? To see that she was all right underneath. Some of the copper was off and it was replaced.
 199. Did you have her caulked? No.
 200. You knew her to be a leaky ship? Oh, no, I did not know that.
 201. Is it a fact that she had the windmill going in the harbour prior to going to sea? No—she had a windmill put in to work the pumps, but it was not at work.
 202. How? Was it working at any time while she was lying in the harbour? No.

Mr. J.
Henderson.
1 Aug., 1891.

- Mr. J. Henderson.
11 Aug., 1891.
203. Did you know any weak point of her? No—I thought her a strong ship, but put a windmill upon her. It had one arm broken and the carpenter was sent aboard to repair it and when he completed the work he set the windmill going to see if it would work all right. That was the day before she went to sea.
204. Did you have her surveyed before she went to sea? Not this time.
205. When did you have her surveyed last? I think it was in May of the present year.
206. Did Captain Sustenance survey her? Yes—I was ordered to have her placed on the slip by Mr. Montefiore so that Captain Sustenance could see her. I put her on the slip and he came down to Newcastle and saw her.
207. Did he say anything about her? He never spoke a word to me.
208. Did he not purchase her from you? No, she was purchased in Sydney upon Captain Sustenance's report.
209. You did not write to him to look at her? No.
210. Were her boats in good order? Yes.
211. How many of a crew had she on board for the last voyage? Ten men shipped at the shipping office in Newcastle.
212. *President.*] Had you to deliver her at New Caledonia? Yes.
213. *Captain Trouton.*] Were you to receive the freight? Yes—I was under a contract to deliver the vessel at New Caledonia for a certain price. I took the freight and I had to pay all hands and return the crew to Newcastle.
214. *Captain Cargill.*] When you purchased the vessel originally was she insured? Yes.
215. When she caught fire was she still covered by insurance? Yes, in the Victoria Insurance Company.
216. Who insured her? I do not know, but she was insured. When I purchased her I paid £200 down as part of the purchase money.
217. Who got the hull after the fire? I gave her up to the insurance company.
218. Was she purchased by the insurance company? No, I simply gave her up and afterwards when she was offered for sale I repurchased her.
219. It has been stated that you expended £1,000 in repairing the vessel? Yes, that is true.
220. That would make her cost to you £1,400—including the purchase money? Yes.
221. Did you try to get her insured? No, but before she was burnt she was insured for £1,100.
222. When you insured her at last, who arranged it for you? Captain Finlayson.
223. Did he make any inspection of the vessel? No.
224. Did you ever have any directions from him or the company to do certain repairs in the ship? No.
225. When Captain Sustenance saw the ship were there any listings cut out? No.
226. Nor any of the fastenings driven out? No, when she was inspected she appeared to be in nice order from the condition of the little bits that were chipped off.
227. You say the crew consisted of ten all told? Yes, but I heard afterwards that only nine shipped.
228. Do you know why the one man left the ship? I think he got on the spree and missed his berth.
229. *President.*] What were you to get for the vessel upon delivering her at New Caledonia? £800.
230. You only had her insured for £400? That was all.
231. Then you ran the risk of losing £400? Yes, and the freight.
232. *Captain Cargill.*] Did you hear any complaints about her having been undermanned? No. I saw the Captain the night before he sailed and he said nothing about it.
233. How long had the captain been in your service? For nearly twenty-five years.
234. In what capacity? He occupied the position of captain all that time.
235. How long was he in command of this ship? Ever since I bought her. One of the men who was drowned was in her when she traded with San Francisco, and the second mate, who lost his passage, gave two watermen either £1 or £2 to try and catch her, and they followed her for 5 miles outside, but could not come up with her, and they had to return to Newcastle with him.
236. Had you a second mate on board? It was the second mate who lost his passage.
237. Was he a certificated second mate? No—he was the boatswain. I would like to say that before she went to New Caledonia I expended £300 on her in repairs. She had been making a little water on the top course, and I told the carpenter to do what was necessary. He strapped four courses of metal, and drove three or four bolts. The knees were all renewed, and refastened.
238. *Captain Trouton.*] Were those bolts eaten away at all? No; but a good many of them were out. I told them that whatever was wanting in the ship, they were to do it under the captain's orders. Mr. Rapson, of Rapson Bros., Newcastle, refastened and caulked her, or rather dubbed her down and re-coppered her.
239. Did you put her on the slip to have all that done? No; the work was above the water-mark, and it was not necessary to slip her.
240. That was in April of the present year? Yes; she has only made one voyage since.
241. Have you ever carried anything but coal and timber? No, nothing with the exception of a cargo of produce once from Port Pirie.
242. When was that? Two years ago.
243. Who placed the Plimsoll mark upon her? I do not know; it was on the vessel when I bought her. I saw the Plimsoll mark on her just before she sailed, and it was 2 inches above the water on one side.
244. Then she must have had a list? No, I do not think so; the water was very fresh.
245. Would she rise another inch in the saltwater? I have known her to rise 4 inches. I was in Sydney when the ship was loading for this voyage. I went up to see Mr. Montefiore, and when I returned she was loaded.

Mr. James Stewart examined:—

- Mr. J. Stewart.
11 Aug., 1891.
246. *President.*] What is your occupation? Well, I both go to sea and work ashore. When I cannot get a ship I work as a riveter ashore.
247. How long have you been going to sea? About twelve years constantly.
248. Have you ever "ed in the barque "Ellen"? Yes.
249. When? I did my first voyage in her on the 23rd of March this year.

250.

250. Where to? To Noumea, with coal.
251. What kind of weather did you experience on that voyage? Oh, it was pretty bad weather all through.
252. How did the ship behave? She laboured pretty badly sometimes. She never shipped any very heavy seas.
253. Having got back safely you reshipped? Yes; I was going back to Neumea with her.
254. How was it that you did not go? I came ashore for a pair of blankets which I had left behind me, and meeting one and another, I got a "drop" too much, and missed my passage.
255. Were you afraid to go in her this time? No; if I had been sober I would have gone, and no doubt I would have been pretty sorry for it by this time.
256. Did you try to catch the ship? Yes. I got a man to go guarantee to pay two watermen £1 if they put me on board, but when outside the Nobbies, and they saw her setting the topgallant sail, they said it was no good going any further, and turned back.
257. *Captain Cargill.*] Did you give them anything for what they did? No; they failed to put me on board.
258. Was there anything wrong on board the vessel? No; nothing extra, she made a little water, that was all.
259. What do you mean by saying she made "a little water"? About an inch an hour. Sometimes we would pump her out at 4 in the afternoon, and again in the morning.
260. Did you always use both pumps in the harbour? Yes.
261. Was that when she was empty? No; when she was loaded down.
262. Did she make more water at sea than she did when in harbour? Yes.
263. You are sure that you were not afraid to go to sea in her? Oh, no; not in the least.
264. Did you ever hear any of the other hands on board complain of the condition? No.
265. Had the chief mate been in her before? No; only on the previous voyage.
266. How many hands were there on board on the previous voyage? Ten, all told—including the captain.
267. Was that number of hands sufficient to work the ship? Yes; and it was light enough work at sea.
268. *Captain Trouton.*] Did you sign the ship's articles? Yes.
269. What were you rated in them? Boatswain.
270. Did you see the windmill pump at work at all? Yes; on the previous voyage, but it did not work very well then. They cut six or seven inches off it, and made a new fan the day before she left this time.
271. Was that always going? Not always—in fine weather we would usually pump her every two hours.
272. How long would the crew pump her each time? From a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes.
273. Did the crew live in a house on deck or down in the forecabin? The forward hands lived in a house on deck—I lived aft.
274. Were you ever down in the fore peak? No; there was nothing there but water-tanks and dunnage wood.
275. Did you not keep any ropes down there? No, all the gear was kept aft.
276. Did she shake her rudder? No; she went very easily.
277. Had you no idea where this leakage came from? No; unless it came from amidships.
278. *Captain Cargill.*] Were you on board when she came off the slip? Yes; she came off all right, but I did not think it did her any good, as it gave her a bit of a shaking.
279. *Captain Trouton.*] What were the boats like? There were two very good boats on the ship, one of which, the whale boat, was repaired in Noumea. This boat was on the forward house, and the other was lashed on the main hatch.
280. The crew got away in the whale boat? Yes; it appears that the boat on the main hatch got smashed up.
281. Were your sails and gear good? Yes; pretty fair.
282. You were on board after she was launched and formed the opinion that it did her no good? Yes. I thought she should not make so much water.
283. How often were you pumping? Night and morning.
284. And did you have a good spell at the pumps each time? Yes.
285. Was the windmill going? Yes, but it did not work very well. It was working the day before she went to sea, and they had to keep a man to help her.
286. *Captain Cargill.*] Did you see the Plimsoll mark? Yes—the sounder of the disc was two inches above water. I saw nothing wrong in that respect.
287. Were there any sails for the boats? Only the one set—mainsail and jib.
288. What boat were they for? They were square cut and would suit either boat. Both boats were about the same length.

Mr. Augustus Bertram examined:—

289. *President.*] What is your occupation? I am an Inspector for the local Marine Board at Newcastle.
290. Did you make an inspection of the barque "Ellen" prior to her leaving Newcastle on her last voyage? Yes, I saw her when she was loading and subsequently inspected her before she went to sea.
291. Did you make any official report of her condition as the result of that inspection? I entered the matter in my official book from which I see that I was on board the "Ellen" on the 3rd of July last when she was ready for sea. She had a free board of 4 feet 1 or 2 inches below her mark—the free board was 4 feet 3 inches.
292. The mark was two inches submerged? Yes—less rather than more, but when she got in the salt water she would rise again.
293. Did you see both the Plimsoll marks? Yes.
294. And on both sides she was two inches below the water mark? Yes, but the Harbour Master told me that when she went to sea both marks were clear. I saw her when the flood was just making.
295. *Captain Trouton.*] Under what instructions do you inspect vessels? I am supposed to take cognisance of the equipment of vessels, to see how they load, and if there are any complaints to report them to the local Marine Board.
296. *President.*] Were any complaints made in the case of the barque "Ellen"? No—none at all. I have kept a good look out after the "Ellen."

Mr.
J. Stewart.
11 Aug., 1891

Mr. A.
Bertram.
11 Aug., 1891.

Mr. A.
Bertram.
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297. Why? Oh, because we know these old vessels and look more carefully after them.
298. *Captain Trouton.*] Were you on board the "Ellen"? Yes; I went on board when she was loading and noticed that the Plimsoll mark was not painted on. The line was there but no mark, and I told the Captain to have it painted on and he did so.
299. *Captain Cargill.*] Was that just prior to the present voyage? Yes.
300. *Captain Trouton.* How do you know that the mark was put on in the proper place? They have to indicate when it is put on and to show the free board and we cannot alter it.
301. Do I understand that the Plimsoll mark may be put on by the owner and where he likes so long as he gives notice to the Customs of the free board? I think so. There was a case in this harbour recently of a barque from Adelaide where the mark being below water mark, the captain painted the mark out and placed it higher up, and having given notice to the Customs of the free board, went to sea without taking out an ounce of coal.
302. What was the name of the barque? The barque "Athena." The Plimsoll mark was submerged 3 inches, and I called the captain's attention to the fact. The crew refused to go to sea, but after the mark was altered a new crew was shipped and she went to sea. These are the official entries in my book on the subject:—
- January 21st, 1891, barque "Athena"—port of registry Adelaide, 412 tons, draught 15·8 forward, 16·3 aft. This vessel's marks submerged a mean of 3 inches. Called the captain's attention to state of vessel. The crew also refusing to go to sea on account of the mark being submerged.
- January 22nd—New crew have been shipped under fresh articles, and the free board has been reduced from 3 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 6 inches, and sailed for her destination this day.
303. Was nothing done to prevent her going to sea? No, nothing that I know. She could not be stopped it appears. The free board in articles was 3 feet 4 inches.
304. Did you know of anything being wrong with the "Ellen"? No.
305. If there had been could you have acted? No. Unless complaints are made to the Marine Board nothing can be done. The Marine Board then directs me to go on board. When the "Ellen" was caulked after she was run down by the "Conference" she seemed very sound.
306. *President.*] Was her gear all right? Yes, I saw her boats and they were in very good order.
307. *Captain Cargill.*] Were there sails for both boats? No, only for one of the boats. The other boat was a very fair harbour boat, but it had no sails.
308. Have you seen the boat that was patched with canvas? I have not seen her bottom, but she looked a very fair boat.
309. *Captain Trouton.*] The barque "Ellen" was run into by another ship while at her moorings? Yes, she was run into by the barque "Conference" and after Lloyds Surveyor saw her she had some planks put in amidships.
310. Had she any new timbers put in? No, only some planking. I think there was only one timber put in—the barque did not strike her very heavily. Some of the planking was cut and it had to come out.
311. How many planks were cut? Six or seven—from the waterway down—about 30 feet.
312. Was all the damage in the "Ellen" above water? Yes; there was no damage below.
313. How do you know? They did not go below.
314. Was it not necessary to go below to take these six or seven planks out? They did not go below the water line. The planks were not cut below. Captain Brooks inspected her at the time. My impression was that she was better than ever after the collision—the planks all looked so sound. There was no excessive pumping. I must have been on board not once but a dozen times.
315. Do you go on board ships occasionally to see the crew and ascertain the ship's fitness to go to sea? Yes; when a ship comes into port I go and see that everything is right. I have no power to order anything that may be complained about, but if I see anything glaringly wrong, I report it to the local Marine Board.
316. Were the sails all right? I did not see the sails.
317. It has been stated that there were no spare sails on board? I do not know. I believe they had some spare sails.
318. Was it not your duty to see that she had spare sails on board? No; not as regards sailing ships.
319. *Captain Cargill.*] Do I understand that your powers extend to passenger steamers rather than to cargo sailing vessels? Yes; we have no power to do much with sailing vessels. You remember the legal proceedings in connection with the schooner "Lark," which was stopped for having a rotten mast.
320. What was the result? The result was that the Board was beaten and had to pay. I have done a good deal by moral suasion, but I have had no power to enforce my views.
321. Have you specific instructions how to act in all cases? Yes; our powers are specified in the Act from which we take our instructions.
322. In the case of a steamer, when you recommend something to be done, and it is not done, what course do you pursue? I report the matter to the local Marine Board, and a letter is written to the agents or the captain.
323. Are steamers ever detained under such circumstances? No; they would not be detained, but notice would be taken of the matter.
324. Are they ever fined? No.
325. Where is the penalty, then? That is because the Act does not go far enough. Now, in the case of the steamer "Wastwater," her Plimsoll mark was submerged on one occasion as much as 9 inches, but when she got away she rose 5 inches. We allowed 4 inches for the fresh water, but when she got into the ocean the mark was still 2 inches under water. The "Gannymede" barque was submerged 4 inches, and she was lightened 3 inches by the removal of the cargo. I always notice in the book whether the water is fresh or half fresh, and make the allowances accordingly.
326. You say you have observed a difference of 7 inches? Yes.
327. Is there not a great difference made by the difference in the build of vessels? Yes.

Mr. Richard Lynn examined :—

328. *President.*] What is your occupation? I am a shipwright by trade, and am now foreman carpenter Mr. R. Lynn, at O'Sullivan's patent slip in Newcastle.
329. Did you know the barque "Ellen"? Yes. We took her on to the slip on the 30th of June this ^{11 Aug., 1891.} year, and launched her again on the following day.
330. What was done to her? They simply patched her copper.
331. What state did you find her in? The copper did not look bad at all.
332. How much had you to take off? Principally on the bottom of the keel and a few of the butts had to be taken off.
333. Was that the only time you had her on the slip? Yes, that was the only time I saw her.
334. What did that overhaul cost? There were eight shipwrights at work on her for half a day.
335. *Captain Trouton.*] Did you strip the butts to caulk her? Yes, they stripped a few of them and caulked them.
336. Were you ever down below—in the peak, for instance? No, I was not below at all.
337. Did they touch her stem and stern? No.
338. Only just where she showed the leak? Yes, that was all. Just where the leak showed on the copper.
339. Did the "Conference" run into her before or after she was launched? After.
340. In the case of a wooden ship being run into, is it not necessary to look at her below the water-mark? I did not see her; it occurred after she was launched.
341. Do you think they ought to have put her in the slip again? I certainly do.
342. More especially a ship of her age? Yes.
343. Was she a North American ship? Yes.
344. Was she "salted"? Yes.
345. Have you seen a great many ships like that? Yes.
346. Has the "salting proved detrimental to the iron bolts? Well, there is a rumour that it eats away the bolts. In a similar barque I had to take out the bolts, but I could not see anything wrong as regards the salt.

Mr. John Henderson further examined :—

347. *President.*] We understand you wish to add something further to the evidence which you have already given? Yes; I want to say that when the "Ellen" was run into by the "Conference," she was cut down to the water's edge, and eight rows or heights of planking had to be taken out. Captain Brooks was appointed by both sides to say what repairs should be made. He had the ship opened up 50 feet ^{Mr. J. Henderson.} lengthwise, and 8 feet from the covering board down. When he examined the timber he found it as fresh ^{11 Aug., 1891.} as when the ship was first built.
348. Did you drift the bolts? No; cut them off. The iron bolts were beautiful.
349. *Captain Cargill.*] You bought the vessel from Mr. Wallace for £400? Yes.
350. Did she subsequently catch fire? Yes.
351. Was she yours when she caught fire? Yes.
352. Who held the insurance policy then? Mr. Wallace.
353. With whom did the insurance company settle? It settled with Mr. Wallace.
354. How much did the company pay? I do not know. They settled on the basis of £400.
355. You got £300 less the price you paid for her when you bought her back? Yes.
356. Did you ascertain what the cost of the repairs were consequent upon the collision? No; I had not to pay the damage. The "Conference" paid the damage. I left the matter to Captain Brooks entirely, as I did not want to increase the cost to Captain Lusher of the "Conference," who was a personal friend of mine.

[The Board then adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Court-house, Newcastle, and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN CARGILL,

CAPTAIN TROUTON.

Mr. Thomas Brooks examined :—

357. *President.*] What are you? I am a marine surveyor representing Lloyd's Registry in the port of Newcastle.
358. Have you ever surveyed the barque "Ellen," which was recently lost at sea? Yes, several times. On the first occasion about ten years ago, and on the last occasion on the 9th of January, 1890. I also surveyed her just after the fire, which took place on board of her in January, 1889. ^{Mr. T. Brooks.}
359. What survey did you make of her on the 9th of January, 1890? I saw her on the slip at Newcastle. Mr. Henderson, the owner, required to effect an insurance upon her, and as I represented the underwriters, I surveyed her and reported to the Association. I made a minute examination of the whole ship, and, to wind the thing up in a few words, there were several bad bolts, and she wanted stripping and caulking. Her decks were more or less injured at the time of the fire. They were dubbed down and sheathed, and she was to receive new scuppers. The rudder was unshipped and the braces were refastened. Some of her beams in the way of the mainmast were defective, and in my report, I stated that if the owner renewed these beams, I considered her a fair risk for insurance. The next survey I made upon her was on the 3rd of April. That was made necessary by the "Conference" running into her. ^{12 Aug., 1891.}
360. *Captain Cargill.*] She was run down amidships and was cut down eight beams to the water's edge? Yes; she was down at the buoy, loaded up ready for sea when the collision took place, and they came to me

- Mr. T. Brooks.
12 Aug., 1891.
- me to estimate the damage, and agreed to abide by my decision. I am a practical shipwright as well as a surveyor. I made a specification for the repairs and estimated the cost, and advised the master of the "Conference" to compromise the matter with the owner of the "Ellen," which he did. The owner of the "Ellen" having been satisfied by the master of the "Conference" in the matter, and the master shipwright having executed the repairs, the matter was ended; but although my duties were long since done, I still kept the vessel in view.
361. *Captain Trouton.*] Did you direct the repairs for the owner? Yes; for the owner as well as on behalf of the master of the "Conference."
362. Were you satisfied? I knowing that the owner had received a sufficient sum to make the repairs, I went on board to see if they were all done.
363. Finally were the repairs done to your satisfaction? Yes; as well as a ship of her class could be repaired. I marked the shifts of plank and made them longer and stronger.
364. You were satisfied as Lloyd's surveyor that the repairs were properly done? Yes; I also represented the Sydney underwriters, which is more important.
365. *Captain Cargill.*] Before and after this collision was she insured in the Sydney office? No; I do not think so.
366. You stated that the owners wished to insure her? Yes, but the office would not insure her. I reported just as I found her, and let them do as they liked afterwards.
367. You stated that if new timbers were put in she would be a fair risk? Yes; but they would not take her.
368. Has she not been insured by them since then? I do not know.
369. *Captain Trouton.*] Did she go to sea after this collision? Yes, she made a voyage to Noumea. When I saw her she was down to her copper and they had to list her to allow the repairs to be done.
370. *Captain Cargill.*] How many streaks of planks were there cut down? Eight streaks altogether.
371. Do you know whether she made more water than usual after the collision? No; she made 3 or 4 inches, but not more than usual. Previous to the collision the ship was lying in the harbour, and she was very well repaired. They stripped four courses of copper all round and re-coppered her all round.
372. Do you happen to know how long the copper had been on? Yes—my report states that she was re-metalled in November, 1885. I think I got these particulars from Mr. Wallace. He had a lien on the ship when she belonged to Captain Anthony.
373. Was your last survey made on the 9th of April? No; I surveyed her on the 1st of July, 1891, when she was on the slip. I do not know that you can call it a survey, but I went to see her in the slip.
374. What was she like then? She was placed on the slip on the 30th June, and I went to see her on the 1st July, and had a look at her. I met the owner and asked him what he was going to do with her, and he said, "Nothing; I have only put her in to let Captain Sustenance have a look at her. I think I have sold her to go to New Caledonia as a hulk." I said, "It is a very risky thing to send her to New Caledonia without looking at her bottom. The water is running out of her butts, and she should be stripped and caulked before going to sea." He replied that he was not going to do it, and I said, "Well, I cannot compel you." I reported the matter to the Underwriters Association. She required to be stripped and caulked before she could be considered a fair risk. I thought it a ridiculous thing to send any ship even as a hulk down to Noumea in that condition, particularly as there is no means of overhaul and repair down there. The water ran out of the butts of garboard and at the keel.
375. Do you know anything about her insurance? No.
376. The cargo was insured with your association? Well, all I can say is that I reported as early as possible, and if they insured after that is their look out, not mine. The metal on the ship is six years old—it should not be on a ship's bottom more than four years.
377. She was originally a good ship? She was a good ship of her class. She was water-worn and discoloured, and as regards her age she was well preserved.
378. What length of planks was taken out of her? About eight planks, some 30 feet long. The wood seemed sound, and the fastenings good.
379. *Captain Trouton.*] Does salting eat or preserve the bolts? It eats the bolts away a little, but preserves the timber. Without it the timber would go into snuff. It undoubtedly preserves the timber.

Mr. Robert Barclay Wallace examined:—

- Mr. R. B. Wallace.
12 Aug., 1891.
380. *President.*] What is your occupation? I am a ship agent and general merchant, carrying on business in Newcastle.
381. Do you know anything about the barque "Ellen," which recently foundered at sea? The "Ellen" was mortgaged to me some four years ago, and Mr. Henderson, the present owner, bought her from me. She was then insured in the Victoria Insurance Company for £1,500, but in December, 1887, it was reduced to £700 on his account on a harbour risk, as the vessel was laid up. She was insured for one month at 5s. per cent. in the Victoria Company. That was the last insurance effected. She was sold to Mr. Henderson on the 13th of December, 1887, for the sum of £400 cash. He paid £100 down on account of the purchase, and the balance was to be paid within ten days. She was laid up in the harbour for a long time. She belonged to an old friend of mine, Charles Hodge, and I helped Captain Anthony to buy the "Ellen." I lent him £800 or £900, and he put all he had into her. Indeed, he sold his house to purchase her from Captain Hodge. When he came back with her he had to spend money on her. I extended the time, but I could not lend any more money on the ship, and she was laid up for two years. I put a man on board of the ship as a caretaker, but my honest conviction was that almost everything was taken off of her while she was lying up.
382. *Captain Trouton.*] When was she laid up? In the year 1886. She was insured for £1,500, but in February it was reduced to £700.
383. Did you ever try to sell her in Sydney? Yes; I tried to sell her in Newcastle and Sydney, and I was at one time offered £1,400 for her through Fraser & Co., but Captain Anthony's friends came to me and asked me not to sacrifice her, and I foolishly listened to them. Mr. Henderson paid £100 on the 13th and £160 on the 26th December, as part of the purchase money, and I allowed the balance to stand over for some time. When the fire occurred I forwarded the full particulars of the sale to the Victoria Insurance

Insurance Company, and I told them that I was satisfied that Mr. Henderson had nothing to do with it. She was insured for £700. He bought her from me for £400, and would have had to spend £300 on her the first month, and he insured her for £700 for one month only.

384. When did the fire take place? On 8th January, 1888.

385. And you sold her to Mr. Henderson in December, 1887? Yes; but I am sure that there was nothing wrong about the fire.

386. *Captain Cargill.*] There must be some mistake, or Mr. Henderson must have forgotten—he told us yesterday that he did not hold that policy of insurance? He held the cover note.

387. *Captain Trouton.*] When the ship was yours and she was laid up for two years, had you to keep her pumped out? I do not think I had; I have no recollection of it.

388. Had you a windmill pump on board then? No; I do not think so.

Mr.
R. B. Wallace.
2 Aug., 1891.

Mr. Robert Herbert Cross examined:—

389. *President.*] What are you by occupation? I am at present the legal manager of the Wallsend Coal-mining Company and Chairman of the local Marine Board; I was formerly a master mariner.

390. *Captain Trouton.*] Are you a sailor? Yes; I am a sailor by education and experience.

391. What steps are taken by the local Marine Board to see that vessels going to sea, not only with passengers, but with crews, are sound and seaworthy? Do you take notice of ships which do not sail under the Passengers Act? Only so far as the Act provides.

392. Does the local Marine Board look to sailing vessels which do not carry passengers? No; not unless it is required to do so by receiving complaints from the crew of defects in the vessel—not unless defects are brought under the notice of the Board.

393. *President.*] In the event of complaints being made, would you have power to stop a vessel from going to sea? The Act does not give special powers to stop vessels, but we would have power to hold an inquiry.

394. *Captain Cargill.*] You can give vessels notice not to go to sea, but cannot stop them? Were we to give notice that a ship was unseaworthy, we could only caution the owners and captain, but could not stop her. The Act gives the Board power to send officers on board, but the captain can defy the powers and go to sea.

395. *Captain Trouton.*] The Act says that you may go on board any ship or vessel whatsoever for the purpose of examining the ship or machinery, and reporting on them? As a matter of fact, our inspector's powers are limited to his approval of the loading of the ship—that is to say, he has to see that she is not loaded beyond her Plimsoll mark, the quantity and quality of the life-saving apparatus, and the condition of the boats, but unless his attention is called by the crew to something that is wrong, we have no power to stop the ship.

396. You did stop a ship once in the harbour? Yes.

397. What was the result? Well, the result was that the Government had to pay damages, and the local Marine Board was pretty well sat on by the Chief Justice.

398. *President.*] What was the name of the ship? The "Lark." We may have omitted something in the legal forms in going about our work, but we were acting in the interest of the public. It was on Sunday, and we tried to stop the ship, but in consequence of us not having gone through a legal technical course we were out of court and the ship got damages.

399. *Captain Trouton.*] Do your officers lay before your Board the names of all ships, showing whether the Plimsoll mark is on them or not? Yes.

Mr.
R. H. Cross
12 Aug., 1891

Mr. John Bain examined:—

400. *President.*] What are you? Assistant Harbour-master at the port of Newcastle.

401. What are your duties in connection with the ships visiting and leaving the port; such, for instance, as in the case of the barque "Ellen"? I take notice of the Plimsoll mark, the draft of water, and so on.

402. Did you note them in the case of the "Ellen"? Yes.

403. On what date? On the 4th of July.

404. Did you make any report on the subject? No; I merely entered it in my official book, "Centre line of disc level with water."

405. Was that the last time you saw her? I saw her on two other occasions when she came down on the 3rd of July.

406. Is that all you know about her? I saw her on the morning before she sailed, and noticed the marks level with the water.

407. *Captain Cargill.*] Was she upright;—did you see the marks on both sides? Yes.

408. *President.*] What is the floating difference between salt and fresh water? It depends to a very large extent upon the size of the ship, but it can be marked out. I have known vessels to rise from 2 to 3 inches on going outside.

409. *Captain Trouton.*] Have you ascertained the reason for the particular power of this one part of the harbour? It is on account of the large quantity of fresh water coming down.

Mr. J. Bain.
12 Aug., 1891.

Mr. Henry Newton examined:—

410. *President.*] What are you? Harbour-master at the port of Newcastle.

411. Did you know the barque "Ellen"? Yes; I passed her an hour before she went to sea—about 8 o'clock in the morning.

412. How was she? The lower edge of the bar of the Plimsoll mark was just clear of the water.

413. Would she rise on getting into the salt water? Yes; she would rise fully an inch in deeper water.

414. *Captain Trouton.*] Can you tell us why vessels in shallow water are submerged and afterwards rise? It is owing to the fresh water coming down the river.

415. When there is lots of fresh water then the vessels lie low? According to size and build of the ships. Vessels like the "Ellen," with 4 or 5 feet under their bottom during half fresh would very likely rise 3 or 4 inches on getting into salt water. I can quote the instance of the "Beeswing." The Plimsoll mark was submerged 2 inches, and the crew knocked off and refused to turn to again; but when she was taken off to the buoy, she lifted 2 inches, and went to sea the same day.

Mr.
H. Newton.
12 Aug., 1891.

416. Does the Assistant Harbour-master report all such cases to you? Yes; as inspector to the Local Marine Board.

Mr. William Robert Logan examined:—

Mr. W. R. Logan. 417. *President.*] What is your position in the public service? I am Collector of Customs for the port of Newcastle.

12 Aug., 1891. 418. Do you know anything in connection with the loss of the barque, "Ellen"? No; all such matters are dealt with by the Local Marine Board. I know nothing about her.

419. Do you mean to say that you had nothing to do with the departure of the "Ellen" from the port? Except occasionally in filing certain documents provided for by the Navigation Act. We clear the vessels and have power to stop the clearance at the instance of the local Marine Board.

420. Does the Marine Board give any reasons? Yes; they give us notice that such a vessel has been stopped for certain reasons, and if they apply to us, we refuse to issue the clearance.

421. *Captain Trouton.*] When a captain is clearing his ship, has he to produce any documents from the local Marine Board? No. He gives us documents from the Harbour Department, which are understood to have been given by the Marine Board, as to his having paid certain pilotages, but it is not directly from the Marine Board. If they wanted to stop a vessel they would write to me, and it would then be a question for consideration as to whether I possessed the power to comply. If I am at all uncertain I do not do so, because I may be made liable.

422. *Captain Cargill.*] Have you no rule as to the position of the Plimsoll mark? Simply what the Navigation Act provides. The captain must lodge a document with me, fixing the Plimsoll mark, in certain cases, and it is also set out in the ship's articles.

423. Is that always done? Foreign-going vessels and coast-trade ships do trade differently. The coast-trade ships have not to lodge the Plimsoll mark except at the port of entry once a year, while foreign vessels have to lodge it each time the vessel goes to sea. There was no such document lodged in the case of the "Ellen." The clerk has accidentally treated her as an intercolonial or coastal vessel, which means that it has been lodged for the last twelve months. There should have been such papers lodged in the case of the "Ellen," but in their absence the information could be obtained from the ship's articles at the shipping office. She was treated as a coast-trade ship, and should have been considered a foreign vessel.

424. *Captain Trouton.*] The officers of the port say that the mark was not submerged? It is the duty of the Local Marine Board Inspector to see that the mark is not submerged.

425. You are the responsible officer under the Government for stopping vessels, and nobody else? Oh, yes—the Marine Board. It was decided sometime ago. If the Marine Board wrote to me and asked that I should stop a vessel, it would be very difficult for me to say whether I could stop her or not. In the case of the "Lark" they wrote to me, and asked me to stop her, and before replying I wrote to the Collector of Customs in Sydney, and he said that I was not justified, and that I did right in not interfering. In the case where documents are to be produced, and they are not, I can stop a vessel, but in no other case.

426. When does the captain get the document? He fills up the Plimsoll mark, and hands it in himself. The onus of handing that document in to me is upon the captain.

427. If the captain and the Marine Board send in different reports, what do you do? If the Marine Board appealed to me on the ground that the information supplied by the captain was wrong, I should stop the ship at once.

428. Would you stop her if the Inspector reported that the Plimsoll mark was submerged? Yes; I would take that responsibility at once, but I had no mention of that from the Marine Board in the case which I referred to.

429. What would you do if the Marine Board reported that a vessel was rotten and not fit to go to sea? I would hesitate before giving the captain his clearance, I would stop him in the interest of life, and would not give him his papers. In the case of the "Lark," I did not stop her, but I held her papers until I consulted the authorities in Sydney.

THURSDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Court House, Newcastle, and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON,

CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Mr. John Williams examined:—

Mr. J. Williams. 430. *President.*] What are you? I am a coal trimmer.

13 Aug., 1891. 431. Were you employed on board the barque "Ellen" trimming coal prior to the last voyage? Yes. I have trimmed her for the last three or four years, and when she was burnt.

432. When were you last on board? I cannot give the date.

433. Well, can you tell us anything about her condition? I can only tell you that on the last voyage she had 20 tons of coal less than on the two previous occasions. She had 760 tons last time and 749 tons this time, and she "paid" 730 tons. The vessel had been lying in the harbour for a long time, and she had some water in her, but they did not pump her.

434. Did you notice whether she was very leaky or not? No—no more than usual—she always made some water, but it was not as bad this time as it was two years ago. She has been very leaky always.

435. *Captain Cargill.*] Did you say she was oot pumped while you were trimming her? She was not pumped from the afternoon till next night—then I told them to pump her.

436. Did you see the water in her? Yes, I could see the water in her. The old mate seemed very restless, and when I asked him to pump her, he said, "Damn her," and went away.

437. How much was the water over the skin? About 6 inches.

438. In the fore-hatch? There was no water in the fore-hatch.

439. That would not mean very much water on an even keel? No; not much.

440. Were you an individual trimmer or a contractor? I had the contract for trimming her.

441. Did you think she was making more water? Oh, no. I heard the water running into her one time.
 442. Was she ever much worse than in this last loading? No. I have never seen her much worse, but she was not worse this time than last. I heard Captain Brooks say that her old planks were better than new ones. They wanted to take some planks out, and Captain Brooks said they could not put better ones in. The water was running into her for the last four or five trips.
 443. Did you see the Plimsoll mark? Yes; it was about an inch under water.
 444. *Captain Trouton.*] Do you mean that it was submerged an inch? Yes; but the vessel would rise two or three inches in the salt water.
 445. Did you trim the coals after the damage that was done by the "Conference" running into the "Ellen"? No; the sailors took the coal out and listed her.
 446. Did you hear any complaints among the crew about the condition of the vessel? I heard one of the crew named Jerry say that he could not get a ship, and could not starve, and that he might just as well go in her and die as starve ashore.

Mr. J.
Williams.
13 Aug., 1891.

Mr. Edward Rapson examined:—

447. *President.*] What are you? I trade as Rapson Brothers, shipbuilders, Newcastle.
 448. Did you know the barque "Ellen"? Yes; we repaired the vessel in 1888, after she caught fire, for Mr. Henderson. She was burnt from the galley forward to the forepart part of the windlass.
 449. What was the nature of your contract with Mr. Henderson? It was not a contract, but a labour job.
 450. How long did it take? Two months—from six weeks to two months.
 451. *Captain Trouton.*] How many men were employed at the work? Six to eight men.
 452. What did you receive for your work—how much did you get for carrying out the work? £350 altogether.
 453. *Captain Cargill.*] Did that include the material? No; it was for the labour only.
 454. *Captain Trouton.*] Did you dub the deck down? Yes.
 455. Was it burnt? No.
 456. Did you sheath it? Yes.
 457. How was the windlass? It was very slightly injured. We dubbed it over and took the "bits" out.
 458. Did you sheath the deck right aft? No; we sheathed from the fore-hatch.
 459. Was she sheathed when she went down? Yes.
 460. When was that done? In January, 1890.
 461. Did you repair the windmill pump? Yes.
 462. What did you do to it? Put a new arm to it, and fixed it up in the presence of Mr. Henderson, who set it working.
 463. Did it throw the water? Yes; very satisfactorily, indeed.
 464. *Captain Cargill.*] Can you account for the windmill breaking down very shortly after the vessel started? I cannot. I put iron knees in to stiffen it up.
 465. Did you do anything to the pumps? They were all taken out and new brasses and new chambers put in.
 466. Was that at the time of the fire? No; that was on the 23rd of February last.
 467. Did you repair her after she was run into by the "Conference"? Yes.
 468. How much did you get for the work you did in her on that occasion? My labour for that job was £125.
 469. *Captain Trouton.*] When you opened her up you said her timbers were all firm, and in good order? They were in splendid order, and there was no particle of rot.
 470. You "drifted" some of the bolts? Yes; but the other bolts I saw we had to cut.
 471. Were they in good order? Yes; I was very much surprised to see them in such good order in view of her age.
 472. Did you ever look at the boats? No; but once, when I was on board, the captain called my attention to the large boat which he had repaired in New Caledonia. He told me the repairs cost £9.
 473. Did you consider her a good sound boat? Yes; she was a good boat.
 474. Did you see the other boat? Yes.
 475. Was she sound? She was in very good order.
 476. Had the ship a new mainmast put in? Yes.
 477. Was it a good spar? Yes; it was good all through.

Mr.
E. Rapson.
13 Aug., 1891.

Mr. Clarence Henson Hannell examined:—

478. *President.*] What are you? I am the shipping-master of the port of Newcastle.
 479. *Captain Trouton.*] Can you give us some information about the vessel "Athena," which is stated to have altered her Plimsoll mark after the crew knocked off because it was several inches submerged, and to have then shipped another crew and gone to sea? I am not aware of anything of the kind having occurred. The captain must have brought his crew to the shipping office and shipped them in the ordinary way.
 480. Do you know anything about the barque "Ellen"? I have never heard anything about her. There was one of her crew who got into trouble some time ago for misconduct on board.
 481. *President.*] How many certificated officers should she have had on board? Going to New Caledonia she should have had a captain and first and second officers with certificates, but on this voyage the captain made a declaration that he could not obtain a second officer, and he was allowed to take a man without a certificate.
 482. Then ships are allowed to go to sea without proper officers on merely making a declaration that they cannot get them? Yes; on making a declaration. In this case I knew he could not get a second officer in Newcastle.
 483. *Captain Cargill.*] That is very extraordinary? It is the rule here.
 484. Then, if he could neither get a mate or a second mate, would he be allowed to go to sea without any officer? Yes. It would rest with the Customs to stop the vessel. I have known cases in Sydney when they could not get proper officers and vessels were allowed to go to sea without them.

Mr.
C.H. Hannell,
13 Aug., 1891.

- Mr. C. H. Hannell. 485. Did you produce the ship's articles? Yes.
 486. How many had she of a crew? Ten men are on the articles, but I believe one lost his berth.
 487. *Captain Trouton.*] Is there no rule with regard to the number of men that should be on board the various descriptions of vessels? No; there is no such rule in the shipping offices or anywhere else that I know of.
 13 Aug., 1891. 488. *President.*] It has been stated that some of the men on board were on the vessel previously? It is not shown on the articles.
 489. The witness Stewart stated that he was on board the "Ellen" before? Yes; but not on the previous voyage.
 490. *Captain Trouton.*] Is the free board given on the articles? Yes.
 491. Does the captain fill up the form showing the free board himself? Yes.
 492. You give him the form? Yes.
 493. And he fills it up himself? Yes.
 494. Do I understand that you got a certificate from Captain Stephens, signed by himself, saying that the free board was 3 feet 9 inches? No; he only filled in the figures.

Mr. Henry Trelevan examined:—

- Mr. H. Trelevan. 495. *President.*] What are you? A waterman, residing in Newcastle.
 13 Aug., 1891. 496. Did you know anything about the barque "Ellen"? I took the captain on board the "Ellen" in my boat about 20 minutes to 5 o'clock on the morning that he sailed.
 497. *Captain Cargill.*] Was it quite dark then? No, it was not quite dark.
 498. Well, what did you see, or rather what did you hear;—did you hear any complaints from the men on board? Yes, I did. I waited on board all the morning until she sailed. We were waiting for the steam-tug to take her out to sea, but she did not come till after breakfast. All hands were turned to and were pumping ship.
 499. *Captain Trouton.*] Did they pump much water? They were about five or six minutes at the pumps. She has a fly-wheel. The crew all came aft, and they all stopped talking to the captain, and I heard them say that they were short handed. Captain Stephens said, "All right, I'll pay you for the extra man," and they turned to.
 500. *President.*] Did you hear them say anything about the unseaworthiness of the ship? No; I heard one man say that he was not afraid and that he had no fear, and we had some talk, but I heard no complaints. I said to Old Bill, "She does not make as much water as last time;" he replied, "No, Harry, I do not think she does; there is not so much coal in her."
 501. *Captain Cargill.*] You say they pumped her for five or six minutes;—did they pump her dry? Yes; she sucked.
 502. Do you know if she was pumped during the night? No.
 503. Would you have gone and taken the place of the man who was absent? No. I would not have gone to sea for £40 a month.
 504. Were you afraid of the ship? No.
 505. *Captain Trouton.*] Did you see the Plimsoll mark that morning? Yes.
 506. Where was it? The disc was about 1 inch out of water.
 507. Have you ever known any crews object to sail in this ship? I do not think so. I knew "Old Bill" and Jerry Daley, and they were not frightened. I never heard anybody say they would not go with her.
 508. *Captain Cargill.*] Did you ever hear her called "a coffin"? Well, that is the term usually applied to all old vessels—they are always called an "old dug out" or "a coffin."
 509. Was Mr. Henderson on board the vessel that morning? No.

Mr. Augustus Bertram recalled:—

- Mr. A. Bertram. 510. *President.*] We want to know something further about the barque "Athena," of which you told us?
 13 Aug., 1891. Yes.
 511. When did she alter her Plimsoll mark? On the 21st January, 1891. I would like to say that if they raised the mark at all I would report it to the Marine Board. In this instance they raised it 4 inches, and, as a matter of fact, the occurrence was reported in the ordinary way.
 512. *Captain Cargill.*] Had the crew only just been shipped? No; I think their articles were out.
 513. You have no power to interfere in such a case? Yes; there is certain power, but unless something very extraordinary is the matter nothing is done.
 514. What freeboard should be on the "Ellen"? From 3 feet 1½ inches to 3 feet 3 inches for that class of vessel.

Mr. Frederick Christensen examined:—

- Mr. F. Christensen. 515. *President.*] What are you? A coal-trimmer, working at Newcastle.
 13 Aug., 1891. 516. Did you help to trim the "Ellen"? Yes.
 517. Do you know anything about the condition of the vessel? Well, no; nothing particular.
 518. Did you notice her making water? Well, of course, she was leaky a little.
 519. Did you trim her before the last voyage? Yes.
 520. Was the water more than usual? As far as I know it was about the same, but I never took much notice of it.
 521. Was it fairly averaged? I did not see much difference.
 522. *Captain Cargill.*] Were they in the habit of pumping her? Oh, yes; I saw the men pumping her.
 523. How much? For about two hours in the forenoon, and then they would start in the evening about 6 o'clock, and take spell about.
 524. What do you mean by "spell about"? Two men at a time on each side, and the other four men standing by, waiting to help them.

Mr.

Mr. Joseph Lovett examined:—

525. *President.*] What are you? I am a coal-trimmer, employed at Newcastle.
 526. Did you help to load the barque "Ellen"? Yes.
 527. How many tons of coal were put on board last time? I cannot say.
 528. Did you ever notice anything peculiar about the "Ellen"? Well, during the time we were working in the main hold they started the pumps after breakfast—9 o'clock. The vessel leaked so badly I could not work where I was.
 529. Did it come through the decks? Yes; it came through from the pumps.
 530. Was there very much water? It was coming very freely through the decks.
 531. *Captain Cargill.*] Would that be only near one spot? It was right across the deck. I told the boss trimmer that I would not work down there while she was in that condition.
 532. How long did they pump? All the time—from 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock right along.

Mr.
J. Lovett.
13 Aug., 1891.

Mr. William Robert Logan recalled:—

533. *President.*] The inspector of the local Marine Board has told us a story about the barque "Athena," altering her Plimsoll mark, shipping a new crew, and going to sea. Do you know anything of the matter? I know nothing whatever about it. The document giving the Plimsoll mark would not be lodged with us, as she was only a coastal trade ship, and it was only necessary for her to lodge it at the port of registry. The document would not be required here at all.
 534. Then what is the use of this document at all? I do not know, except to have it in evidence somewhere. The Local Marine Board has full powers of detention without placing the responsibility on the shoulders of the Customs.
 535. But would you not be the instrument of detention? Well, I suppose so; but we would be slow to act without instructions.
 536. *Captain Cargill.*] Could you not withhold the clearance? Yes; if necessary.
 537. In the "Athena" documents the free board was given as 3 feet 4 inches, but when she went to sea it was 3 feet 6 inches? I knew nothing about that. It is for the Marine Board to take action. We are only concerned as a departmental record. It is not the captain who is required to lodge this notice at all but the owner, and it is the shipping-master who is charged with the responsibility to have it registered.
 538. *Captain Trouton.*] You get a certificate from the postmaster that all mails have been delivered, and then from the shipping-master about pilotage, but the Marine Board does not tell you whether the draft of water is right—you have to get a statement from the captain himself that it is so? Yes; we got a statement from the captain, certifying the load-line, but we got nothing from anybody to say that it is all right.
 539. Do you think that your certificate should come from the Marine Board, and not the captain? No. There is no doubt some good reason for the present arrangement, but it might be verified.
 540. Then there is nothing to prevent vessels going to sea with their Plimsoll mark under water? Nothing, for all we know. All we have to do with the matter is to record the document which the owners of the ship hand in.

Mr.
W. R. Logan.
13 Aug., 1891.

Mr. Clarence Hewson Hennell recalled:—

541. *President.*] Do you know who were the men who refused to go with the "Athena?" I believe the £4 a month men stood out for £4 10s., and when they had shipped a whole new crew, three backed out.
 542. Was there nothing in the men's objection about the Plimsoll mark being raised? I do not know—the mark was given at 3 feet 4 inches, which was sufficient for a vessel of her size.

Mr. C. H.
Hennell.
13 Aug., 1891.

Mr. John Henderson recalled:—

543. *President.*] We understand you wish to say something further? Not unless you wish to question me.
 544. *Captain Trouton.*] What rate of freight had you down to New Caledonia in this voyage? 12s. 6d. a ton.
 545. Was the freight insured? No.
 546. Then you are a loser by it? Yes. The following is a list of the moneys I have spent on the vessel, and the voyages she has done:—

Mr. J.
Henderson.
13 Aug., 1891.

		£	s.	d.
Repairs—February, 1888.	Labour and material	...	...	...
June, 1889.	"	1,000	0	0
January, 1890.	"	200	0	0
April, 1891.	"	600	0	0
April, 1891.	"	350	0	0
April, 1891.	"	250	0	0
Total ...		£2,400	0	0

Voyages—Newcastle to San Francisco, coal; Puget Sound to Melbourne, timber; Newcastle to Bluff, coal; Bluff to Port Pirie, timber; Port Pirie to Newcastle, produce; Newcastle to New Caledonia, coal; Newcastle to Townsville, coal; Newcastle to New Caledonia, coal; Newcastle to New Caledonia, coal.

547. *Captain Cargill.*] Was the captain a sober man? Yes, at sea.
 548. How do you know that? By what I have been told; the seamen have told me so.
 549. Was there any drink on board this voyage? Yes, a keg of rum.
 550. What quantity? 10 gallons.
 551. The mate has been a long time in your service? Yes, off and on.
 552. Was he a sober man? Well, he was like the rest; I would not trust him.
 553. Why did not you get a certificated second mate? I could not get one and so made a declaration.
 554. Captain Brooks stated that he remonstrated with you, and said that if you sent the ship to sea without having her stripped and caulked she would not be a fair risk? He never said so to me. I never saw him when the vessel was on the slip the last time.
 555. There was another point. It was stated in one of the papers that you said it was a fine weather voyage, and that she was good enough to go down? No, I never said anything of the kind. I was at Waratah at the time I was reported to have said that in Newcastle.

MONDAY, 17 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON.

CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Mr. Harry Bathurst Hughes examined:—

- Mr. H. B. Hughes.
17 Aug., 1891.
556. *President.*] What are you? I am the Marine Clerk at the British and Australian Insurance Companies Office Sydney.
557. Did you effect any insurance on the barque "Ellen"? Yes; I proposed the risk.
558. When was that? On the 6th May, 1890. I was then acting as an insurance agent.
559. What was the amount of the insurance? £400.
560. Who was your surveyor then? Captain George Finlayson.
561. Did he survey her for that insurance? Yes, for my company.
562. Have you his report? I think it might be in the office. I remember that he recommended the risk to be taken if a donkey-engine was put on board at once.
563. Was that done? No, it was not done.

The following correspondence took place on the subject:—

SYDNEY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

MARINE SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

I HEREBY certify that I have surveyed the "Ellen," barque, 499 tons, previous to her sailing for New Caledonia. She had the four upper courses of metal stripped all round, refastened, thoroughly caulked, and new metalled. After this work was completed and ship ready for sea, the "Conference," barque, ran into her, cutting through several streaks of plank amidship. These damaged planks were taken out, exposing the timbers which were found in a good state of preservation. I consider the ship a fair risk for a sum not exceeding £100.

14 May, 1891.

THOMAS BROOKS,
Surveyor to the Sydney Underwriters' Association.

W. J. Smith, Esq.,
Dear Sir,

Newcastle, 2 August, 1890.

The barque "Ellen" arrived here this morning from Townsville, and is fixed to load for Townsville again. My reason for writing you is with reference to the writing on the margin of the policy of Insurance on the hull (by that, a steam-engine to be put on board first opportunity). Up to the present time I have not put one on board, as the vessel does not require one in this trade, as the steam winch on board of the hulk at Cleveland Bay hoists out the cargo, and to put an engine on board at the present time would only be spending money to no purpose, as the vessel does not require one; therefore I would like this clause taken out of the policy. Let me know if I will send it up to get it put out, or notify me to do it myself.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN HENDERSON.

W. J. Smith, Esq.
Dear Sir,

6 August, 1891.

I herewith forward you the policy of the barque "Ellen," to erase the steam-engine.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN HENDERSON.

John Henderson, Esq., 95A, Scott-street, Newcastle.

4 August, 1890.

Dear Sir,

I am duly in receipt of yours of the 2nd inst., and note your remarks, *re* donkey steam winch. If you are perfectly satisfied that the vessel can do without it, I have no objection to strike out the clause as asked. Please, therefore, send me the policy.

Yours, &c.,
W. J. SMITH,
General Manager.

John Henderson, Esq., 95A, Scott-street, Newcastle.

8 August, 1890.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 6th inst. I herewith return you the policy, No. 25., £400, on the "Ellen," having cancelled the guarantee *re* placing donkey engine on board as asked.

I am, &c.,
W. J. SMITH,
General Manager.

564. The policy lies in the bank? Yes. She was mortgaged to the bank of New South Wales, and the policy was in the name of the bank.

565. How long was the insurance for? For twelve months.

566. Then the policy was just out when she was lost? No, we took her again for another twelve months from the 5th of May, 1891, for £400. Before taking the risk we asked Mr. Henderson to send us a surveyor's report, and he did. With my experience of ships I should never have had any insurance upon her at all.

567. But did you not propose the risk to the Company yourself? That was when I was in the capacity of an insurance broker—but I insisted upon the donkey engine.

568. *Captain Trouton.*] Has anybody sent in a claim for the insurance? Yes; the bank has sent in a claim in the ordinary way.

569. *Captain Cargill.*] Was the freight insured? We insured the freight, but as Mr. Henderson had not sent in the premium until after the vessel was lost we declined to recognise it. I suppose he got an advance on the risk.

[The Board then adjourned.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 20 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON,

|

CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Mr. James Powell examined:—

570. *President.*] What are you? I am the Collector of Customs for the Port of Sydney.571. *Captain Trouton.*] In case it is necessary to stop a ship going to sea, how do you do it? We have power under the 17th section of the 45 Victoria—the Navigation Act—to do what is necessary.Mr.
J. Powell.
20 Aug., 1891.

572. Is that the last Act? Yes.

573. *President.*] Who gives the order for detention? The officers of the Marine Board would instruct us and we would act.574. *Captain Trouton.*] Have you ever stopped a ship in this way? I have not, but the regulations provide for it.

575. Who places the Plimsoll mark on the ship? I presume the owner or agent. We only have a declaration from the owner or master or agent, giving the distances and position of the mark, and that is all we know about it. Penalties are imposed for any infringement of the Act.

576. *President.*] Then, you do not think it possible that the "Athena's" mark was altered? No; it was not possible to do it without the knowledge of the Customs.577. *Captain Trouton.*] The Act imposes a penalty, but does not give you power to stop the ship? Oh, yes; we have power now to stop the ship.

578. Then you think the Marine Board has sufficient power now to stop a ship? Yes; undoubtedly.

579. Do you get a certificate from the Marine Board before a ship clears? No; not a certificate, but we get a note showing the load line. If it is wrong, the officer of the Marine Board should report it and he could stop the vessel—detain her if necessary. It is the duty of the Marine Board officer to see that the water line is all right and to report it. If no vessel was allowed to leave without a certificate it would make matters easier. There is now special legislation under which we may stop ships. I can stop them for non-payment of tonnage dues and for wharfage. Indeed, I have been asked to stop a ship for the butcher's account; but the item was not provided for in the Act, and I did not comply.

580. What would the penalty be for a ship going to sea without her papers? There are many cases where there is no risk, but if ships are found at sea by a man-of-war it would be rather awkward.

581. The Marine Board would be responsible for detaining a ship? Yes.

582. Should the Marine Board have power to stop a ship on the ground that she had not enough men on board? Yes; I think so.

583. You think the Marine Board should have full powers to stop ships from going to sea? Yes.

584. *Captain Cargill.*] Would such powers not be opposed to the Merchants Shipping Act? I am not sure.

[The Board then adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 21 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Colonial Secretary's Office and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON,

|

CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Octavius L. Montefiore, Esq., examined:—

585. *President.*] Do you remember the barque "Ellen," which was recently lost at sea? Yes; I purchased her, but I never saw her.

586. What did you give for her? I gave £775 for her—she being delivered at Noumea. She was only bought as a hulk. I sent Captain Sustenance, who had surveyed her on two occasions, to see her.

587. Did he report that she was worth the amount? His report was satisfactory, and upon his report I bought her.

588. *Captain Cargill.*] Was it a written report? No; only a verbal report.

589. Did you say that Captain Sustenance surveyed her twice for you? Yes; once afloat, and once when she was on the slip.

590. *Captain Trouton.*] Did she ever carry cargo for you before? No; she carried coal.591. *Captain Cargill.*] Did Captain Sustenance say she was a good ship? He never said anything, but that she would be a good ship for the purpose for one or two years.

592. Did he say anything about her being leaky? No.

593. Did you deal directly with Mr. Henderson? Yes; I dealt with him in my office. He had to deliver the ship at Noumea, and unless that was done I was not to pay for the ship.

[The Board then adjourned.]

O. L.
Montefiore,
Esq.
21 Aug., 1891.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON,

CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Mr. John Hall examined:—

Mr. J. Hall. 594. *President.*] What are you? I am a surveyor to the Underwriters' Association.

595. Do you remember ever having surveyed the barque "Ellen"? No. I know nothing whatever about her.

24 Aug., 1891.

[The witness' attendance was dispensed with.]

Mr. August E. Peterson recalled:—

Mr. A. E. Peterson. 596. *President.*] We want to learn something further from you about the progress of the "Ellen" up to the time of her foundering. Now, when did she leave Newcastle? On the 6th of the month.

597. Did anything particular happen on the 6th? No.

598. Was there any grog—rum—on board? Yes.

599. When was it broached? It was broached before we left port.

600. By whom was it broached? By the owner and the captain.

601. How did you know it was broached? Because there was rum on board before we left.

602. Did you all have some of it? I did not have any, but most of the men had.

603. When did the bad weather commence on the voyage? On the third day after leaving port.

604. *Captain Trouton.*] Do you remember the day you left port? Yes, it was on a Monday morning.605. *President.*] Was there much rum knocking about when the bad weather commenced? I cannot tell.

606. Well, did you see anybody drunk on board? Yes, the mate was drunk; he was the only one I saw drunk.

607. What became of the rum;—did it go down with the ship? No. One of the men went aft when the gale was on and threw the keg overboard.

608. Why? Because he thought they had already too much of it.

609. *Captain Cargill.*] Who was it threw the keg overboard? A seaman named Smith.

610. How much was there in the keg when he threw it overboard? I do not know.

611. How did he get the keg to throw it overboard? It was in the cabin, and in the storm he went in there and got it and threw it overboard.

612. Did anybody see him do it? It was just at the time when the captain was struck down. The mate was then drunk, and Smith went into the cabin and threw the keg overboard.

613. Was the captain capable of doing his duty? Yes.

614. Was he seriously injured by the blow from the windmill? Yes.

615. When was the rum broached? The night before we went to sea.

616. Was the owner on board when you went away? Yes; he was on board on the night before we left.

617. Did you see him on the morning that the vessel left? No.

618. Are you sure that the captain was capable of taking charge of the vessel after the accident? Yes.

619. Had he to go to bed at all in consequence of the accident? Yes, the day after he went to bed the mate had to go to bed, and the captain went to bunk afterwards.

620. *Captain Trouton.*] When did you have to go to the pumps first? Before leaving harbour she was leaking heavily.

621. Who kept the watch? The captain and the mate kept their respective watches.

622. What weather had you on the Tuesday after leaving port? Fine weather, and the captain kept the watch, because the mate was laid up.

623. Who kept the watch all through Tuesday night? The captain.

624. He must have had a long watch? Yes; but he went and had a lie down in the daytime.

When it was fine the ship was left in charge of the crew.

625. When the captain was below did the crew pump the ship thoroughly? Yes; we were at the pumps for three days without stopping.

626. Was the windmill going? No.

627. Now, on the Wednesday after leaving port, where was the mate? He was on deck keeping his watch.

628. Was he sober? I think so.

629. Was the captain on duty? Yes; they kept their respective watches.

630. Was the weather fine on Wednesday? Yes.

631. When did you get the first of the bad weather? On the Wednesday evening.

632. Did you keep watch and watch? Yes.

633. Did all hands shorten sail when the bad weather came on? Yes.

634. What sail did you shorten? The two topsails, the fore staysail, the lower foresail, and the square foresail.

635. Where did the wind shift to when you shortened sail? I cannot say, but I know we could not lay her on her course, and that we had to lay her off.

636. On which side of the ship was the wind blowing? On the starboard side.

637. Was there a heavy sea when you lay on your course? Yes; she commenced to creak as the sea began to rise.

638. What did you do on board? We steered our course to the wind, but it blew so hard that we could not steer, and then the topsails carried away, and we only had the fore lower topsail, the foresail, and the fore-topsail left.

639. *Captain Cargill.*] Had you no tri-sail on the ship? No.640. *Captain Trouton.*] Did you lay your course to the wind? Yes.

641. And still kept the foresail on her? Yes.

642. Had you hands enough to get it off? Oh, yes, we could have taken it off.
643. Were the captain and mate both on deck? Yes.
644. Were they perfectly sober? I do not know—that is more than I can say.
645. Now, what happened on the Thursday after leaving port—did you keep all that sail on? Yes, until Friday. Yes, it was kept on the Friday, and Saturday, and Sunday. And when she would not lie to, the captain ran her before the wind.
646. *Captain Cargill.*] When did you keep her away? On Thursday; the sea was too heavy for her to keep her course.
647. *Captain Trouton.*] Where were you on Thursday? At the wheel.
648. How were you heading? About N.N.E.
649. How many points did you keep her away? I do not know; it is so long since, I cannot remember.
650. She went away? Yes; we did not reduce any sail.
651. When did you bear away? On Thursday night.
652. Then you must have run all Friday before the wind? Yes, and all Saturday, and, indeed, until we left the vessel on Sunday morning.
653. If you were running Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday away N.N.E., how could you possibly have landed where you did? I do not know. We did not have any sails in the ship; she was only steering.
654. *Captain Cargill.*] Were you running before the wind? Yes.
655. She had no way on? No.
656. How many knots was she going? Four or five knots.
657. Was the sea running over her? Yes.
658. Right over the stern? Yes.
659. *Captain Trouton.*] How much water was she making? You could see it in the fore-hatch.
660. Had you the fore-hatch off? Yes.
661. Surely you must be mistaken? No; the fore-hatch was off.
662. Was the hatch left open then? No; but we had to take it off to see if we could see the water, and when we took it off we could see that it was so high that it was no use to try and save the ship.
663. Had you made all preparations to leave the ship on Friday and Saturday? There was no use doing anything but to leave the ship. We got no orders, but we remained until the mate told us to get the boat right—that was on Sunday.
664. Did the mate help at the pumps? Yes.
665. I thought the mate was so feeble that he was no good at the pumps? He did his best.
666. How long was the crew pumping? Two days and three nights.
667. What was the captain doing when he got the blow on the head? Standing on the main deck doing nothing. When he was knocked down he was taken to the cabin, where he remained for half an hour, and then came on deck again.
668. Was that the last you saw of him? No; he came away with us—he was the last man to leave the ship.
669. When was the keg of rum thrown overboard? I cannot say—Thursday or Friday.
670. Where was the captain when Smith went into the cabin and threw the rum overboard? The captain had just been knocked down, and the mate was trying to bring him to, and while they were so engaged Smith took away the rum. I did not see him, but he told me that he did so.
671. *Captain Cargill.*] Do you remember when the boat was smashed in on the main hatch? It was on Thursday when we shipped a heavy sea.
672. Was anything said about putting the sails into the boat? No; nothing was said, but the sails were not fit for her.
673. Did you take any clothes with you in the boat? Yes; but some one in the boat put them out again.
674. Was anything said about provisions? Yes; the steward was at work getting the provisions.
675. Why did he not get more? I don't know.
676. *Captain Trouton.*] How much water did you take in the boat? Three or four gallons of water altogether.
677. It is not strange when you know that you would be three or four days out that you did not take more? I don't know I saw nothing to take any more water in.
678. From the evidence you have given us it appears that the vessel was running towards the Australian coast? No, she was running towards New Caledonia.

[The Board then adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1891.

[The Board sat at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and took evidence.]

Present:—

CAPTAIN A. M. FISHER, S.M., PRESIDENT.

CAPTAIN TROUTON,

CAPTAIN CARGILL.

Mr. George James Finlayson examined:—

679. *President.*] What are you? A master marine and marine-surveyor.
680. Did you inspect the barque "Ellen"? To a certain extent.
681. When was that? I did not make a regular survey.
682. How do you mean? I just looked at her without a fee for an Insurance Company.
683. What company? The British and Australian Company.
684. You are a qualified Marine-Surveyor? Oh! yes. I acted on this occasion in an honorary way, and I kept no notes, as I was not paid. I only gave a verbal report.
685. When did you inspect her? In May or June, 1890.
686. Where was she on the slip? She was then lying at the old P. and O. Company's Wharf in Sydney.
687. Did you make a regular survey of her? No; she was in ballast, and I just had a casual look at her down below.

Mr. G. J.
Finlayson.
27 Aug., 1891.

- Mr. G. J. Finlayson. 27 Aug., 1891.
688. What for? They wanted to insure the vessel.
689. What was your idea of the vessel, then? Well, I have been acquainted with that style of craft, and I summed her up very quickly. She wanted two or three sails, and on looking at the log-book I told the captain that I would report to the company in favour of an insurance of £400 on the hull, provided they put a donkey engine on board, and only carried 700 tons of coal. It was not necessary to do this going to Townsville with coals, but if she was to leave the coast she would have to get a donkey engine, to take no more than 650 tons of coal, and get two or three new sails.
690. *Captain Trouton.*] You were a director of the company? Yes; I went on behalf of my colleagues on the board to get an idea of the ship, because I had heard that the underwriters would have nothing to do with her.
691. Did you inspect the log? Yes; but I cannot tell now what it was. I know that class of vessel. I did not think her unseaworthy, but recommended the additions as a matter of safety.
692. Do you think these old vessels should be allowed to carry the same load as when they were new? No; certainly not. When these vessels get old they should alter the Plimsoll mark.
693. Do you think the cargo she carried on the last voyage was too much for her? I certainly do, without a pumping engine. At that time I distinctly reduced the cargo 50 tons.
694. Was that included in the policy? No; only the engine was mentioned.
695. What is the tonnage of your vessel? It is 946 tons register.
696. How many hands have you on board? I have fourteen hands, including eight able seamen, a captain, a mate, a second mate, the carpenter, the cook, and the steward.
697. Was she barque-rigged? No, she was ship-rigged at first, but I afterwards barque-rigged her.
698. Do you think it right for a barque of 499 tons to go to sea with eight or nine hands all told? No, you have to carry the same number of hands on the "Ellen" as on a barque of 1,000 tons.
699. Do you think she was undermanned with nine men? Well, I think she should have carried the same number of men as my vessel.
700. Were nine men all told a fit crew? No, I do not think so, and it was a very great mistake not to have put a donkey engine on board of her.

[The Board then adjourned.]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS' LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

(PROPOSED PURCHASE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 August, 1891

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated the 12th August, 1891, that there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, papers, documents, &c., having reference to the
“proposed purchase by the Government of certain leasehold property
“in Castlereagh-street, from Messrs. Brown Brothers.”

(Mr. Garvan.)

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No. 1.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

151, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 1 August, 1890.

We beg to offer for your consideration the purchase of the lease of our premises.

In doing so we would desire to give some reasons which we think will make it clear that the premises are most suitable for the Department, and that the purchase of same will be a saving of many hundreds of pounds per year, as against the present system of stabling the post and telegraph horses.

The premises have a fine frontage of 102 feet to Castlereagh-street by a depth of 160 feet, and the area is the largest and most compact of any horse bazaar in Sydney. The accommodation of stalls, loose-boxes, large gallery, fodder lofts, and all the necessaries of a livery establishment, besides clear ground space, will be ample to keep conveniently all the horses of both the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

The lease has about fifteen years to run. The ground rent is £650 per annum. Our sublets—three shops fronting Castlereagh-street, and one long room overhead—bringing in at the present reduced rentals, £7 10s. per week. The set of offices now in use by our firm would let readily at £5 per week, making a total for sublets of £12 10s. per week, or a sum equal to the ground rent.

The improvements were erected by ourselves at a cost of about £6,000.

This street is improving very rapidly in traffic and a superior class of buildings is being erected on every side, and we anticipate that very shortly we shall be able to obtain for our frontage shops rents at least 50 per cent. higher.

We beg to offer the lease and buildings to the Department for £8,000.

These premises will, therefore, cost the Department merely interest on the purchase price. There is ample room for storing all sorts of materials. We understand that the Department pays some £500 per year to outside persons for storing materials belonging to the Telegraph Department. This again shows where £500 per year may be saved the Government should they decide upon purchasing the lease.

As the property is entailed there is every probability that the Government could retain possession, under rental, of the bazaar for many years, which would no doubt suit their purpose, and preferable to either purchasing or building premises, and far more economical than the present system of paying between £3,000 and £4,000 every year for the feeding of the horses.

Trusting this matter will have your favourable consideration.

We have, &c.,
BROWN BROS. & CO.

Refer to Mr. Lambton.—D.O.C., 2/8/90.

If funds were available, I think this proposal would be worth consideration, but in the first place it would take some time to make a calculation as to the financial effect of renting these premises as compared with the present plan of letting the stabling and foraging of horses out by tender. Besides which, I doubt if £8,000 could be obtained from Treasury Advance, and it would perhaps be thought inadvisable to close with such an offer as this until money were voted by Parliament.—S.H.L., 4/8/90.

I will bring this matter before the Cabinet if I like the premises, which I intend to visit with you during the week.—D.O.C., 4/8/90.

No. 2.

Précis for Cabinet.

Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.'s offer to sell the lease of their stables to the Department.

THE tender of Messrs. Schroeder, Mandelson, & Co., was recently accepted for foraging and stabling about fifty-two post and telegraph horses for one, two, or three years (at the option of the Postmaster-General), at 18s. per week per horse, to date from the 22nd ultimo.

18s. × 52 = £46 16s. per week, or £2,433 12s per annum; the contract for this service with Mr. Garling at 22s 6d per week per horse, or about £3,042 per annum, having expired on the 21st ultimo.

Soon after the negotiations with Messrs. Schroeder, Mandelson, & Co. had been completed, an offer to sell to the Department the lease of their stables or bazaar in Castlereagh-street was made by Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., the Department to arrange, of course, as regards foraging.

This is the question for consideration.

Summarised

3

Summarised, Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.'s offer and their representations are as follows:—
 Messrs. Brown's lease has about fifteen years to run.
 The ground rent is £650 per annum.
 They offer the said lease and buildings to the Department for £8,000.
 Their present sublets are three shops, fronting Castlereagh-street, and one long overhead room, which, at present reduced rentals, bring in £7 10s. per week.
 Their present offices would readily let at £5 per week.
 Total sub-lets £12 10s. per week, or a sum equal to the ground rent.
 Improvements erected by them have cost £6,000.
 Castlereagh-street is improving in traffic, consequent on erection of improved buildings.
 Their frontage shops will shortly probably be let at 50 per cent. higher rental.
 The premises would only cost the Department interest on the purchase price.
 They understand that the Telegraph Department pays £500 a year for storing material. This would be saved, as their premises provide every accommodation for storing all sorts of materials.
 The property is entailed, and the Department could probably retain it on a rental for many years.
 Messrs. Brown state that their bazaar is the most complete establishment in Sydney, and would satisfactorily accommodate the whole of the post and telegraph horses.
 In conclusion, they express the opinion that the purchase of their lease would be far more economical than the present system of paying £3,000 or £4,000 every year for the forage of our horses.

No. 3.

Messrs. Holmes and Brown to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Sydney, 16 September, 1890.
 We have the honor to address you for the purpose of drawing your attention to an omission we believe we have inadvertently made in the details embodied in the written offer of our premises in Castlereagh-street to you. The lease in existence is for twelve years, being the balance of the original lease. An arrangement, however, was made some time ago for an extension of four years, for which we pay a bonus amounting to a considerable sum. As the advantage is a very important one, and will give you a lease of sixteen years instead of fifteen, as stated, the last four years will bear an additional rental of £200 per annum.
 We have, &c.,
 G. H. HOLMES,
 NUGENT W. BROWN.

No. 4.

Messrs. Brown and Holmes to The Postmaster-General.

Sir, 151, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 17 September, 1890.
 We have the honor to inquire if you can give us a reply to our offer of the lease of our premises in Castlereagh-street?
 We have strong reason to ask for a reply, and shall feel favoured if you will be good enough to communicate with us on this subject at your earliest convenience.
 We have, &c.,
 GEO. H. HOLMES,
 NUGENT W. BROWN.

Refer to Mr. Lambton. This matter is now under the consideration of the Government, but nothing is yet decided. Inform.—D.O'C., 17/9/90. Messrs. G. H. Holmes and N. W. Brown.—M.L.S., 17/9/90.

No. 5.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to Messrs. Holmes and Brown.

Gentlemen, General Post Office, Sydney, 17 September, 1890.
 Referring to your letter of to-day asking for a reply to your offer of the lease of your premises in Castlereagh-street, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that the matter is under the consideration of the Government, but nothing has yet been decided.
 I have, &c.,
 S. H. LAMBTON,
 Secretary.

No. 6.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. to The Postmaster-General.

Dear Sir, 175, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 24 September, 1890.
 As you are fully aware of our reason for offering the whole of our premises to your Department, we are particularly anxious to know what progress has been made since we last heard from you.
 If you have any suggestions to make we shall be glad to meet you, and if inconvenient to take immediate possession of the premises, this no doubt can be arranged.
 We need not press upon your notice again the adaptability of the bazaar to the requirements of the Department, and the cheapness of the purchase price as compared with any other property in Sydney.
 We have, &c.,
 BROWN BROS. & CO.
 (per A.K.)

This matter has not yet been decided by the Cabinet. Inform.—D. O'C., 24/9/90. Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.—M.L.S., 24/9/90.

No. 7.

No. 7.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.

Gentlemen,

General Post Office, Sydney, 24 September, 1890.

In reply to your inquiry of to-day further respecting your offer of your premises to this Department, the Postmaster-General desires me to say that the matter has not yet been decided by the Cabinet.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 8.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.

Gentlemen,

General Post Office, Sydney, 7 October, 1890.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to state that the Government, having considered your offer to dispose of the premises in Castlereagh-street, occupied by you as stables, for a sum of £8,000, are unable to purchase the same, as the price is considered excessive.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 9.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

151, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 13 October, 1890.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, stating that the Honorable the Postmaster-General was under the impression that the price we asked for our premises was excessive, we are willing to reduce the same to £7,250, in hopes the matter may be closed.

We have previously been offered £7,000, with a fourteen years' lease, but refused same.

We are in a position to give sixteen years or thereabout. The price now asked is small, considering the low rate of rent and the cost to us in erecting the buildings.

The purchase must prove of great advantage and a saving to your Department, not only in stabling your horses, &c., but also in the storage of telegraphic material, &c.

We have, &c.,

BROWN BROS. & CO.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 13/10/90.

No. 10.

Messrs. Brown and Holmes to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 October, 1890.

Referring to our previous correspondence *re* our bazaar premises, in order to have the matter settled we have decided to meet your views and reduce our price down to £7,000. We have the honor to repeat that on two occasions we declined offers of the same amount from private persons, but under the impression that you had decided to purchase the said premises at the price named in previous offers, we made arrangements accordingly and declined business in connection with the premises that would have interfered with immediate disposal of the premises.

Trusting that the present offer will meet with your approval and tend to immediate settlement,

We have, &c.,

NUGENT W. BROWN,
G. H. HOLMES.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 20/10/90.

Will submit this offer to the Cabinet this afternoon. I am not aware of any circumstances that could induce the vendors to say they were under the impression that this Department was going to purchase at a former price which they named.—D.O'C., 20/10/90.

Messrs. Brown and Holmes.—A.F., 24/10/90.

Draft for the Postmaster-General's approval.

Gentlemen,

General Post Office, Sydney, 24 October, 1890.

With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed to intimate that the Postmaster-General has accepted your offer to dispose of the sixteen years' lease of your premises in Castlereagh-street for the sum of £7,000.

I have, &c.,

Secretary.

Send copy of this letter to proprietors.—D.O'C., 24/10/90. Copy sent to Messrs. Nugent Brown and G. H. Holmes.—A.F., 24/10/90. Write to Treasury and ask that this amount may be provided out of the Treasury Advance pending a vote.—S.H.L., 24/10/90. Treasury.—A.F., 24/10/90.

No. 11.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Messrs. Nugent Brown and G. H. Holmes.

Gentlemen,

General Post Office, Sydney, 24 October, 1890.

With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed to intimate that the Postmaster-General has accepted your offer to dispose of the sixteen years' lease of your premises in Castlereagh-street, for the sum of £7,000.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 12.

5

No. 12.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 24 October, 1890.
The Postmaster-General having accepted, in order to provide stabling and storage required, an offer of Messrs. Nugent W. Brown and G. H. Holmes to let on a lease for sixteen years certain premises in Castlereagh-street, for the sum of £7,000, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to move the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer to cause the amount named to be provided out of the Treasury Advance, pending a vote being taken.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 13.

Messrs. Brown and Holmes to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

151, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 28 October, 1890.
We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Thursday last, intimating that the Honorable the Postmaster-General had been pleased to accept the offer of our bazaar premises, in Castlereagh-street, on the terms of our letter of the 18th instant.

We presume the Crown Solicitor will be instructed to prepare the necessary transfer of lease, and any documents required in this respect, we will be prepared to supply, without delay, as we are desirous that the matter should be completed.

We have, &c.,

N. W. BROWN,
G. H. HOLMES.

(Per A. E. K.)

Bring forward with reply from Treasury, or in any case on Monday next.—S.H.L., 29/10/90.
No reply — E.S.T., 3/11/90. No reply has yet been received from the Treasury to our letter of 24th ultimo, asking for the £7,000 from Treasurer's Advance. Send reminders and bring forward again, say in three days.—S.H.L., 4/11/90. Treasury.—M.L.S., 5/11/90. No reply.—8/12/90.

No. 14.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 5 November, 1890.
Adverting to my letter of the 24th ultimo, requesting that an amount of £7,000 might be provided out of the "Treasury Advance," pending a vote in connection with a sixteen years' lease of premises in Castlereagh-street, for stabling, &c., for this Department, I am directed to ask for the favour of a reply at your earliest convenience, as the proprietors are pressing for completion of the transfer of their lease.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 15.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 5 November, 1890.
In order to provide stabling and storage required, the Postmaster-General has accepted an offer of Messrs. Nugent W. Brown and George H. Holmes to dispose of the sixteen years' lease of their premises in Castlereagh-street for the sum of £7,000. The gentlemen named have intimated that they will supply without delay any documents needed in connection with the transfer of lease, and they are desirous that the matter should be completed early. Pending, therefore, the obtaining of the necessary funds from the Treasury, in anticipation of a vote of Parliament, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to cause the necessary documents to be prepared transferring the lease of the premises to the Postmaster-General.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 16.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 6 November, 1890.
With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, numbered B. 90-16,346, as to the purchase from Messrs. Brown and Holmes of their leasehold interest in premises in Castlereagh-street, I have the honor to request that you will forward for my guidance the contract entered into with the vendors for the purchase of the said premises.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor

(Per C.E.P.)

Urgent. Send copies of the correspondence.—S.H.L., 7/11/90. Crown Solicitor.—M.L.S., 12/11/90.

No. 17.

No. 17.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1890.
 Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, No. 90-1,207, requesting to be furnished with the contract entered into between this Department and Messrs. Brown and Holmes, for the purchase of their leasehold interest in premises in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, I am directed to forward a copy of all the correspondence available at present in this matter. A copy of my letter accepting the offer is contained therein, but the offer itself has been temporarily mislaid. If this correspondence is not sufficient to enable you to prepare the transfer, endeavours will be made to obtain a copy of Messrs. Brown and Holmes' offer to the Department, or possibly you might be able to obtain a copy of their lease.

I have, &c.,
 S. H. LAMBTON,
 Secretary.

No. 18.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 10 December, 1890.
 Adverting to your letter of date the 5th November, B. 90-16,346, in which you informed me that in order to provide stabling and storage required, the Postmaster-General has accepted an offer of Messrs. Nugent W. Brown and George H. Holmes to dispose of the sixteen years' lease of their premises in Castlereagh-street for the sum of £7,000, I have the honor to inform you that I have been in communication with Messrs. Fisher, Ralfe, and Salwey, who are acting as solicitors for the vendors in the matter, with reference to the latter's title to the leasehold in question.

I find on perusing the documents of title that the freehold of the premises originally belonged to James Holmes, who, by his will, made many years ago, devised his real estate to trustees upon certain trusts. The will contained no *express clause* empowering the trustees to lease, but the testator directed that this will should contain all "*usual clauses, indemnifications, and appointments usually contained in wills of a like nature.*"

It appears that the question of the trustees' power to lease was raised some time back, and a case was submitted to Mr. Owen, Q.C., now the Chief Judge in Equity, who advised that, as the object of the trustees was to lease for twenty-one years on a building lease, so as to get a larger income, and to improve the property for the remainder-men, the trustees could, in his opinion, lease for twenty-one years.

I have perused the lease, dated 17th November, 1884. It is to Messrs. Herbert Harrington Brown, Nugent Wade Brown, George Henry Holmes, and Charles Bruce Lowe, for a term of eighteen years from the 13th October, 1884, at the rent of £650 per annum, payable quarterly on the 13th days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, the lessees paying all rates and takes imposed by the City Corporation, and covenanting to expend at their own cost at an outlay of £4,000, within twelve months from the date of the lease, in certain improvements and alterations, and to keep premises insured in the name of lessors in the sum of £2,500.

The lease, in addition to other usual covenants and conditions on the part of the lessees, contains covenants by them not to underlet without the license in writing of the lessors; or to make any alterations or additions, externally or internally; or without the consent in writing of the lessors, use the premises or any part thereof, or permit the same to be used for the purposes of any trade, business, or manufacture, *other than the business of general auctioneers or salesmen.* The lease also contains a proviso for abatement of rent in case of fire, disputes as to amount to be settled by arbitration.

It will be observed that the lease is only granted for the *special purpose* of the premises being used as an *auction and sales room*, and it therefore cannot be devoted to the object which your Department has in view. Moreover, the lease, instead of having *sixteen years*, has only *twelve years* to run, and is not vested solely in the vendors. It is stated that the vendors can obtain an extension of the lease, so as to enable them to assign the full term of sixteen years, but I entertain considerable doubt whether it would be lawful for the trustees of James Holmes' will to grant such an extension.

For the reasons stated, I cannot advise the acceptance of the title unless the lease and any extension were confirmed under the Settled Estates Act.

In view of the large consideration proposed to be paid, I think in any case that the trustees of James Holmes' will would be guilty of a breach of trust unless they insisted on the larger part of the purchase money going to the trust estate. From a perusal of the correspondence, copies of which you have supplied me with, it seems clear that Messrs. Brown & Co., were cognisant of the fact that your Department required the premises for purposes to which the premises could not be applied under the terms of the lease.

I shall await your further instructions in the matter.

I have, &c.,
 JOHN WILLIAMS,
 Crown Solicitor

(Per R.S.)

Submitted. It would seem that the only course to be taken is to inform Messrs. Brown and Holmes in terms of this letter.—S.H.L., 13/12/90. Approved.—D.O'C., 13/12/90. Messrs. Brown and Holmes—M.L.S., 15/12/90.

No. 19.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Messrs. Brown and Holmes.

Gentlemen, General Post Office, Sydney, 15 December, 1890.
 Referring to previous correspondence respecting your offer to dispose to the Postmaster-General of the sixteen years' lease of your premises in Castlereagh-street, to be used for stabling and storage purposes, for the sum of £7,000, I am directed to inform you that the Crown Solicitor was communicated with as regards preparing the transfer of the lease mentioned, and he has addressed a communication to this Department on the subject, of which the following is the substance:—

On

On perusing the documents of title, the Crown Solicitor finds that the freehold of the premises originally belonged to James Holmes, who by his will, made many years ago, devised his real estate to trustees upon certain trusts. The will contained no *express clause* empowering the trustees to lease, but the testator directed that this will should contain all "*usual clauses, indemnifications, and appointments usually contained in wills of a like nature.*"

It appears that the question of the trustees' power to lease was raised some time back, and a case was submitted to Mr. Owen, Q.C. (now the Chief Judge in Equity), who advised that, as the object of the trustees was to lease for twenty-one years on a building lease, so as to get a larger income, and to improve the property for the remainder-men and trustees could, in his opinion, lease for twenty-one years. The Crown Solicitor has perused the lease dated 17th November, 1884. It is to yourselves and others for a term of eighteen years from the 13th October, 1884, at the rent of £650 per annum, payable quarterly in each year, the lessees paying all rates and taxes imposed by the City Corporation, and covenanting to expend at their own cost at an outlay of £4,000 within twelve months from the date of the lease in certain improvements and alterations, and to keep premises insured in the name of lessors in the sum of £2,000.

The lease, in addition to other usual covenants and conditions on the part of the lessees, contains covenants by them not to underlet without the license in writing of the lessors; or to make any alterations or additions externally or internally; or, without the consent in writing of the lessors, use the premises or any part thereof, or permit the same to be used for the purpose of any trade, business, or manufacture *other than the business of general auctioneers or salesmen*. The lease also contains a proviso for abatement of rent in case of fire, disputes as to amount to be settled by arbitration.

It will be observed, the Crown Solicitor here points out, that the lease is only granted for the *special purpose* of the premises being used as an *auction and sales room*, and it therefore cannot be devoted to the object which this Department had in view; moreover, the lease, instead of having *sixteen years*, has only *twelve years* to run, and it is not vested solely in the vendors. It is stated that the vendors can obtain an extension of the lease, so as to enable them to assign the full term of sixteen years; but the Crown Solicitor entertains considerable doubt whether it would be lawful for the trustees of James Holmes' will to grant such an extension.

For the reasons stated the Crown Solicitor cannot advise the acceptance of the title, unless the lease and any extension were confirmed under the Settled Estates Act.

In view of the large consideration proposed to be paid, the Crown Solicitor thinks in any case that the trustees of James Holmes' will would be guilty of a breach of trust, unless they insisted on the larger part of the purchase money going to the trust estate.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 20.

Messrs. Brown and Holmes to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

151, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 18 December, 1890.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and herewith enclose the answers to the objections raised by the Crown Solicitor, from our solicitors, Messrs. Fisher, Ralfe, and Salwey.

The objections, we contend, have been, or can be, satisfactorily disposed of, as will be seen by the replies enclosed, and which will practically get rid of all the objections raised.

The new lease proposed will not contain the clause against under-letting or using the premises for specific purposes; and we propose to submit a draft of same to the Crown Solicitor for his approval, and which, we contend, will be found entirely satisfactory.

As we understand the Crown Solicitor is awaiting further instructions from you, please communicate with him, and instruct him to proceed with the matter.

We have, &c.,
NUGENT W. BROWN,
GEORGE H. HOLMES
(Per A. K.)

P.S.—We arranged with the trustees some eighteen months ago to surrender the old lease, and they were to execute a fresh lease for the full term of sixteen years, and this fresh lease we propose to assign to the Crown.

I presume the only thing to be done is to send these documents on to the Crown Solicitor. It appears to me that it would be more convenient if the usual course were pursued—of leaving the matter in the hands of the solicitors on either side, as regards the settlement of any legal points. Should the Crown Solicitor's queries not be satisfactorily replied to by the other side, it would, I think, be then time enough to communicate with this Office.—S.H.L., 19/12/90.

Approved.—D.O.C., 19/12/90. Crown Solicitor.—M.L.S., 19/12/90.

No. 21.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 19 December, 1890.

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, 90/a1358, on the subject of the lease of Messrs. Brown and Holmes' premises in Castlereagh-street, I am directed to inform you that the purport of your communication was forwarded to Messrs. Brown and Holmes, and they have replied, enclosing answers furnished by their solicitors, Messrs. Fisher, Ralfe, and Salwey, to the objections raised by you in the matter, and they seem to think that these answers will satisfactorily dispose of the objections referred to. The Postmaster-General desires me to forward these documents to you, and he thinks it would be convenient if the usual course were pursued, of leaving the matter in the hands of the solicitors on either side as regards the settlement of any legal points. Should your queries not be satisfactorily replied to by the other side, Mr. O'Connor thinks it would be then time to communicate with this Office.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 22.

No. 22.

Messrs. Holmes and Brown to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Re lease of Brown Bros. & Co.'s Bazaar.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 February, 1891.

We desire to bring under your notice some difficulties that have arisen in regard to the above-mentioned lease, and will feel obliged by your kindly laying the matter before the Honorable the Postmaster-General.

As you are aware, the Government agreed to purchase our premises, upon having assigned to them the lease we hold, and a further four years promised by the trustees of the Holmes Estate, subject of course, as is usual in all cases of the kind, to a clear title being given. The matter has been for some time in the hands of the Crown Law Officers, and objection has been taken as to the power of the trustees to grant such an extension, or to grant a new lease for sixteen years on the present lease being surrendered.

It appears the facts are these:—On the 17th November, 1834, the trustees of the Holmes Estate granted to us a lease for eighteen years, at a rental of £650 per annum, with a covenant by us to expend £4,000 in building improvements, and at the time of taking this lease we took the opinion of Mr. Owen, now Primary Judge in Equity, and he gave it as his opinion that, as the object of the lease was for the improvement of the property, the trustees could grant a lease for twenty-one years, although you will observe we took it for eighteen years only. Since then we applied to the trustees for a four years' extension, or a new lease having a currency equal to the unexpired term of the present lease, and a four years in addition, which they agreed to grant if we paid them a bonus of £200, and paid them for such four years an additional rent of £200 per annum. This we agreed to do.

We are advised that the trustees have such power, as they are getting an increased rental of £200 per annum, which is £5 per cent. on the amount expended by us in building, and especially so, because the property under the will cannot be divided until the youngest child of the children of the testator is 21 years old, and as the youngest child of Mr. George Holmes is now only three years old, the Estate cannot be realised, or the property sold and divided for eighteen years.

We are anxious to have this matter settled with as little delay as possible, and we wish, in order to cover any possible risk which the Government may run by accepting the title, to make the following proposal:—That we should obtain a guarantee from the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, by which the Bank will guarantee to the Crown peaceable and quiet possession during the last four years of the said lease. We think that this will remove any possible objection, and hope you will see your way to instruct the Crown Law Office to accept the title, provided it is guaranteed in the way proposed.

We have, &c.,

G. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN.

Urgent. Submitted, but I do not think the Department is in a position to accept the proposal herein made (as marked), without first consulting the Crown Law Officers.—S.H.L., 9/2/91. Approved.—D. O'C., 9/2/91. Messrs. G. H. Holmes and N. W. Brown.—M.L.S., 9/2/91. Urgent. The Crown Solicitor.—S.H.L., B.C., 9/2/91.

No. 23.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Messrs. Holmes and Brown.

Gentlemen,

General Post Office, 9 February, 1891.

Referring to the last paragraph of your letter of the 5th instant, on the subject of obtaining a guarantee from the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, as regards the lease of the stable premises in Castlereagh-street, I am directed to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Crown Law Officers.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 24.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

[Very urgent.]

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 9 February, 1891.

Adverting to your letter of the 12th November last, numbered as in margin, forwarding a copy of all the correspondence then available in connection with the purchase from Messrs. Brown and Holmes of premises in Castlereagh-street, I have to request that you will inform me if the letter containing the offer to sell—which you stated had been temporarily mislaid—has yet been found. If it has, please forward it, or a copy of it, to me at your earliest convenience.

If the document has not been found, will you be so good as to cause a thorough search to be made for it, as it is most important that I should know what offer was contained therein.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor
(Per C.E.P.)

*The letter herein referred to was sent to the Crown Solicitor yesterday.—E.S.T., 10/2/91. Inform by note.—J.D., 10/2/91. Crown Solicitor.—M.L.S., 11/2/91.

*See No. 10.

No. 25.

No. 25.

Messrs. Brown and Holmes to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 February, 1891.

As there appears to be great delay in completing the transfer of our premises to the Crown, with a view to bringing matters to a speedy conclusion, the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank are prepared to give a guarantee or indemnity bond to the Crown to secure to the Crown quiet and peaceable possession or any interference from any person or persons interested under the will of the late Mr. James Holmes.

We have, &c.,

NUGENT W. BROWN,
G. H. HOLMES.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 11/2/91.

I think the proposal contained in this letter very fair and reasonable, but in order to provide against any mistakes I have come to the conclusion that it ought to be forwarded to the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion.—D.O.C., 11/2/91.

The Crown Solicitor.—S.H.L., B.C., 11/2/91.

No. 26.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Dear Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 11 February, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant (91, A. 169), asking that, if the original offer of Messrs. Brown and Holmes of premises in Castlereagh-street, had been found, it be forwarded to you, I beg to say that the whole of the papers, including the document alluded to, were referred to you on the 9th—the date of your letter.

Yours, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON

(Per J. D.)

No. 27.

Minute of the Postmaster-General.

WRITE to Crown Solicitor for opinion *re* property of Brown Brothers.

D. O.C., 23/2/91.

Crown Solicitor.—M.L.S., 23/2/91.

No. 28.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 23 February, 1891.

Referring to the correspondence as regards Brown and Holmes' stable property, Castlereagh-streets, to this Department, the Postmaster-General requests me to ask you to kindly favour him with your opinion in the matter.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 29.

The Acting Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, returned herewith, I have the honor to state that on examination I found, and the vendors' solicitors admitted, that they had not a good title to the property proposed to be sold by Messrs. Brown and Holmes.

As the vendors, however, were very anxious to carry out the sale they proposed to cure the objections by getting an amended title—for this purpose I conferred with the vendors' solicitors and they submitted to me certain drafts of documents on which they proposed to build up a fresh title, but on examining them I feared the title was not one which the Crown should be a party to accepting, as the interests of infants were involved and might be prejudicially affected. I accordingly submitted the title to Mr. A. H. Simpson, the standing Conveyancing Counsel to the Crown, the result of whose opinion leads me to the following conclusions:—

1. That the title as it stands cannot be accepted.
2. That if the new title as proposed is built up, it will have to be at a higher rent, and therefore for a reduced consideration.
3. That in any case the present contract falls through, and there will have to be a new contract which cannot be entered into until the proposed new title is obtained.
4. That as the interests of infants are involved, and may be prejudiced, the Crown ought not to be a party to such a lease.

I have, &c.,

(Pro JOHN WILLIAMS, Crown Solicitor),
R.S.

Submitted.—JAS. D., 2/3/91.

No. 30.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, General Post Office, Sydney, 11 March, 1891.
As Mr. O'Connor is desirous of perusing the opinion given by Mr. Simpson in the matter of the proposed transfer of the lease of Messrs. Brown Brothers, of the stable premises in Castlereagh-street, to this Department, I am directed to request that you will kindly furnish me with a copy of the same at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 31.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 12 March, 1891.
In compliance with the request contained in your letter of yesterday's date, I forward herewith copy of the opinion given by Mr. A. H. Simpson in the matter of the contemplated purchase by your Department from Messrs. Brown Brothers of their leasehold interest in premises in Castlereagh-street.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor
(per C.E.P.)

Submitted.—S.H.L., 12/3/91.

[Enclosure.]

Re MESSRS. BROWN BROS.—OPINION ON TITLE.

I HAVE perused the papers in this case.

The Government has, I understand, agreed to purchase from Messrs. Brown Bros. their leasehold interest in the premises in question, which is described as a term having fifteen or sixteen years to run, with a ground rent of £650. On investigation it turns out that the lease under which the Brown Bros.' hold was granted on the 17th November, 1884, and had only some twelve years to run.

This lease was granted by the trustees of the will of James Holmes. The will, which is in the form of instructions, contained no power of leasing, but directed that the will to be made pursuant to the instructions should contain "all usual clauses, indemnifications, and appointments usually contained in wills of like nature."

I agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Owen, Q.C., that the Court would probably construe this as importing a power to grant a building lease for twenty-one years, but advising trustees that the Court would probably construe a clause in a certain way is a very different thing from advising an intending purchaser that he can safely expend his money in buying.

In the absence of a decision by the Court, I think the validity of the existing lease is open to doubt (though not perhaps great doubt) and I cannot advise a purchaser to run the risk.

It is intended, it appears, that the lessees shall surrender the existing lease, and that the lessors shall grant a new lease for sixteen years at the old rent of £650 for the first twelve years, and after that of £850 for the last four years. I think the validity of such new lease would be open to still graver doubts.

In the absence of express words in the power the rent should not be progressive, Hallet to Martin, 24 Ch. D. 624, 632, and it is open to much doubt whether the usual power of leasing would justify a lease at a progressive rent, or the taking into account in estimating the rent the value of a surrendered lease (see Davidson's Settlements, p. 491).

Under these circumstances, I can only suggest an application to the Court under the Settled Estates Act.

If the Court authorises the new lease the purchaser would be safe in taking it, but the question of purchase money would remain to be settled.

The contract was made on the footing of a uniform ground rent of £650; if, during the last four years, the ground rent is to be £850, there must, of course, be a reduction in the purchase money to compensate for the increased rent.

ARCHD. H. SIMPSON.

95, Elizabeth-street, 27th February, 1891.

No. 32.

Messrs. Brown and Holmes to The Postmaster-General.

Re our Bazaar Premises.

Sir, Sydney, 11 March, 1891.
We feel that we are labouring under a great disadvantage by the expressions of opinion of the Crown Solicitor in this matter.

The trustees have the written opinion of Mr. Owen (now Equity Judge), and his opinion clearly shows that the trustees have full power to grant leases of this estate. The opinion is among the papers handed to the Crown Solicitor. Added to this, the E. S. and A. C. Bank is willing to guarantee the Government peaceable possession during the balance of the four years.

We would esteem it a favour if you will grant Mr. Ralfe (of Messrs. Fisher, Ralfe, and Salwey), our solicitor, the opportunity of explaining the position with regard to the lease.

Your acceptance of our offer (18th September, 1890) induced us to relinquish business, and as it became known that the Government had purchased, we were unable to invite business, consequently we have lost it beyond recovery. Under the circumstances we beg to express a hope that you will be good enough to complete the purchase without delay, and we believe an interview with Mr. Ralfe (who is also the bank's solicitor) would fully satisfy you that the Government will not incur any risk in taking over the premises on the lines agreed. Soliciting your favourable consideration.

We have, &c.,
NUGENT W. BROWN
(For self and GEO. H. HOLMES).

No. 33.

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No. 33.

Minute of The Postmaster-General.

11 March, 1891.

REFER to Mr. Lambton. Complaint made here is not unreasonable. It seems to me that the delay caused in the matter must rest in the Crown Solicitor's office. You had better write to the department for the reason of delay.

The Crown Solicitor's reply is now to hand, and before the Postmaster-General.—S.H.L., 12/3/91.

No. 34.

Minute of The Secretary to the Post Office.

18 March, 1891.

AN inaccuracy occurs in this letter. It says, "Your acceptance of our offer (18th September, 1890) induced us, &c." Whether the date, 18th September, 1890, means that of our acceptance or of their offer I do not know, but either is incorrect. Their offer was dated 1st August, and amended by letters of 13th and 18th October, whilst our acceptance was dated 24th October.

S.H.L.

No. 35.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Messrs. Brown and Holmes.

Gentlemen,

General Post Office, Sydney, 18 March, 1891.

Referring to previous correspondence, I am directed to inform you that the Postmaster-General is prepared to accept the premises described in your letter of 1st August last on the following terms:—

• Lease to be for sixteen years, as stated in your further letter of 13th October, but, as the Postmaster-General is advised that you have no power to grant a lease for more than twelve years, the additional four years to be guaranteed by the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank under a bond for £5,000. The sum of £7,000 to be paid to you for the leasehold interest and improvements in addition to a ground rent of £650 a year.

Be good enough to intimate if you agree to these terms.

I am desired to mention that a document, dated 16th September, 1890, addressed to me and marked "copy," was received yesterday from the Crown Solicitor with the papers, but the original never reached this Department,* although one dated the following day was received pressing for a reply to your offer of the lease of the premises in question.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

* NOTE.—It appears to have been delivered to the Postmaster-General personally, but temporarily mislaid. It is printed as No. 3 of this paper.

No. 36.

Messrs. Fisher, Ralfe, and Salwey to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Re Brown Brothers to the Queen.

Sir,

George and King Streets, E.S. and A.C. Bank Chambers, Sydney, 26 March, 1891.

Referring to the recent contract between Messrs. Brown Brothers and the Postmaster-General, for the sale of the premises known as, or used by them as a horse bazaar, situated in Castlereagh-street, we are now instructed by the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, the mortgagees of the property, to place the same under offer to you for the sum of £6,500 cash.

The lease we are prepared to sell has a currency of twelve years from the 13th day of October last, and the ground rent is £650 per annum, payable in equal quarterly instalments of £162 10s.

In addition, there is a promise for a renewal of the lease for four years at a rental of £850; but, as you are aware, the Crown Solicitor has advised against the validity of this promise, and the bank will merely assign its right (if any) to the said extension.

We have, &c.,

FISHER, RALFE, AND SALWEY.

No. 37.

The Secretary to the Post Office to Messrs. Brown and Holmes.

Gentlemen,

General Post Office, Sydney, 4 April, 1891.

Referring to previous correspondence, and particularly to a letter from Messrs. Fisher, Ralfe, and Salwey to this Department, dated the 26th ultimo, I am now directed by the Postmaster-General to state that he is willing to purchase the lease of your premises in Castlereagh-street for the sum of £6,000, it being understood that the lease has a currency of twelve years from the 13th day of October last, and that the ground rent is to be £650 per annum, payable quarterly.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 38.

No. 38.

Mr. G. H. Holmes to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

Sydney, 7 April, 1891.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to Mr. Nugent Wade Brown and myself, in which you state that the Postmaster-General is willing to purchase the lease of our premises situate in Castlereagh-street, for the sum of £6,000, the lease having a currency of twelve years from the 13th October last, the ground rent being £650 per annum, and I hereby accept the offer on behalf of Mr. Nugent Wade Brown and myself.

I have, &c.,

G. H. HOLMES

(For self and N. W. BROWN).

Inform Treasury, and ask that provision be made for payment of the amount. Then refer papers to Crown Solicitor for preparation of lease.—S.H.L., 10/4/91. Treasury.—M.L.S., 13/4/91. Crown Solicitor.—M.L.S., 14/4/91.

No. 39.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 13 April, 1891.

Referring to my letters of the 24th October and 5th November last, requesting that £7,000 might be provided out of the Treasurer's Advance Account, pending a vote being taken in connection with the transfer of a sixteen years' lease of premises in Castlereagh-street, now occupied as stables, from Messrs. Brown and Holmes to this Department, I am directed to inform you that the matter has been under reference to the Crown Solicitor, and it is found that Messrs. Brown and Holmes can only give a legal lease for twelve years from the 13th October last.

The Postmaster-General offered Messrs. Brown and Holmes £6,000 for this twelve years' lease, the ground rent to be £650 per annum, and they have accepted such offer. I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to move the Treasurer to kindly cause provision to be made for payment of the amount in question.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 40.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 14 April, 1891.

I am directed to forward the papers in the matter of the transfer of the lease of premises in Castlereagh-street from Messrs. Nugent W. Brown and G. H. Holmes to this Department in which it will be seen that those gentlemen have accepted the offer of the Postmaster-General to transfer the lease for £6,000, it being understood that the lease has a currency of twelve years from the 13th October last, and the ground rent is to be £650 per annum payable quarterly, and to request that you will be good enough to cause the necessary lease to be prepared.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 41.

The Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 15 April, 1891.

I am directed to inform you that a sum of £6,000 will be provided from the Advance Account in connection with the lease from Messrs. Brown and Holmes, in terms of your letter of the 13th instant, B. 91-4,245.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 16/4/91. Seen.—D.O'C., 18/4/91.

No. 42.

H. H. Brown, Esq., to The Postmaster-General.

My dear O'Connor,

Reform Club, Sydney, Thursday, 7 a.m.

I have been several times to the Crown Solicitor's Office. There appears little or no progress being made to complete our matter, and all this delay is most *serious*, and I would feel deeply obliged if you would urge this matter on.

I remain, &c.,

H. H. BROWN.

Refer to Mr. Lambton. You might write a note to the Acting Crown Solicitor to forward this work as soon as he possibly can.—D.O'C., 23/4/91. Crown Solicitor.—R.L.R., 23/4/91.

No. 43.

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No. 43.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Acting Crown Solicitor.

Dear Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 23 April, 1891.

Mr. Brown having written to the Postmaster-General, complaining of the delay that is taking place in the completion of the matter of the lease of the stable premises, Mr. O'Connor requests me to ask if you will kindly have it attended to as soon as you possibly can.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 44.

The Acting Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Dear Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 23 April, 1891.

Mr. Brown is no doubt fully aware of the fact that the abstract of title has not yet been delivered. In order to save expense as far as possible, I returned all the papers to the solicitors for the bank last week to enable them to furnish an abstract in terms of the contract.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. SMITH.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 23/4/91. Inform Mr. Brown.—D.O'C., 24/4/91. H. H. Brown, M.P.—
M.L.S., 24/4/91.

No. 45.

The Secretary to the Post Office to H. H. Brown, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 24 April, 1891.

With reference to your note of yesterday, as regards the delay in completing the matter of the lease of premises in Castlereagh-street, Mr. O'Connor (having communicated with the Crown Solicitor) requests me to state that the reply received is in effect that you are aware of the fact that the abstract of title has not yet been delivered. The Crown Solicitor remarks that in order to save expense as far as possible he returned all papers to the solicitors for the bank last week to enable them to furnish an abstract in terms of the contract.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON

(Per J. D.)

No. 46.

The Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 3 August, 1891.

At your verbal request, I have the honor to forward herewith the papers numbered as in margin, relating to the proposed assignment from Messrs. Brown and Holmes of their leasehold interest in premises in Castlereagh-street.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor

(Per C.E.P.)

Returned to Crown Solicitor.—S.H.L. (per J.D.), B.C., 3/8/91. Papers again returned to you herewith, as verbally requested. The Secretary to the General Post-office.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Crown Solicitor (per C.E.P.), B.C., 13/8/91.

No. 47.

Question asked in the Legislative Council, 6 August, 1891.

- (4.) HORSE BAZAAR, CONDUCTED BY MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS :—MR. HOSKINS having, pursuant to Notice, asked the VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,—
- (1.) Have the Government purchased, or agreed to purchase, the lands, stables, and buildings recently represented to have been a horse bazaar, conducted by Messrs. Brown Brothers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
 - (2.) Is the land on which the said buildings are erected freehold or leasehold ; if leasehold, for how many years has the lease to run ?
 - (3.) If the Government have determined to purchase the aforesaid land and buildings, what is the price to be paid for the same, and what purpose will they be put to ?

MR. W. H. SUTTOR replied,—The Government have intimated their willingness to purchase the lease (twelve years' currency) of the premises referred to for the sum of £6,000, the ground rent being £650 per annum. It is intended, when the conveyance of the property has been completed by the Crown Solicitor, to utilise the premises as stables, &c., for post and telegraph horses and stores.

No. 48.

Statement.

STATEMENT showing the estimated annual cost of foraging and stabling the horses of the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments, and of storage accommodation outside the Head Office, under present arrangements, as compared with the estimated cost under the arrangements proposed in connection with the purchase of the lease, for twelve years, of premises in Castlereagh-street.

Present

Present Arrangement.

Cost of forage and stabling	£2,897
Wages of grooms (two)	304
Rental of Stores—	
Kent-street	£624
Clarence-street	100
Bathurst-street	390
	———— 1,114
Rates and taxes on do	83
Wear and tear do	20
Insurance on horses	6
	————
Total cost	£4,424

Proposed Arrangement.

Interest on purchase money (£6,000, at 4 per cent.)	240
Ground rent	650
Sinking fund (for repayment of £6,000)	480
Rates and taxes	72
Cost of forage	1,520
Wages of grooms—	
Two, as at present	£304
Five, at £2 per week	520
	———— 824
Stabling requisites	25
Fittings and alterations (one-twelfth of, say, £600)	50
Wear and tear... ..	50
Insurance on horses, carts, and other property	10
Insurance on premises	30
	————
Total	£3,951
Deduct rental of portion of premises sublet, with the exception of large room (let at £4 per week), which would be required for stores	182
	————
Total cost	£3,769

General Post Office, Sydney, 10th August, 1891.

No. 49.

Memo. received from Messrs. Brown and Holmes, with enclosure.

151, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 17 August, 1891.

Memo. for the Hon. D. O'Connor, M.L.C., Postmaster-General.

THE dimensions of the bazaar are as per accompanying tracing.

The different rooms for subletting on the frontage of the building are:—

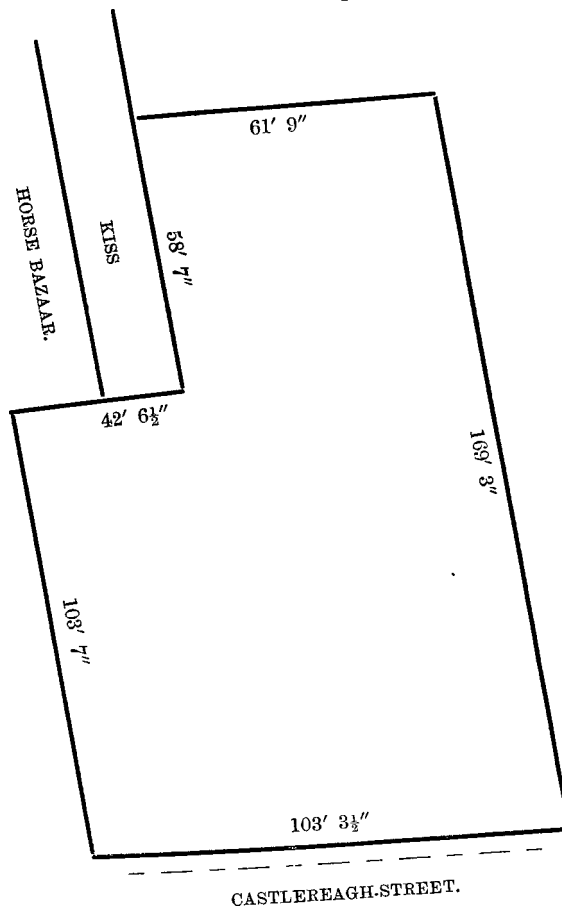
	£	s.	d.
Assembly room (say), per week... ..	4	0	0
Barber's shop " "	1	0	0
Printer's shop " "	1	10	0
Registry office " "	1	10	0
Our own suite of offices (say), per week	3	0	0
Also our foreman's present living accommodation (say) at per week	1	5	0
	————		
Total	£12	5	0

or almost equivalent to the ground rent paid on the whole premises.

Refer to Mr. Lambton.—D.O'C., 21/8/91.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure]



No. 50.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Acting Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 19 August, 1891.

Referring to the matter of Messrs. Brown and Holmes's premises, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to state that as the matter has been in abeyance for nearly twelve months, Mr. O'Connor would like to know whether you consider that any blame is fairly attributable to the vendors for this long delay in completing the transaction, as, if so, it would seem right that some deduction from the purchase money should be made.

Mr. O'Connor will be glad of an early reply.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 51.

The Acting Crown Solicitor to The Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 20 August, 1891.

I have the honor to return your letter of 19th instant, respecting purchase of Brown and Holmes' premises, and in reply to state that the present contract was not addressed to this Department until 15th April last. Since that time I cannot say that there has been any blame fairly attributable to the vendors. The delay has been solely caused by the state of the title, and the existence of so many charges, judgments, and encumbrances affecting the same.

In my opinion no deduction can be made from the purchase money on account of the delay in completion.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor (*per* R.S.)

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS' LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30th September, 1891.

The Manager of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank to The
Colonial Secretary.

English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank,
Sydney, 24 September, 1891.

Brown Bros. & Co. to The Queen.

Dear Sir,

In connection with this matter I beg to call your attention to the following facts:—

On the 17th November, 1884, a lease was granted to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. of the premises in Castlereagh-street which they now occupy, known as Brown Bros. & Co.'s Horse Bazaar, for the term of eighteen years from 13th October, 1884, at a rental of £650 per annum, and the lessees therein covenanted to expend the sum of £4,000 within twelve months from the date of the lease in making alterations and improvements in the buildings. This lease was on 17th April, 1885, mortgaged by the lessees to the bank to secure the account current of Brown Bros. & Co. Subsequently the lessors agreed with the lessees to grant to them an extension of four years at an increased rent, on payment of a bonus, but no lease for such extension was executed by the lessors. In September, 1890, the lessees offered the said premises to the Government for the unexpired term of the said lease, namely, twelve years and the four years' extension; and on the 24th November, 1890, the Secretary of the General Post Office accepted such offer, the purchase money being £7,000, and the abstract of the vendors' title was delivered to the Crown Solicitor. Objection, however, was taken to the title on the ground that the lessors, being trustees, had no power to grant the extension of four years. The property was then offered to the Government for the twelve years for which a good title could be shown, and on 4th April, 1891, the Secretary of the General Post Office wrote Messrs. Brown Bros. to the effect that the Government were willing to purchase the lease for the sum of £6,000, it being understood that the lease had a currency of twelve years from 13th October last, and that the ground rent was £650 per annum, payable quarterly.

Since then the title has been fully investigated, and all requisitions thereon have been complied with; but the Crown Solicitor refuses to complete, on the
ground

ground that he has had notice that one of the vendors has committed an act of bankruptcy, and on 22nd inst., the solicitors for the bank wrote to the Postmaster-General suggesting that this difficulty could be got over and the matter settled without any delay by the Crown entering into a contract direct with the bank as exercising their power of sale.

I wish to point out the loss sustained by the bank in consequence of the delay in completing this matter, as ever since September, 1890, they have held their hands and refrained from realising their security in anticipation that the sale would be completed. They have, therefore, not only lost interest on the amount of the purchase money, but have lost the rents of the property, and, through the inability of Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. to do so, have had to pay the ground rent on the property, in order to protect their security.

I shall therefore be glad if you will take these facts into consideration and accept the offer made by the bank, so that the sale can be completed without delay.

I may mention that if the sale from the bank be accepted it can be arranged to give immediate possession of the premises to the Crown.

I am, &c.,

FLETCHER DIXON,
Manager.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM BURCHETT, PRESSMAN.

(THAT HIS REPUTATION HAS BEEN SULLIED AND PROSPECTS BLIGHTED THROUGH IMPRISONMENT; AND PRAYING FOR AN INVESTIGATION WITH A VIEW TO REDRESS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 October, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of William Burchett, pressman,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your humble Petitioner has had his mind deranged by having been arrested twice on suspicion, first at Bingera then at Tamworth.
2. That your humble Petitioner can find no employment on account of the odium naturally attached to one who has been both an inmate of a gaol and an asylum.
3. That your humble Petitioner's property was lost while he was in the hands of the police, consisting of wearing apparel, mining tools, firearms, tent, &c.
4. That your humble Petitioner was subjected to the unnecessary indignity of wearing leg-irons, and that his reputation has been sullied, his prospects blighted, by the action of the police.

Your humble Petitioner, therefore, most earnestly prays for an investigation into his case, with a view to his being allowed some redress for the great wrong he has suffered.

And your humble Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM BURCHETT.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIRCULAR QUAY LAND SALE BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 23.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 December, 1891.

JERSEY,

*Governor.**Message No. 23.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill "To authorise the sale of certain lands now vested in the Colonial Treasurer, and to provide for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale."

*Government House,**Sydney, 16th December, 1891.*

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAIM TO LAND AT DARLING HARBOUR.

(PETITION FROM ASHER AUSTRALIA DAY, ONE OF THE SURVIVING TRUSTEES OF THE WILL OF THOMAS DAY, FORMERLY OF PYRMONT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 31 March, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Jane Day, Asher Australia Day, and James Antrobus, the surviving Trustees of the will of Thomas Day, formerly of Pyrmont, near Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are the Trustees of the estate of the late Thomas Day.
2. That the said Thomas Day was in possession of a certain portion of land on the eastern side of what is now Sussex-street, previously to the year 1836, and that such portion of land then extended to the waters of Darling Harbour.
3. That in the year 1836, when the Government proposed to continue Sussex-street in such a way as to deprive the land occupied by the said Thomas Day of its frontage to Darling Harbour, the said Thomas Day presented a memorial to the Government, soliciting that he might not be deprived of this advantage, and further that he might be permitted to carry out a wharf into deep water.
4. That in 1836 the then Colonial Secretary wrote to the said Thomas Day, in reply to the said memorial, stating that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to order that the access which he the said Thomas Day then had should be secured to him, and that he might extend his wharf to deep water.
5. That in 1839 a grant was issued to the said Thomas Day of the land mentioned in paragraph 2 of this petition, which was described as "bounded on the west by the high-water mark of Darling Harbour," and the Government notice referred to in the said grant shows that quit-rent was payable by the said Thomas Day, on the said land, from 1st July, 1823.
6. That sometime between 1836 and 1848 the Government carried out the extension of Sussex-street and in so doing filled in and reclaimed a small strip of land between the western boundary of the said Thomas Day's land and Sussex-street, by which action the said Thomas Day was deprived of his frontage to the waters of Darling Harbour which the grant of 1839 had given to him.
7. That sometime between 1836 and 1862 the said Thomas Day, relying on the order of the Governor, made in 1836, that the said Thomas Day should have secured to him the access which he then had, built a retaining wall and reclaimed a considerable portion of the foreshores of Darling Harbour to the west of Sussex-street, and on the 12th May, 1862, applied to the Secretary for Lands for permission to erect a wharf fronting his land in Darling Harbour.
8. That on 12th March, 1863, the Secretary for Lands sent the following reply :—"With reference to your letter of May 12th last, applying for permission to reclaim certain land below high-water mark, and in front of your premises in Darling Harbour, as shown in a plan accompanying your application, I am directed by the Minister for Lands to inform you that there will be no objection to the erection of the wharf on piles in front of your property; but the Government cannot under the existing state of the law negotiate for the sale of land so reclaimed. 2. The erection of the wharf in question must not interfere with the outlet of the sewer adjoining. 3. I am to add that this permission must be considered as only of a temporary nature, and (should Parliament refuse to authorise a modification of the law so as to meet this and similar cases) to be limited to one year," thereby recognising his right to the land having frontage to the water, for, though the Court could not recognise this—there being no evidence that the Crown knew the said Thomas Day had reclaimed the land—yet as a matter of fact the Crown, by its Officers, must have known it, and after the lapse of time which has taken place, and the deaths of witnesses, your Petitioners are unable to prove their knowledge.
9. That a jetty was erected by the said Thomas Day according to the plan.
10. That access to the water being of little or no value without such buildings as are usually erected at the waterside, the said Thomas Day erected various buildings at considerable cost on the land reclaimed by him.

11. That in the year 1868 the said Thomas Day died, having by his will appointed your Petitioners his trustees and executors, and that in 1883 your Petitioners, as such trustees and executors, applied, under the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," for permission to purchase the reclaimed land, producing in support of their application the letter of March 16, 1836.

12. That the application was investigated and the amount of purchase-money appraised, and your Petitioners were required to show their title to the land in virtue of which the application was made.

13. That your Petitioners could show no title to the strip of land between the land granted to the said Thomas Day and Sussex-street, this strip having been reclaimed by the Government, although the grant of 1839 had bounded the land of the said Thomas Day on the western side by the high-water mark of Darling Harbour.

14. That because your Petitioners could not show any title to the said strip of land the application to purchase the reclaimed land was refused, and in May, 1891, the Attorney-General filed an information of intrusion, claiming possession of this reclaimed land on behalf of the Crown.

15. That your Petitioners thereupon filed their statement of claim against the Minister for Lands as nominal defendant, praying for a declaration of the Court that by virtue of the letter of 16th March, 1836, and the circumstances stated in the claim, the said Thomas Day became entitled to a grant in fee of the reclaimed land; or to a grant of a right of access to the water on the west side of Sussex-street, and to the use of the wharf attached to the reclaimed land by way of easement; or for a declaration that the Government is not entitled to dispossess the plaintiff without compensation, and for an injunction to restrain the Attorney-General from further prosecuting the action at law against the plaintiffs; but the Court of Equity dismissed your Petitioners' suit on the grounds as appears by the judgment of the Court that there was no evidence that the Crown had recognised the said Thomas Day's right to reclaim the land as aforesaid, that no title was shown to the strip of land reclaimed as aforesaid by the Crown, and that by reclaiming land as aforesaid without authority the said Thomas Day had taken away his own right of access to the water.

16. That the adjoining proprietors, who were similarly situated with respect to the water frontage, and by the extension past their lands of Sussex-street, aforesaid, have, as your Petitioners are informed, and believe, reclaimed land, and erected buildings thereon, and constructed wharfs, and obtained titles thereto from the Crown.

17. That your Petitioners are ready and willing, and always have been, to pay to the Government the amount at which the value of the land reclaimed by the said Thomas Day was assessed as aforesaid.

18. That your Petitioners maintain that, though they are unable to establish their right to purchase the said reclaimed land in a Court of Law, yet, as the original grant of 1839 gave them a frontage to the high-water mark of Darling Harbour, and, as the said Thomas Day was deprived of this by the Government in the making of Sussex-street, an act of injustice is now done to your Petitioners in refusing the reclamation because your Petitioners have no title to a strip of land, which but for the act of the Government would not have been in existence.

19. That since the said Thomas Day has expended large sums of money in the erection of buildings on the land reclaimed by him, the purchase of which land he could not have foreseen would have been denied him, especially in view of the order of the Governor in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six that access to the water which he enjoyed should be secured to him, and that this access remained unquestioned until the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Your Petitioners further submit that the Government should not take advantage of a technical point and endeavour to make profit out of the mistake of a citizen, particularly when such mistake has been caused by placing confidence in a promise of the Government which the law does not compel the Crown to keep.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House may appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the case of your Petitioners, with a view to afford such relief as the merits of the case demand, but which a Court of Law cannot, for the reasons stated, afford.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ASHER DAY.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ACCIDENT TO H.M.S. "BOOMERANG," AT FITZROY
DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 September, 1891.

SCHEDULE.

No.	PAGE.
1. Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, forwarding Docking-master's Statement	1
2. Certificate from Captain in charge of the Station respecting repairs to H.M.S. "Boomerang"	2
3. Docking-master's Statement and Evidence	2
4. Sketch of after part of H.M.S. "Boomerang"	3
5. Report on cost of Repairs to H.M.S. "Boomerang"	3
6. Report of Principal Assistant Engineer (Mechanical) on the effects of the accident, and Minute of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers thereon, &c.	3

No. 1.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for
Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Accident to H.M.S. "Boomerang" when Docking.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch,
Sydney, 21 September, 1891.

I FORWARD herewith a statement I have taken from the docking-master explaining how this accident occurred.

The vessel is of most unusual construction, having a balanced rudder, projecting 18 inches below the line of keel, and is the first vessel of such construction that has come to this port.

I think it is evident that the officers of the vessel did not make this fact clear to Pratt before or while the vessel was being docked.

The keel rakes up rapidly aft [*see attached rough sketch*], and unless a line was drawn in continuation of the main keel, it would not be apparent in the plan shown to Pratt that the rudder was below the horizontal portion.

There was a plan on board, hung up on the under side of the deck or ceiling, which had a red line drawn in from the keel and intersecting the rudder, as per dotted line in sketch, but this line was not on the plan Pratt saw. Some allowance must also be made for the surrounding circumstances; the morning was wet and dark when he was on board, and this made it not easy for him to carefully study the plans, and he was obliged to hurry back to prepare the Sutherland Dock for taking in two cruisers the same day; indeed, the Naval Authorities were urging that all four ships should be docked the same day, but this was impossible. It was an anxious enough undertaking to dock two of the large cruisers at one time.

Pratt was informed that the screws were below the keel line, but he saw he had room to provide for this by keeping the blocks narrow.

Under the circumstances I do not think any blame can be attached to the Docking-master. This will, however, act as a caution to him, and the lesson will not be lost.

The repairs were expeditiously and effectively executed, the rudder is now as secure as ever it was, and no harm whatever has been done to the vessel. The total cost of repair amounts to £75 4s.

The certificate herewith from the captain in charge of the station (Captain St. Clair) shows that the repairs were effectively and expeditiously carried out.

C. W. DARLEY.

No. 2.

The Captain in charge of the Station to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Dear Mr. Darley,

Office of Captain in charge H.M. Naval Depôt,
Sydney, 20 September, 1891.

I am in receipt of yours of this date, and, in reply, beg to inform you that the work performed on the "Boomerang" by the artificers employed by the Harbours and Rivers Department was carried out in a highly satisfactory manner.

The inspector of machinery (Mr. Weeks) and carpenter in charge at Garden Island (Mr. Allen) each reported to me before the "Boomerang" came out of dock that all the defects had been made good in a highly satisfactory manner, and that no damage had been caused to her hull while in dock.

Believe me, &c.,

WILLIAM H. ST. CLAIR,
Captain in charge Naval Establishments.

P.S.—I write you to express to all concerned my thanks for the very expeditious and efficient manner in which the repairs to "Boomerang" rudder and steering-gear were carried out.—W. H. ST. CLAIR.

No. 3.

Docking-master's Statement.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Mishap to H.M. torpedo boat, "Boomerang."Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch,
Sydney, 19 September, 1891.

MR. JOHN PRATT, docking superintendent, called at the office this morning to make a statement with regard to a mishap which happened on the 8th instant to H.M. torpedo boat, "Boomerang," while being docked.

Mr. Pratt said: I went on board on Monday morning; it was dark, and raining heavily; it was about a quarter past 7 o'clock; I saw the quartermaster, and asked for the officer in charge; he was just getting out of bed, and I told him that I had come down to get the extreme length of the vessel, and the width, on account of the narrowness of the dock, especially about the bows; I obtained these measurements, and I asked the question whether there was anything below the line of keel; they gave me to understand that the propellers were below the keel, but nothing else was mentioned; I think it was an officer who said we have plans on board, and I said, "I would like to see them"; this was on board H.M.S. "Karrakatta" at Farm Cove, in the cabin, which was very dark, having been shut up on account of the wet; I did not see proper plans, but a tracing, of which I made a sketch in my note-book, before them on the table, and drew the propeller below the line of keel; while I was looking at the drawing they said if you go on board H.M.S. "Boomerang" you will see a photograph of the ship in dock and see everything; I went, and when I got on board I asked for the officer in charge and told him I wished to see a photograph which he had of the ship in dock; they showed me this, which, however, showed only about one-third of the vessel; they also said, "We have plans overhead"; these they tried to take down, but could not get them, as they were fastened up on account of the vessel just having come in from sea; they were wedged up between the beams, and I did not wait for them to take them down, as I was limited to time. I had to hurry back to the dock, to prepare for the cruisers coming in that day, as I had to get 300 pine cap pieces, on account of the ships having no keel; I did so, and docked the cruisers that day.

Mr. Darley: Did they show you any plan on board the "Boomerang"?

Mr. Pratt: No, sir; it was overhead. On board the "Karrakatta" they had one, but they were not convenient to take down. I saw a sketch there, but they hurried me on board the "Boomerang" to see the photograph, and when I got there they called my attention to the propellers.

Mr. Darley: Was the captain on board the "Boomerang" when you went there?

Mr. Pratt: No.

Mr. Darley: Was he on board when the vessel was being docked?

Mr. Pratt: He was, but never asked a question in regard to the ship's bottom.

Mr. Darley: Did he mention the rudder?

Mr. Pratt: No.

Mr. Darley: They had two or three different views on board the "Boomerang"?

Mr. Pratt: They had, but they did not take one down. They said they were overhead. On board the "Karrakatta" they showed me one. They did not carry the line of keel right through. Had they done so a man with half an eye could have seen it. They told me it was a good job it was not any worse.

Mr. Darley: You are certain they did not show you any plan except those attached to the under side of the deck?

Mr. Pratt: That was all. They told me both ships were alike.

Mr. Darley: Did you make a statement of that kind on board?

Mr. Pratt: Yes.

Mr. Darley: Who held the inquiry?

Mr. Pratt: The captains of the "Ringarooma" and "Mildura," and they said that I should have been acquainted by the captain of the "Boomerang" with the position of the ship's rudder. I did not see the captain when I was down on board, but when he was in dock I saw him for the first time.

Mr. Darley: Did you have any conversation with him then?

Mr. Pratt: I had no conversation. I was busy docking. The captain of the "Boomerang" had every opportunity of speaking to me had he wanted to. Both captains were on board when he came in dock.

Mr. Darley: Whom did you see on board the "Boomerang" when you went on board?

Mr. Pratt: I think it was one of the lieutenants.

Mr.

3

Mr. Darley: The "Boomerang" went into dock first, and the "Karrakatta" followed?

Mr. Pratt: Yes.

Mr. Darley: How was it the "Karrakatta's" rudder did not foul?

Mr. Pratt: Because it reached beyond the blocks; but the "Boomerang's" stern, being in the middle of the dock, the rudder was in the centre of the blocks. I had the diver to look after the propeller of the "Karrakatta," knowing the cill was there.

Mr. Darley: Did the diver notice the rudder projecting?

Mr. Pratt: He never mentioned it. He told me it was very near clear, or that it would clear the cill.

Mr. Darley: Did the ship seem to take much of a drop when the rudder gave way?

Mr. Pratt: She had a good lot of water under her. She only just lost her buoyancy. The rudder caught the two after blocks. She drew less water forward. As she was going down forward the two after blocks canted, and in going clear of the bottom the rudder caught and broke the pintle. The ship then took the blocks right fore and aft.

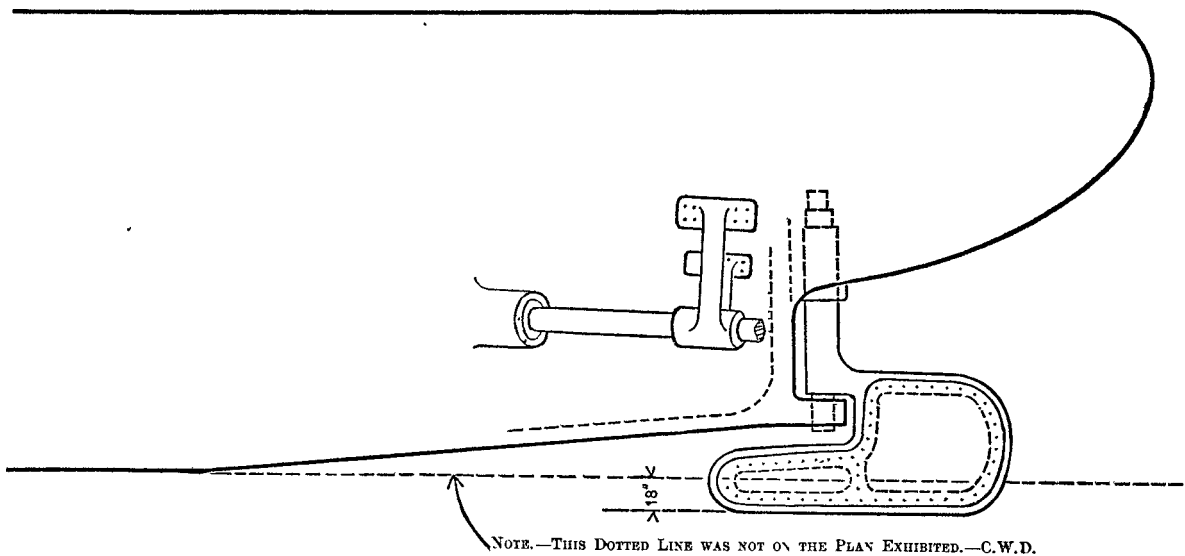
No. 4.

H. Davies to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Subject:—H.M.S. "Boomerang."

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, 19 September, 1891.

THIS free sketch of the after-part of the "Boomerang" is made from memory, assisted by your information.



No. 5.

Report on Cost of Repairs to H.M.S. "Boomerang."

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Repairs to H.M.S. "Boomerang," damaged at Fitzroy Dock.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch,
Sydney, 17 September, 1891.

Cost of labour	...	...	...	...	...	£57	16	7
„ material	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£75	4	3

J.P.W.

No. 6.

The Principal Assistant Engineer to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Subject:—The "Boomerang" of the Auxiliary Squadron.—Accidental injury to her in Fitzroy Dock.

Department of Public Works, 14 September, 1891.

I THIS morning examined the "Boomerang" in dock. The toe of this vessel's rudder is some 2 feet below the run of the keel, and the keel blocks having been set without a due allowance for that peculiarity, the rudder stock has been forced upwards, by the boat sitting upon it. The result is that the lower pintle is broken off the rudder, the two brass castings around the rudder head are damaged, the lower one beyond repair, and the iron deck just over the steering sector is forced up about 2 inches.

A new steel pintle is being fitted in a bored hole, a new brass casting is being made, and an attempt is to be made to pull the deck down to its original level to-day. Work was carried on during Saturday and Sunday, and well directed efforts are being made to repair this unfortunate damage as speedily as possible.

Submitted

Submitted.—GEO. TILLET, 14/9/91.

I looked into this matter myself, and find that, although an oversight was committed, I cannot well attribute any blame to the docking-master. Pratt went on board the "Boomerang" early on Monday morning, 7th instant, to measure the vessels, and he was shown a plan of the vessel; it was hung up on the side of a rather dark cabin, and the morning being dark and wet, he was unable to detect the fact that the rudder was 2 feet below line of keel, and this being a rather unusual form of construction, was not anticipated. None of the officers called any one's attention to the fact, not even when docking, and it was not found out till the vessel sat on the rudder, and did the damage in question. The repairs will be somewhat costly, owing to the amount of overtime which had to be worked. I do not think we can well make this a charge against the ship, and I, therefore, suggest that it be charged against the Dock Contingent Vote.—C. W. DARLEY, 17/9/91. The U.S.P.W.

Submitted.—J.B., 17/9/91. Noted,—Mr. Hoey to note and report cost when work is completed.
Approved.—J.H.Y., 17/9/91. Mr. Darley,—J.B., B.C., 17/9/91. The cost account must be prepared at once.—C.W.D., 18/9/91.

Memorandum from Mr. James Hoey to The Engineer-in-Chief.

I would be glad if you could come up to Fitzroy Dock this morning to inspect the damage done to the rudder and its gear of the "Boomerang," and decide on the method by which the repairs are to be carried out. It is difficult to describe the work to be done, your personal inspection would greatly expedite matters.

Will Mr. Davies please attend to this matter.—GEO. TILLET, 12/9/91.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COCKATOO ISLAND.

(RETURN SHOWING ACCIDENTS AT, AND COST THEREOF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 January, 1892.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 2 of 2 December, 1891.]*

Questions.

- (2.) ACCIDENTS AT SUTHERLAND DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND:—MR. KELLY asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) Is it a fact that a petty officer belonging to H.M.S. "Curacoa" has been killed through a fall in the Sutherland Dock?
 - (2.) Has the General Superintendent of Docks reported to the Head of his Department the advisability of having some protection around this dock, and that such protection has not been afforded?
 - (3.) Is it a fact that two men have been seriously injured through an accident to one of the cranes connected with this dock?
 - (4.) Under which Department is this dock managed?
 - (5.) Will he lay upon the Table of this House a Return showing the number of accidents which have happened for the last five years at Cockatoo Island, and what those accidents have cost the country?
 - (6.) Is it a fact that a concrete-tester at Cockatoo Island is receiving 14s. a day and quarters for locking and unlocking a shed?
 - (7.) How many men has this gentleman under his charge?

Answers.

Mr. Dibbs answered,—

- (1.) I have read in the papers that such is the case, but the matter has not been reported to me.
- (2.) No.
- (3.) Yes.
- (4.) The Department of Public Works.
- (5.) The information will be prepared and laid upon the Table as requested.
- (6.) No; but the cement-tester receives 13s. per day, and resides in the quarters provided for the purposes of a post-office. His duties require his attendance at other work than that of cement-testing, viz., inspecting of buildings being erected on the island for the Works Department.
- (7.) Two labourers daily employed. They are at present quarrying face of rock to allow crane to swing.

RETURN showing the number of Accidents which have happened during the last five years at Cockatoo Island, and what those accidents have cost the country.

Year.	Number of Accidents.	Average Number of Men employed.	Cost.
1887	Nil.	94	£ s. d.
1888	1	154	.....
1889	10	194	2 16 0
1890	8	266	524 17 10*
1891	13	292 to 400	176 7 3
			128 1 2
Total	32		832 2 3

* This includes compensation paid to Stapleton, who was injured during construction of the new dock.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COMMISSIONS.
(COST OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1891.

STATEMENT of the Cost of each of the following Commissions, as required by memo. from the Principal Under Secretary, dated 2 November, 1891. A.O. 91-3,647.

Commission.	Date of Appointment.	Cost.		
		£	s.	d.
Public Service Inquiry	16 December, 1887 ...	7,700	0	0
Public Tanks and Wells Inquiry	28 December, 1887 ...	446	12	6
Rabbits	16 April, 1888 ...	6,129	6	11
Tramway Frauds Inquiry	16 August, 1888 ...	502	8	6
Disposal of Tramways—Charges against Members of Parliament Inquiry	19 December, 1888 ...	777	16	0
Casual Labour Board Inquiry	20 February, 1889 ...	3,347	10	11
City Railway	19 March, 1890 ...	2,716	18	11
Fortifications	14 July, 1890 ...	1,087	10	0
Strikes	25 November, 1890 ...	2,835	11	5

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT.

(ADMINISTRATION OF, DURING THE YEAR 1890.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 July, 1891.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 19 June, 1891.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a report on the administration of the Dairies Supervision Act for the year 1890.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

ON the 17th June, 1890, the Board of Health forwarded, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a report on the administration of the Dairies Supervision Act, 50 Victoria No. 17, from 30th September, 1886, the date on which the Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor, to the end of 1889. Similar information is now forwarded for the year 1890, and it is proposed to furnish annually a report on the working of the Act.

During the year 1890 the provisions of the Act were only extended to one district, viz.:—Albury, and this was done at the request of the local Borough Council.

The Board has during the year inspected, through its officers, the premises of dairymen and milk-vendors in the following districts:—Municipal Districts: Adamstown, Alexandria, Ashfield, Balmain, Botany, Bowral, Broken Hill, Broughton Creek and Bomadery, Broughton Vale, Burwood, Camden, Campbelltown, Camperdown, Canterbury, Carrington, City of Sydney, Central Illawarra, Concord, Darlington, Drummoyne, East St. Leonards, Dundas, East Maitland, Five Dock, Gerringong, Glebe, Gosford, Granville, Hamilton, Hunters' Hill, Hurstville, Kiama, Kogarah, Lambton, Leichhardt, Liverpool, Macdonaldtown, Manly, Marrickville, Merewether, Mittagong, Morpeth, Moss Vale, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Newtown, New Lambton, North Botany, North Illawarra, North Willoughby, Paddington, Parramatta, Petersham, Plattsburg, Prospect and Sherwood, Randwick, Redfern, Raymond Terrace, Richmond, Rockdale, Ryde, Shellharbour, Smithfield and Fairfield, Strathfield, Singleton, South Singleton, St. Leonards, St. Peter's, Victoria, Wallsend, Waratah, West Maitland, Waterloo, Waverley, Wickham, Windsor, Wollongong, Woollahra. Police Districts: Berrima, Camden, Campbelltown, Gordon, Gosford, Liverpool, Parramatta, Picton, Pittwater, Raymond Terrace, Singleton, Windsor.

Whilst in several districts, and especially those in which the Act has been only comparatively recently brought into operation, the inspections have disclosed much that was faulty from a sanitary and lax from an administrative point of view, the condition of the dairies has, on the whole, very decidedly improved during the year, and the local authorities have shown a more intelligent appreciation of their duties and powers under the Act. The premises of dairymen and milkvendors in the metropolitan district are now, with some exceptions, in a fairly satisfactory condition, and in not a few districts the standard of cleanliness and sanitary care is a high one. It has, however, been made apparent to the Board that this standard can only be kept up by regular inspection, and that the local authorities in many instances need to be reminded of their duties and responsibilities under the provisions of the Act.

The condition of the dairies in the country does not, up to the present, compare satisfactorily with that of those in towns, even after a liberal allowance has been made with regard to matters which are essential in urban and suburban, but are comparatively unimportant in country districts. From several of the country districts representations have been made to the Board as to the difficulties encountered in fulfilling the conditions of the Act very soon after it has been put in force in such districts, and in every case the Board, appreciating these difficulties, has made concessions by extending the periods within which improvements should be insisted on, and by certain modifications to meet local necessities. The

The Board has also had under its consideration the difficulties attending inspection, and the full and proper administration of the Act by local authorities in the larger Municipal and Police areas in the Southern and other districts, but believes that these may, and will be, gradually met, and that the sanitary conditions so necessary for a pure milk supply will be in time fully enforced.

The difficulties above-mentioned, and the absence of any provision in the Act to charge fees for registration and so to form a fund from which the expenses attending the administration of the Act might be defrayed, have led to some agitation for an exemption of the country areas from its operations. It has been contended—1st, That the Act was never intended to apply to districts beyond the metropolitan area; and 2nd, that it is unnecessary in these districts, by reason of the milk being produced and supplied under “natural rather than artificial” conditions, and in places free from diseases incidental to both man and animals.

The first contention is met by the distinct wording of the 2nd section of the Act, which provides for its extension from time to time to other portions of the Colony beyond the metropolitan area; and the second by the fact that the dairies in the country districts have, with very few exceptions, on their first inspection, been found in an extremely dirty state, and the conditions under which the milk was produced only “natural” to people with very primitive ideas of cleanliness and ignorant of all sanitary laws.

In a report on bovine tuberculosis in the south-coast district, published in October, 1890, and to which further allusion will be made, the dirty and unsatisfactory condition of the dairies in this district was pointed out, and though this report was met by vigorous denials, the statements contained in it were not disproved, and were indeed more than confirmed by subsequent and detailed reports made by one of the Board’s inspectors later in the year.

In reporting on the district of Central Illawarra the inspector, after visiting the whole of the 105 dairies, 49 of which did not even appear on the register of the local authority, classified them as—3 clean and highly satisfactory; 12 clean, and fairly satisfactory; 56 clean, but require improvements; 28 dirty, and 6 very dirty; and pointed out that in 35, or exactly one-third, there were no closets or privy conveniences of any kind, and that the members of the households, ranging from 2 to 12 persons and of both sexes, defecated on the open ground, and often on the banks of the creeks from which the water supply for the dairies was derived.

This indecent and insanitary condition of things, which may be taken as an indication of the prevailing idea of sanitary necessities and with which other provisions were found to accord, was found also to exist in other districts; and when, in addition to this, it is pointed out that scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and typhoid (all diseases known to be conveyed by means of milk), are as prevalent in dairying districts as elsewhere, whilst, as shown in the report above-mentioned, tuberculosis was more than usually prevalent in dairy cattle and had extended to pigs fed on skim milk at butter factories, it can scarcely be contended that there was no necessity for the Act, or that the “natural” conditions under which the milk was produced were such as to commend themselves to consumers in the metropolitan area. Further, experience in other countries, and especially in Great Britain, has shown that outbreaks of disease distinctly due to the distribution of infected milk, have been caused quite as frequently by milk produced in the country as by that from suburban districts, and under what are described as natural as opposed to artificial conditions. (*Vide Reports, English Local Government Board.*)

The city of Sydney and a large part of the suburbs are now, to a great extent, supplied with milk from country districts, by means of the operation of large co-operative and other companies. The number of dairies in the city of Sydney is now eleven only, and is annually decreasing; and the host of milk vendors in small shops obtain their supplies chiefly, if not entirely, from the large companies, so that it is of considerable importance to the dwellers in the city that the sources of supply should be under sanitary regulation, whilst on the other hand the knowledge that the dairies were properly regulated and the milk produced under cleanly conditions should, by inspiring confidence, increase the sale and aid in the development of an important local industry.

In its last report, the Board announced its intention of instituting an examination into the water on dairy premises derived from sources other than the Nepean supply, and of insisting on all wells and tanks found to contain water unfit for domestic purposes being closed. In pursuance of this, 347 samples of water were, with the assistance of local authorities, collected and submitted to examination by the Government Analyst, with the result that no less than 155 of these were found polluted and unfit for human consumption. In all these cases the Board directed that the wells and other sources should be closed without delay, and in the greater number this was at once done by the local authorities, though in some instances not without considerable correspondence and remonstrance. The inspection of premises during the present year, however, shows that in several cases the municipal authorities have permitted polluted sources to continue in use to the very manifest danger of the inhabitants under their municipal guardianship.

It is as yet difficult to convince either the public or the municipal authorities, who should be better informed, that water, whilst containing no impurities evident to the senses, may yet be so contaminated as to be dangerous to health and life; and in some instances the specious arguments that the supplies pointed out as impure are used only for washing carts and other similar purposes have been allowed to prevail over the strict common sense rule on which the Board has insisted, that a contaminated source of water supply on dairy premises should be closed, even though it is not the only one or the one in general use, for it must be a source of danger as likely to be resorted to on occasion for washing milk vessels, for watering the cows, or even for adding to the milk to increase its quantity, with or without the knowledge, or even in disregard of the directions of the proprietor of the dairy.

On the 6th August last a report was furnished you on an outbreak of typhoid fever at Waverley and Randwick, attributable to a polluted source of water supply on a dairyman’s premises at Randwick—which source the local authority had neglected to close, although repeatedly advised to do so by the Board.

One of the most important sections of the Act is that enforcing the notification of cases of infectious disease occurring on dairy premises. The provisions of this section have been acted on in a large number of instances, and the local authorities have suspended the registration, and consequently the sale of milk until the patient was removed to hospital or elsewhere, and have only granted re-registration to the premises on certificate of freedom from infection. This enactment, and the method in which it has been carried out, has, in the opinion of the Board, done much to obviate danger and to prevent the spread of infectious disease. Owing to neglect in carrying out the provisions of this section on the part of certain
medical.

medical practitioners in former years, the Board thought it necessary to direct special attention to it by advertisement in the Medical and other journals, and to intimate its intention of instituting prosecutions in cases of failure to report. During the year under review the Board is unaware of any instance in which the requirements of this section of the Act have not been complied with.

The local authorities have, in repeated instances, sought the assistance of the Board in diagnosing the nature of disease occurring in dairy cattle; and the Board has, in accordance with its circular on this subject, dated May 7th, 1889, dispatched either the Government Veterinarian or other competent veterinary authority to inspect and report in all cases, so as to enable the authority to more efficiently carry out the provisions of the Act.

Bovine tuberculosis was proved to be very prevalent in the South Coast District amongst dairy cattle, as was shown by the report forwarded you on the 19th September last, and as further investigation showed that the disease *Actinomyces* was also prevalent, this was, on the 26th November, added to the list of infectious diseases in animals, which it is compulsory to report.

As in former years, the administration of the Act has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner in districts in which the police are, under its provisions, the local authorities, and the dairies in these districts compare, as a rule, favourably with those in adjoining or neighbouring districts under municipal government.

The attention of the Board having been drawn to the very large number of dairies supplying milk to factories for the manufacture of butter or cheese, over which no supervision was exercised, either with respect to the production of the milk or the making of the butter or cheese, certain questions were submitted to the Attorney-General on this matter, who advised on the 19th December that all persons selling or supplying milk for the manufacture of butter or cheese, or for other purposes, and whether to co-operative companies or private individuals, were liable to registration under the Act. The local authorities were immediately informed of this ruling, and steps were taken from the commencement of the present year to place all suppliers to these factories under supervision.

In conclusion, the Board would urge that steps may be taken, as soon as possible, to amend the Act in the direction already pointed out by the Board and as provided in the Bill now in the hands of the Colonial Secretary.

By order of the Board of Health,
EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

Sydney, 18 June, 1891.

RETURN showing the number of sources of water supply on dairy premises, or to which dairy cows have access, within the Metropolitan Police District, analysed by order of the Board of Health, for the year ending 31st December, 1890, giving the number of sources found polluted and recommended to be closed.

Name of District or Local Authority.	Number analysed.	Number found polluted and recommended to be closed.	Name of District or Local Authority.	Number analysed.	Number found polluted and recommended to be closed.
Alexandria	15	9	Manly	8	2
Ashfield	21	10	Marrickville	33	9
Balmain	18	10	Metropolitan Police District.....	7	2
Botany	5	3	Newtown	5	3
Burwood	8	5	North Botany	21	7
Camperdown (a) .....	.....	.....	North Sydney	20	12
Canterbury.....	14	6	North Willoughby	23	9
Concord	9	4	Paddington	1	Nil
Darlington (a) .....	.....	.....	Petersham	11	3
Drummoyne	6	2	Randwick	6	3
Dundas	1	1	Redfern (a) .....	.....	.....
Five Dock	17	7	Rockdale	4	1
Glebe (a) .....	.....	.....	St. Peter's	18	10
Hurstville	14	4	Waterloo	8	5
Kogarah	20	6	Waverley	17	11
Leichhardt	7	4	Woollahra.....	4	4
Macdonaldtown.....	6	3			
			Total	347	155

(a) No underground supplies; city water only used.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT, 1890.

ABSTRACT of Reports on the Registered Premises in the Municipal and Police Districts hereunder referred to, for the year ending 31st December, 1890, showing the steps taken by the Board of Health to enforce the provisions of the Act.

Name of District.	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority.
Adamstown	4	....	13/11/90	All clean, but some improvements required.	27/11/90	Copy of report with letter sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board is glad to see that some improvements are made in the condition of the dairies, but think it desirable in the interest of public health that constant supervision should be exercised over the premises, particular attention being paid to water supply.	.....	No reply .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria	20	8	13/8/90	One dirty, several others require improvements. Cattle have access to a polluted pond of water on the Cooper Estate.	21/8/90	Copy of report sent to Local Authority with letter advising that the dirty premises be at once placed in a sanitary condition, and that the other improvements suggested should be carried out. Also pointing out that the pond on the Cooper Estate should be fenced, so as to prevent dairy cattle having access to the water.	.....	„ .....	.....	.....	11/9/90	Forwarding copies of certificates of analysis of fifteen samples of water from dairy premises, showing that nine of the samples were reported as unfit for human consumption, and recommending that the sources from which those samples were obtained should be closed in accordance with subsection 3 of section 4 of the Act.
Ashfield.	19	2	21/7/90	Several premises in an unsatisfactory condition.	24/7/90	Copy of report with letter sent to the Local Authority pointing out the necessity for the more stringent administration of the Act, and requesting that the recommendation in the report be carried out as soon as possible. Also urging that city water only be used where available, and forwarding sixteen bottles requesting that samples of water be sent in from dairy premises for the purpose of analysis.	26/7/90	Acknowledged..	6/11/90	All satisfactory but one.	22/8/90 4/9/90 and 3,11/90	Forwarding copies of certificates of analysis of water, pointing out that ten were reported unfit for human consumption, and recommending that the sources of supply be closed in accordance with the Act.
Balmain.....	24	34	23/6/90 to 25/6/90	All clean and satisfactory but one	27/6/90 and 3/7/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the Act is administered in the district; also calling attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the dairy mentioned, and forwarding twenty bottles requesting that samples of water may be sent in from dairy premises for analysis	...	None .....	.....	.....	17/7/90	Forwarding copies of certificates of analysis of water, and pointing out that eight of the samples were highly polluted, and recommending that the sources be closed in accordance with the Act
Berrima (a)	41	...	2/12/90 to 10/12/90	All clean but one. Some improvements required at a few others. As a whole the premises were very satisfactory.	18/12/90	Copy of report with letter sent to Local Authority expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the Act is carried out; recommending that the improvements mentioned in the report be carried out; and that the license of the dairyman whose premises were dirty be cancelled within a month unless improvements are made	...	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Botany	4	...	17/7/90	Unsatisfactory; not registered. No steps taken by the Council to enforce the Act.	17/7/90	Copy of report, sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board regrets very much that the Council has taken no steps to administer the Act in the district, was handed over by the Police, and stating that unless some steps are at once taken the Board will exercise its powers under section 14 of the Act.	..	„ .....	.....	.....	31/7/90	Copies of certificates of analysis of water sent to the Local Authority, recommending that the three polluted sources should be closed in accordance with the Act.
Bowral	4	.....	21/11/90	One very dirty, and improvements required at others.	4/12/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority recommending that the license for the dirty premises be cancelled, and that improvements be made at the others as suggested.	..	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Police district. Not incorporated.

Name of District.	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any)		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores			Date.	Nature of communication	Date	Nature of Reply	Date	Condition of Premises	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority
Broken Hill	23	....	17/1/90	Several dirty and in an unsatisfactory condition	.....	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with letter desiring the Council to be good enough to cause the provisions of the Act to be carried out in their entirety, and pointing out that the Act does not provide for the issue of licenses.	.	. . . . .	...	.....	.. .	.....
Broughton Creek and Bomadery.	3 Five others not registered	. . .	15/11/90	Very unsatisfactory; several dairies not registered. The Act badly carried out.	27/11 90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board considers the condition of the district as highly unsatisfactory, and that the Council should take steps to properly administer the Act, and compel all unregistered persons either to obtain registration or cease business, and that all recommendations in the report should be carried out as soon as possible.	.	None .. .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Broughton Vale* .. . . .	....	....	13/11/90	. . . . .	.....	. . . . .	.....	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Burwood	9	1	1/9/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory; a few slight improvements required	5/9/90	Letter with copy of report sent to the Local Authority requesting that the special recommendations mentioned in the report be carried out.	.	None . . . . .	.. . . .	.....	3/10/90	Copies of certificates of analysis of water taken from dairy premises, five of which were unfit for human consumption, and recommending that the polluted sources be closed in accordance with the Act.
Camden	9	....	23/7/90	Several dirty and unsatisfactory; some diseased cattle.	31/7/90	Copy of report with letter sent to the Local Authority pointing out that the Council should strictly enforce the provisions of the Act	.....	.....	. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Camden (a)	6	.	23/7/90	Fairly satisfactory; a few dirty yards.	31/7/90	Copy of report sent to the Police Department	.	. . . . .	.. . . .	.....	.....	.....
Camden (a)	8	....	17/12/90	Three dirty, all others in fair condition.	3/7/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Police Department stating that notices should be served on the defaulting dairymen to have the improvements made within twenty-one days, failing which the licenses should be cancelled	.	None .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown (a)*. . . . .	....	....	17/12/90	. . . . .	.....	. . . . .	.....	.....	. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown	11	. . .	16/7/90	Several dirty and unsatisfactory; some of the cattle diseased.	30/7/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with letter directing special attention to the condition of the premises especially mentioned, and urging that the Act be more strictly enforced by the Council, especially in respect to the prevalence of diseased animals.	.	. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camperdown	7	6	26/6/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory; some improvements required at one dairy.	.....	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the Act is carried out.	14/7/90	Acknowledged, stating that the report was placed before the Council.	. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Canterbury	10	. . .	3/9/90	" " "	11/9/90	Copy of report with letter forwarded requesting that the improvements suggested be carried out at the dairy referred to.	.....	None .. . . .	.....	.....	24/10/90	Copy of certificates of analysis of water taken from dairy premises sent to Local Authority, pointing out that six samples were polluted, and recommending that the sources be closed in accordance with the Act.
Carrington .. . . .	....	3	9/12/90	Not inspected; not in the municipality; not registered.	18/12/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority urging that the Act be more fully and stringently administered.	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City of Sydney	11	....	11/8/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory, except the flagging of the stalls, sheds, &c.; one family living in unsatisfactory premises.	5 9/90	Copy of report with letter sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board is of the opinion that more attention should be paid to the flagging of the sheds, &c., and that improvements should be insisted on at the premises occupied by the family especially referred to.	10/9/90	Receipt acknowledged.	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Police District; not incorporated.

* There are no premises registered under the Act in this district.

Name of District.	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority.
Central Illawarra	105	..	30/10/9	Register badly kept; many of the premises dirty and in an unsatisfactory condition; no closets at many of the dairies.	30/10/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that, in the opinion of the Board, the Act is administered in a very defective and unsatisfactory manner; that all persons selling milk not being registered should be prosecuted under section 6 of the Act. That the Board views with apprehension the large number of dairy premises without privy accommodation—a most indecent and insanitary arrangement—and considers that pan-closets should be insisted on at all dairy premises. The Board strongly recommends that the suggestions contained in the report be carried out, and that the Council will see that greater cleanliness is maintained on the premises reported as being in a dirty condition.	..	None	..	..	..	..
Concord	8	1	3/9/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory	6/9/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that the general condition of the premises appears to be satisfactory, and stating that a cesspit should be abolished and an earth-pan substituted at one dairy referred to.	12/9/90	Acknowledged.	..	..	3/10/90	Copies of certificates of analysis of water taken from dairy premises sent to the Local Authority, pointing out that four were unfit for human consumption, and recommending that the sources be closed in accordance with the Act.
Darlington	1	8	29/7/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory	31/7/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority...	..	None	..	..	..	..
Drummoyne	5	..	5/9/90	" "	11/9/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that sample bottles will be sent to collect samples of water from the dairies mentioned in the report	..	"	..	..	25/10/90	Copies of certificates of analysis of water taken from dairy premises forwarded to the Local Authority, recommending that the wells from which two polluted samples were collected should be closed in accordance with the Act.
Dundas	4	..	13/6/90	All clean; improvements required at one place.	26/6/90	Copy of report and certificate of analysis of water sent to the Local Authority recommending that the polluted water supply be abolished, and that the improvements at the dairy referred to in the report be insisted upon.	..	"	15/7/90	Inspected again and found all satisfactory.	31/7/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority, also giving instructions re cancellation of licenses under the Act.
East Leonards*	3	6	16/4/90	All clean; several vendors unprovided with store-rooms. A well at one dairy apparently polluted.	24/4/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority recommending that a sample of water for analysis be sent in from the dairy mentioned in the report, as well as from all supplies other than city water used on dairy premises.	..	"	8/7/90	No improvements since last inspection.	18/7/90	Copy of report sent to Local Authority stating that it appears that no action has been taken by the Council with regard to the Board's recommendations, and that unless the polluted well is filled in, and store-rooms provided on vendor's premises, the Board will feel compelled to take action under the 14th section of the Act
East Maitland	22	..	16/12/90	Very unsatisfactory; Act badly administered.	2/1/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Act is administered in an unsatisfactory and slovenly manner, and that the Board trusts such improvements will be at once made as will obviate the necessity of it taking action under the 14th section of the Act.	..	No reply	..	..	..	..
Enfield†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Five Dock	7	..	4/9/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory	11/9/90	Copy of report sent to Local Authority stating that sample bottles would be forwarded to collect water for analysis from the dairies in the district.	..	..	..	..	14/10/90 and 24/10/90	Forwarding certificates of analysis of water taken from dairy premises, and recommending that the polluted sources (8 in all) should be closed without delay.
Gerrington	5	..	12/11/90	Several unsatisfactory; not registered; no steps taken by the Council to carry out the Act.	27/11/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board regards the delay in administering the Act as most unsatisfactory, and trusts that steps will at once be taken to carry out its provisions, and that the improvements recommended in the report be insisted upon.	..	None	..	..	..	..

* This district was inspected again on the 23/7/90, when everything was found in a satisfactory condition. † Not inspected in 1890; last inspected late in 1889; Premises then in a highly satisfactory condition.

Name of District.	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any)		Re-inspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies	Milk Stores.			Date	Nature of communication	Date.	Nature of Reply	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority.
Globe	7	24	19/6/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory ; improvements required at a few premises.	26/6/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board desires to express satisfaction at the general condition of the dairies, and requests that the improvements mentioned in the report be carried out.		None				
Gordon (a)	5	...	6/6/90	One dirty ; two others require improvements.	10/6/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.		"				
Gosford	3	..	25/2/90	Clean ; improvements required .	28/2/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority						
Gosford (a)	4	..	19/2/90	Some dirty and unsatisfactory	28/2/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Police Department.		No reply . .				
Glanville	13	4	12/2/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory but one	28/2/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority drawing special attention to the dairy referred to therein.		None				
Hamilton	8	1	13/11/90	Improvements required at several, others in a bad low situation.	27/11/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board regrets to find that the Act has been administered in a very unsatisfactory and perfunctory manner, and that their recommendations have not received due attention. In the interest of public health the Board urges upon the Council the complete administration of the Act, and recommends that the two registrations especially mentioned be cancelled, and that the suggested improvements be carried out at the other places mentioned.						
Hunter's Hill	13	1	9/6/90	Several unsatisfactory . .	20/6/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that, in the opinion of the Board, the inspection exercised by the Council is insufficient ; that the Act has not been administered with enough stringency ; and that the water from the vendor's premises was now being examined.	13/10/90	Acknowledged, stating that the Council had ordered all improvements suggested by the Board to be carried out.	23/9/90	Three premises still unsatisfactory.	26/6/90 and 3/10/90	Forwarding copy of certificate of analysis of water, and recommending that as the water is unfit for domestic purposes the milk vendor must find another supply, or have his license cancelled. Also urging that the improvements mentioned in the reports be insisted upon.
Hurstville	8	..	1/10/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory .	10/10/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority advising the abolition of cesspits, and requesting samples of water to be forwarded from dairy premises for analysis.		None			14/11/90 and 5/12/90	Forwarding certificates of analysis of water, and recommending that the polluted sources be abolished.
Kiama	15	....	17/10/90	Several unsatisfactory ; no steps taken by the Council to administer the Act ; no register kept.	6/11/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board are of opinion that the requirements of the Act have been entirely disregarded, and urging that all persons selling milk should be compelled to register, or be prosecuted under the 6th section of the Act ; that the improvements recommended in the report be carried out ; and that a further inspection will be made at an early date, when the Board hopes that such steps will have been taken by the Council as will obviate the necessity of the Board taking action under the 14th section of the Act.		"				
Kogarah	13	....	2/10/90	All clean ; improvements required at two places.	10/10/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority advising the abolition of cesspits on dairy premises, and requesting that samples of water may be sent in for analysis					5/12/90	Forwarding certificates of samples of water, and recommending that the polluted sources, as shown in the certificates be closed.
Lambton	20	1	4/12/90	Unsatisfactory ; improvements required.	18/12/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with letter pointing out the necessity for stringent and frequent inspections, and for a more satisfactory administration of the Act in general.						

(a) Police District. Not incorporated. * No registered premises in this district.

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Name of District.	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority.
Leichhardt	30	4	16/6/90 to 18/6/90	Several dirty and in an unsatisfactory condition.	3/7/90	Letter, with copy of report, sent to the Local Authority, stating that the Board considers the condition of the dairies in the highest degree unsatisfactory, and dangerous to the public health, that the provisions of the Act should be stringently enforced; and all the improvements mentioned in the report insisted on. In urging upon the Council the necessity for having the Act carried out in its entirety, the Board would draw attention to the results which have already occurred in your municipality (viz., early in 1886) through neglect of proper sanitary precautions in respect of the milk trade.	.....	None	25/8/90	Six dairies still in an unsatisfactory condition.	*28/9/90	Letter, with copy of report, sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board is glad to find improvements in the condition of some of the dairies; urging that a more stringent compliance with the Act should be insisted upon; and that the license of one dairyman be cancelled within fourteen days unless he makes the necessary improvements at his premises.
Liverpool	15	....	28/11/90	Two dirty, others require improvements.	4/12/90	Letter, with copy of report, sent to the Local Authority, directing special attention to the condition of the two dairies mentioned, and recommending that the improvements mentioned in the report be carried out at all the other places; also that cesspits be abolished, and pan closets substituted at all dairy premises.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool (a)	1	....	18/12/90	Clean and fairly satisfactory	2/1/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Police Department.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macdonaldtown	10	5	27,8/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory	5/9/90	Copy of report with letter forwarded stating that the Council is to be congratulated on the general condition of the dairies, and recommending that cesspits be abolished and pan closets substituted on all dairy premises.	11/9/90	Acknowledged, stating that the Council do not approve of the Board's suggestion that pan closets should be substituted for cesspits.	.....	.....	3/10/90	Copies of certificates of analysis of water forwarded, directing attention to three samples that were found to be unfit for human consumption, and recommending that the sources be closed in accordance with the Act.
Manly	5	3	29/5/90	"	10/6/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority; also, copies of certificates of analysis of water, drawing attention to one sample that was found to be unfit for human consumption, and recommending that the source be closed in accordance with the Act.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marrickville	37	5	7/10/90	Several dirty and unsatisfactory	16/10/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority recommending that the improvements suggested in the report be insisted upon, and that cesspits be abolished and pan closets substituted on all dairy premises.	21/10/90	Report acknowledged, stating that it had been handed over to the Inspector for his attention.	23/12/90	Three dairies were found to be still in an unsatisfactory condition.	2/1/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Board is glad to notice some improvements since the last inspection, and recommending that the improvements suggested in the report be carried out or the license cancelled.
Merewether	13	....	7/11/90	Improvements required at several	27/11/90	Copy of report, with letter, sent to Local Authority urging the necessity for constant supervision of registered premises in the interest of public health, and advise that the recommendations in the report be carried out.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mittagong	6	....	21/11/90	Two premises dirty; others require improvements.	4/12/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority urging that the recommendations mentioned in the report should be at once carried out, and that pan closets should be insisted on at all dairy premises.	.....	None .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morpeth	6	1	17/12/90	Very unsatisfactory	2/1/91	Copy of report, with letter, sent to the Local Authority stating that the Act is administered in a most unsatisfactory manner. Notices and milk-rooms must be insisted on, and the suggestions of the Board carried out. Unless the Council takes special steps to administer the Act in a proper manner the Board will take action under the 14th section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This district was inspected again on the 25th of September and on the 7th of November. At the last inspection all the licensed premises were found in a clean and fairly satisfactory condition. (a) Police District. Not incorporated.

Name of District.	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority.
Moss Vale	9	....	21/11/90	Several unsatisfactory; 4 not registered. Act not enforced in this district.	4/12/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Board regrets to find that the Act has not been administered in the district, and requesting to be informed within 14 days if the Council intends to administer the provisions of the Act or not.	10/10/90	Report acknowledged, stating that an Inspector of dairies had been appointed, and that the defaulting dairymen had been notified that they must carry out the improvements suggested by the Board.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muswellbrook	8	....	17/4/90	.....	.....	Copy of report and letter sent to the Local Authority, urging that the Act should be administered in its entirety, in accordance with the suggestions recently issued by the Board; and that notices on premises and vehicles, milk-stores, &c., should be insisted upon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle	9	....	13/8/90	Several unsatisfactory; improvements required.	23/8/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with letter stating that the report discloses that the Local Authority has taken little or no action to compel the registered dairymen to comply with the Act. The Board considers the condition of the Newcastle dairies as very unsatisfactory, and compares most unfavourably with other places. If the recommendations now forwarded are not carried out within one month, the Board will consider the desirability of taking action under the 14th section of the Act.	23/9/90	Acknowledged, stating that the local inspector has made an inspection, and finds that great improvements have been made.	14/11/90	Considerable improvements made since last inspection.	27/11/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that while there has been considerable improvements in the condition of the premises, it is evident that constant supervision is required in the interest of the public health, and advising that one dairyman's license be cancelled, as he has not complied with the provisions of the Act.
Newtown	6	23	15/8/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory; improvements required re storage of milk on vendor's premises.	29/8/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Board are of the opinion that cesspits should be abolished on all registered premises, and that city water should be laid on wherever available.	.....	None	8/11/90	Found two polluted sources of water supply at one dairy still open.	3/10/90	Copies of certificates of analysis forwarded, pointing out that three samples are reported unfit for human consumption, and recommending that the sources from which the waters were procured should be closed in accordance with subsection 3, section 4 of the Act.
New Lambton	14	....	4/12/90	Fairly satisfactory; some improvements required.	18/12/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Board is glad to note that some improvement has been effected in the condition of the dairies.	.....	No reply .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Botany	18	....	9/7/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory; improvements required at a few dairies.	17/7/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority congratulating the Council on the general condition of the dairy premises, and on the successful administration of the Act, and recommending that the improvements suggested in the report be carried out.	.....	None .....	.....	.....	31/7/90	Forwarding certificates of analyses of twenty-one samples of water, pointing out that four of the wells and a lagoon are unfit for domestic use, and recommending that these sources should be closed in accordance with the Act.
North Illawarra	10	....	14/10/90	All clean, but require improvements; one source of water supply liable to pollution owing to the proximity of a closet.	24/10/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority recommending that the alterations and improvements suggested in the report be carried out, that cesspit be replaced by pan closets, and directing special attention to the danger of pollution to the water supply mentioned in the report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Willoughby	23	....	3/6/90	Several dirty and unsatisfactory ..	19/6/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority stating that as several of the premises are reported to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, the Board would advise that the Act should be more stringently administered in the future. That the registration of one dairyman who is also a night-soil contractor should be cancelled. The Boards point out that they have previously recommended the cancellation of this license, and that unless action is at once taken in the matter they will be compelled to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the 14th section of the Act.	.....	.....	15/7/90	All clean but one; none of the polluted sources of water supply closed; no improvements made.	25/7/90	Forwarding copies of certificates of analysis of water, pointing out that seven samples were found to be unfit for domestic use, and recommending that the sources be closed in accordance with the Act.

Name of District.	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection.	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority.
Paddington	9	29	30/4/90	All clean; several require improvements. Two dairies very badly situated.	9/5/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority directing attention to the unfavourable situation of the two dairies referred to, and recommending that their licenses be cancelled unless other arrangements are made, and also recommending that the improvements mentioned in the report be carried out.	None	..	..	22/5/90	Forwarding certificate of analysis of sample of water from a registered dairy. Water good, and may be used for domestic purposes.
Parramatta (a)	30	..	27/2/90 to 11/3/90	Several dirty and unsatisfactory.	13 3/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Police Department drawing attention to the very unsatisfactory manner in which a number of the dairymen are allowed to carry on their business, and urging that the provisions of the Act be carried out in their entirety.	"	..	..	.....	.....
Parramatta*	20	20	6/2/90 to 10/2/90	Several in a very unsatisfactory condition. One dairymen and two vendors not registered.	20/2/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority drawing the Council's attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of the dairies, urging that in the interests of the public health the provisions of the Act should be carried out in their entirety, and recommending that the suggestions in the report be carried out.	"	20/5/90	Found several still in an unsatisfactory condition.	8/3/90, 23/5/90, and 2/7/90	Forwarding copies of certificates of analysis of water, and recommending that all the polluted sources should be closed in accordance with the Act. Also forwarding copy of report of reinspection of dairies.	
Petersham	14	4	29/9/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory.	10/10/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority, congratulating the Council on the general condition of the dairies, recommending that cesspits on two dairies be abolished, and requesting that samples of water be sent in for analysis from the dairies named in the report.	"	..	..	4/12/90	Forwarding copies of certificates of analyses of eleven samples of water from dairy premises, pointing out that the samples from two wells and a creek were unfit for human consumption, and recommending that the wells be closed and the creek fenced off so that dairy cattle may not have access to it.
Picton Police District.	23	..	15/12/90 & 16/12/90	Several unsatisfactory yards and sheds dirty	10/6/90	Copy of report sent to the Police Department stating that the Board considers that the administration of the Act in this important district is on the whole satisfactory, but advises that a more stringent supervision over the yards and milking sheds is necessary and all the improvements suggested in the report insisted on.	"	..	..	.....	.....
Pittwater Police District.	4	..	25/5/90	All clean and satisfactory ..	10/6/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Police Department; also stating that of the eight samples of water sent in for analyses three were found to be unfit for human consumption, viz, a well and creek at one dairy and a swamp at another, and advising that the well be closed in accordance with the Act, and that the cattle should be prevented from having access to the creek or swamp referred to.	"	..	..	.....	.....
Plattsburg	11	..	4/12/90	Unsatisfactory; some dirty ..	18/12/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with letter stating that the Board is of the opinion that the Act is administered in a highly unsatisfactory manner, and, unless the Council takes steps to remedy matters, will have to consider the necessity of taking action under section 14.	..	..	..	.....	.....
Prospect & Sherwood	9	..	23/2/90	Some improvements required at two dairies.	7 3/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority.	None	..	..	.....	.....
Randwick†	13	3	24/4/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory but two.	20/4/90	Copy of report forwarded to Local Authority directing special attention to the premises referred to in the report as being unsatisfactory, also requesting that samples of water from all sources other than city supply be forwarded for analysis.	"	30/6/90	Found one dairy still in an unsatisfactory condition.	15/5/90	Forwarding certificates of analysis of water, and recommending that the polluted sources be closed in accordance with the Act.	
Redfern	7	53	18/8/90 & 19/8/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory; suggestions of the Board re milk-vendors not carried out.	29/8/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority with a request that the suggestions of the Board with regard to milk vendors' premises be carried out, and that cesspits be abolished on all registered premises.	"	..	..	.....	.....

* This district was again inspected on the 24th July, when all the polluted wells were found to be closed, and the licensed premises generally satisfactory.

† This district was again inspected on the 18th September, 1890, when all the polluted wells were found to be closed, and the licensed premises generally clean and satisfactory.

Name of District	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority.
Raymond Terrace ..	15	....	18/12/90	Unsatisfactory; improvements required.	2/1/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Act is administered in a very unsatisfactory manner; that the improvements and alterations suggested in the report be at once insisted on; and that the Board trusts that such improvements will be immediately made as will obviate the necessity for its exercising its powers under the 14th section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raymond Terrace (a)	4	....	18/12/90	" " " "	2/1/90	Copy of report sent to the Police Department with a letter stating that the Act should be administered in accordance with the suggestions lately issued by the Board.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	9	....	26/11/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory; cattle at two dairies have access to polluted water; improvements required at one place.	4/12/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority, congratulating the Council on the general condition of the dairies pointing out that it is very important that the cattle should be prevented from having access to the polluted water mentioned in the report; and recommending that the improvements suggested should be carried out at the dairy referred to.	19/12/90	Report acknowledged, and requesting that the suspicious water supply should be analysed.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockdale*.....	21	....	28/1/90 to 30/1/90	Several in an unsatisfactory condition.	17/2/90	Copy of report; also copies of certificate of analysis of water forwarded to the Local Authority.	.....	None.....	19/9/90	Several dairies still in an unsatisfactory condition.	25/9/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority calling attention to the immediate necessity of taking action in the direction indicated, and that if improvements are not made the Board will consider what action should be taken under section 14 of the Act.
Ryde.....	5	....	11/6/90	All satisfactory but one; also one person selling milk without being licensed.	19/6/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority directing special attention to the premises referred to; and also that the unregistered milk-seller should be prosecuted under the 6th section of the Act.	3/7/90	Report acknowledged, and stating that the Inspector had been instructed to see that the recommendations should be carried out.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shellharbour.....	66	....	29/10/90 to 1/11/90	Two very dirty; several others require improvements. No privy accommodation at many of the dairies.	13/11/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority expressing satisfaction at the way in which the working of the Act has been initiated, but pointing out that much yet requires to be done; urging that steps should be taken to have the improvements suggested in the report carried out as soon as possible; that the Board deems it of the highest importance that the purity of the water supply should be maintained; and in view of this, and of public decency, considers it imperative that proper pan closets should be provided and cesspits abolished on all dairy premises; and points out the necessity of immediate and decisive action in such cases as those of the two dairymen especially mentioned in the report.	.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smithfield and Fairfield.	8	....	3/3/90	Several in an unsatisfactory condition; three not registered.	7/3/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority.	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strathfield †	.....	.....	29/8/90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singleton.....	5	6	15/4/90	Unsatisfactory; improvements required.	24/4/90	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board would urge that the provisions of the Act should be administered in their entirety and in accordance with the suggestions lately issued. Milk-rooms and notices should be insisted upon in every case.	.....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This district was again inspected on the 13th November, when it was found that considerable improvements were made, but a few of the dairies were still in an unsatisfactory condition. † There are no licensed dairies in this district.
(a) Police-District. † Not incorporated.

Name of District.	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority.
Singleton (a)	3	....	16/4/90	Require improvements	24/4/90	Copy of report sent to the Police Department with a letter urging that the suggestions issued by the Board should be carried out, and that milk stores should be insisted upon in every case.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Singleton	8	....	16/4/90	"	24/4/90	Copy of report with letter sent to the Local Authority urging that the provisions of the Act should be carried out in their entirety, and in accordance with the suggestions issued by the Board.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St Leonards*	16	....	17/4/90	All clean. Improvements required at four dairies.	24/4/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority complimenting the Council on the general condition of the dairies, and directing special attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the four premises mentioned in the report; also requesting that samples of water from all sources other than city supply be sent in for analysis.	.....	None	14/7/90	No improvements since last inspection.	18/7/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority stating that as it appears that no definite action has been taken by the Council, the Board will be reluctantly compelled to exercise the powers vested in them by the 14th section of the Act.
St. Peters	14	4	30/9/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory. Some improvements required at two dairies.	3/10/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority recommending that the improvements suggested in the report be carried out at the two dairies referred to, and that cesspit be abolished, and pan closets substituted on all dairy premises.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	6/11/90	Copy of certificates of analyses of seventeen samples of water taken from dairy premises, forwarded to the Local Authority, recommending that the sources of supply from which the waters pronounced unfit for human consumption were procured should be closed in accordance with the Act.
Victoria	3	4	15/4/90	All clean. Some improvements required at two dairies.	29/4/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority directing attention to the necessity of carrying out the improvements mentioned in the report, and administering the Act in accordance with the suggestions recently issued by the Board.	30/4/90	Report acknowledged.	8/7/90	Improvements still required at one place.	18/7/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority recommending that the improvements mentioned in the report should be at once carried out. (Since done.)
Wallsend	26	....	4/12/90	.....	.....	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority with a letter expressing the Board's satisfaction at the improved condition of the dairies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waratah	17	3	5/12/90	Unsatisfactory	18/12/90	Letter with copy of report sent to the Local Authority stating that the administration of the Act is unsatisfactory, that more stringent supervision is necessary, and that the whole of the improvements mentioned in the report should be at once insisted upon.	.....	No reply .....	.....	.....	.....
West Maitland.....	26	2	17/12/90	Very unsatisfactory	2/1/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Act appears to be administered in a very unsatisfactory manner, directing the attention of the Local Authority to the necessity for a change in this respect, recommending that cesspits be abolished and pan-closets substituted on all dairy premises, and that the improvements and alterations suggested in the report should be at once insisted on. No dairies should be registered unless the requirements pointed out are present, and that all persons registered who do not conform to these requirements should have their names struck off the register. The Board trusts that the Council will take such steps as will prevent the necessity for its exercising its powers under the 14th section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Police District. Not incorporated. * This district was again visited on the 23rd July, when it was stated that the Inspector had been instructed to have all the Board's recommendations carried out.

Name of District.	No. of Licensed Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any)		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with Local Authority.
Waterloo	19	15	11/8/90	Improvements required at three dairies.	21/8 90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority recommending that the improvements mentioned therein be carried out, and that the objectionable system of allowing cesspits on dairy premises should be abolished in every instance.	22/8 90	Acknowledged, stating that the matter would receive immediate attention.	.....	.....	11/9/90	Forwarding copies of certificates of analysis of water, eight samples, and recommending that the sources from which the waters were obtained that were marked unfit for human consumption should be closed in accordance with the Act.
Waverley	23	17	21/4/90 and 23/4/90	All clean and fairly satisfactory. Improvements required at some of the dairies.	26/4/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority drawing special attention to the remarks respecting the dairies where improvements are required. That the polluted well at one dairy be immediately filled in, or the license cancelled, and requesting that samples of water from all sources other than city supply be sent in for analysis	.....	None	16,7/90	Found all the premises clean and fairly satisfactory.	5/6/90	Forwarding copies of certificates of analysis of water from dairy premises, pointing out that eight samples are polluted, and recommending that the sources be closed in accordance with the Act.
Wickham	12	.....	14/8/90	Unsatisfactory	28/8/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority with a letter drawing attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of the dairies, and urging the Local Authority to carry out the provisions of the Act more stringently. Also stating that the district will be visited again in a month's time.	.....	.....	13/11/90	Fairly satisfactory	27/11/90	Letter with a copy of the report sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board is glad to see that some improvement has been made in the condition of the dairies, but think it necessary in the interest of public health that constant supervision of premises, with particular attention to water supply, is desirable.
Windsor	7	.....	14/2/90	do	25/2/90	Letter with copy of report sent to the Local Authority urging that the Act should be strictly enforced, and pointing out that milk-rooms should be provided, and notices placed on all premises and vehicles.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	19	.....	26/11/90	Many premises dirty and in an unsatisfactory condition; one vendor carrying on business not being licensed.	4/12/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Board regrets to note the very unsatisfactory manner in which the Act is administered, the condition of the dairies being in most cases dangerous and discreditable. The Board considers that more frequent and stricter supervision is necessary, and that the whole of the improvements recommended in the report should at once be insisted upon, and if not carried out within a month, registration cancelled in every case; also that cesspits should be replaced by pan closets, and that the unregistered milk-vendor should be prosecuted.	.....	None .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor (a)	8	.....	27/11/90	Mostly satisfactory. Improvements required at a few places. Three dairies not on the register.	4/12/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Police Department stating that the Board is glad to notice the generally satisfactory condition of the premises, but would advise that cesspits should be replaced by pan closets in all cases, and that the improvements suggested in the report be carried out; also, that the three dairies not registered should be placed on the register as soon as possible.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wollongong	6	.....	13/10/90	All clean, but improvements required at all of them.	24/10/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority recommending that the alterations and improvements suggested in the report should be made, and notices served to carry out the work as soon as possible; also, that all cesspits should be replaced by pan closets as soon as possible.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woollahra	8	14	28/4/90 and 29/4/90	Several unsatisfactory; two dirty.	9/5/90	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority directing attention to the dairies mentioned as unsatisfactory in the report, and requesting that samples of water be sent in for analyses from all sources other than city supply.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5/6/90	Forwarding copies of certificates of analysis of water from four dairies; and as the analysis discloses that these waters are highly polluted, and quite unfit for human consumption, the Board recommends that the sources be closed in accordance with the Act.
Total	1,194	315										

(a) Police district; not incorporated.

ABSTRACT from ANNUAL REPORTS furnished by the Local Authorities charged with the

MILK-VENDORS.

Number.	Name of District or Local Authority.	Number registered.		Condition of premises, specifying any in which the requirements of the Act have not been carried out (if any).	How often has each milk-store been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number refused registration.	Number of registrations cancelled.	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
		New registrations during 1890.	Total number registered on 31 Dec., 1890.						
1	Adamstown	1	4	None	Every three months.	.....	1	None .....	.....
2	Albury .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Alexandria	4	4	None	Three times	.....	9	.....	.....
4	Ashfield	4	6	Good; all complied with the Act.	Four times on an average.	1	2	.....	.....
5	Balmain	27	47	All fairly clean and in good sanitary condition; none in which the Act has not been complied with.	About five times on an average.	1	9	.....	One well (Mr. Callaghan's) has been filled up. During the year there have been 232 inspections.
6	Balranald	1	10	All satisfactory	Twice since the Act came into force on July last.	.....	.....	.....	No disease has occurred at places inspected
7	Berrima (a)	1	11	Good	Four times	.....	6	.....	.....
8	Berry	6	8	None	No rooms kept for storage of milk; all disposed of daily.	1	1	.....	.....
9	Botany .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Brisbane Water (a)	4	7	Condition of four premises good. At the other places the milk is delivered as soon as milked.	Quarterly	.....	3	Two persons fined 1, and costs for selling milk, not being registered.	Cattle in good condition and healthy.
11	Broken Hill .....	..	22	Clean. All have complied with the conditions of the Act as far as possible.	Fourteen times.	.....	.....	.....	A difficulty has cropped up in inspecting and supervising dairies situated outside the municipality, it being held that the Council has no jurisdiction outside its boundaries.
12	Broughton Vale .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Bowral .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Burwood	2	21	Never inspected .....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
15	Camden .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Camden (a) .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Campeidown	4	9	Satisfactory. None	Four times.	.....	2	.....	No report forwarded by the local authority.
18	Campbelltown .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Campbelltown (a) .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Canterbury .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Carrington .....	..	3	Reside outside the district.	.....	.....	.....	.....	The above milk-vendors are registered in the Police District of Newcastle, and are under the control of the authority there.
22	Central Illwarra	1	1	Not known .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I made a general inspection in January and February. I believe the visit of the Board's officer did much good.
23	City of Sydney	267	569	The premises in general were found clean and satisfactory.	Once a month.	23	15	Eighteen persons, for not being registered, fined in all £21 5s. and costs, £4 19s.	.....
24	Concord .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Darlington	10	24	.....	Four times	.....	9	.....	.....
26	Dundas .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Dungog (a) .....	..	2	Clean	Three times	.....	1	.....	Milk distributed direct from the cows, and not stored on the premises.
28	Drummoyne .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	East Maitland	3	27	Premises clean	From two to four times.	.....	1	.....	There are two dairies in East Maitland. The other milk-vendors do not store milk.
30	Enfield .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Five Dock .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Gerrington .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Glebe .....	..	24	.....	Once a fortnight.	4	.....	.....	*No return from this district. Business mostly carried on during the summer months.
34	Gosford	3	5	Fair; none	Three times	.....	1	.....	.....
35	Goulburn	3	7	The premises are all clean.	Once a month.	.....	.....	.....	In one case registration was refused from the 15th of April to 19th November, the applicant not complying with notice to remove a pigsty and erect a milk-store.

(a) Police District. Not incorporated applications for registration will be attended to.

*The Council writes stating that it has not yet been able to secure the service of an Inspector, but when that is done, all

VISION ACT.

administration of the above Act for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

DAIRIES									
Number	Number registered		Condition of premises, specifying any in which the requirements of the Act have not been carried out (if any)	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4, subsection 3, of the Act	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case	Special observations
	New registrations during 1890.	Total number registered on 31 Dec. 1890							
1	1	2	None	Every three months	.	.	1	...	
2	.	24	In no instance have the requirements been complied with	Twice	.	3	3	..	
3	3	20	None	Six times	..	2	12		
4	3	17	Good, all have complied with the Act, except four, where underground tanks are not filled up	Four times on an average			3	One for giving up business and not giving notice, case dismissed, Magistrate held that the section did not apply to persons removing from the district	
5	1	23	All in good sanitary condition, none where the Act has not been complied with	About six times on an average	3	.	2		During the year there have been 140 inspections made
6	1	10	All satisfactory	Twice					No disease either in persons or cattle have occurred at places inspected
7	7	27	On the whole, all good, seven require alterations which, in most cases, are being complied with	Four times, and in some cases oftener		2	18	Four, against persons supplying milk not being registered	The Act now being fully understood, no new premises are registered unless in first class condition, and the old premises are conforming to the Board of Health Officers' instructions
8									
9	4	4	Good	Four times					
10									
11		22	Clean All have complied with the conditions of the Act as far as possible	Eight times		3	1	One case dismissed	In consequence of one part of this district being overrun with poison plant, several of the dairy men have removed to the eastern side of the municipality, and are now getting their premises properly in order
12									
13	3	3	The Act has not been thoroughly complied with, but the dairymen are now complying with it	Four times			3		
14	1	8	Very fair No drainage	Seven times	3	1	2	One case withdrawn	
15	6	12	Clean, being now improved	Three times	1				Dairymen are improving their premises in accordance with the Act All the cattle appear to be healthy
16	3	8	Clean, and several now undergoing improvements	From three to seven times			1		
17	1	5	Satisfactory None	Four times	3		3		
18									
19									No report forwarded by the local authority
20	2	11	Generally good and clean	Seven times	3			One, for keeping dirty premises, fined 2s 6d	
21	..								
22	54	94	No entry made in the register	Cannot be given, not entered in the register					From experience I am decidedly of the opinion that private dairies and butter factories should be brought under the Act
23	1	9	The condition of the dairy premises within the city was generally clean and satisfactory	Once a month				Twenty four persons, for selling adulterated milk within the city, fined in all £96, and costs, £29 3s	
24	2	10	Satisfactory	Five times	1				Condition of dairies satisfactory
25		3							
26	1	5	Good	Four times			1		The dairymen in this borough appear willing to comply with the requirements of the Act Milk distributed direct from the cows, and not stored on the premises
27	..	2	Clean	Three times					Cows apparently in good health, and premises, on the whole, fairly clean
28	7	7	Premises, on the whole, fairly clean	Twice only, been registered six months	1		1		
29	3	27	Clean	From two to four times			1		
30	2	12	Clean, and the requirements of the Act complied with	Seven times					Several dairymen in this district are short of water They would be greatly benefited by the laying on of the water main, which is much needed
31	3	7	All clean and tidy	Monthly	3				
32									
33		8							
34	2	2	Fair, none	Once a fortnight		1			Marked improvement since the Act came into force
35	8	18	The premises are all clean	Three times Once a month.			1		

MILK-VENDORS.

Number.	Name of District or Local Authority.	Number registered.		Condition of premises, specifying any in which the requirements of the Act have not been carried out (if any).	How often has each milk-store been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number refused registration.	Number of registrations cancelled.	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
		New registrations during 1890.	Total number registered on 31 Dec., 1890.						
36	Goulburn (a) .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Granville	1	10	All in good order	Every month .....	.....	1	.....	.....
38	Greta	5	5	All in accordance with the Act.	Once .....	.....	.....	.....	The Council only undertook the supervision of the Act in November last.
39	Hamilton	3	11	Conditions complied with as far possible.	Five times.. ..	.....	3	.....	.....
40	Hunter's Hill	1	2	Satisfactory	None registered.	.....	1	.....	.....
41	Hurstville .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Kogarah .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Kiama .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return from this district.*
44	Kiama (a) .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Lambton	4	23	In good order when inspected.	Four times	1	.....	.....	.....
46	Leichhardt	8	9	None .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seven of these milk-vendors have been registered since June last.
47	Liverpool .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Liverpool (a) .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Macdonaldtown	6	8	All in very good order ..	Seven times specially and monthly inspections.	.....	1	.....	I think there should be some limit to the number registered; I find no guide in the directions.
50	Maitland (a)	7	20	Premises generally improved. In some cases it was necessary to serve notices on the owners to make improvements.	Four times	1	3	.....	Since the visit of the Chief Medical Inspector to Maitland, I have served notices on all milk-vendors to erect store-rooms and sheds. Failing to do so, I will take immediate steps to cancel the registration in each case.
51	Manly	6	5	Good	Once a month	1	5	.....	.....
52	Manning River (a)	4	4	Good. No refusals to comply with the Act.	Three times .....	.....	.....	.....	A small quantity of milk is sold morning and evening, very little remaining to be kept in store. There has been no occasion to complain about any of the milkmen's premises.
53	Marrickville	4	8	All clean and well kept..	Twice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Merewether .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Metropolitan Police District	1	1	Good	Four times	None .....	.....	.....	The milk-vendor is Mr. Savel, of the Camera Obscura, Manly Pier. This shop is perfectly clean. One milk-vendor has only been licensed on the 24th November.
56	Mittagong	3	6	M'Roberts and Dowling dirty; license of the latter cancelled.	Three times .....	.....	2	.....	.....
57	Morpeth .....	..	1	Out of town; therefore not visited.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Moss Vale .....	..	6	Very fair .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Muswellbrook .....	..	10	Condition of premises good.	Four times .....	.....	.....	.....	All milk-vendors have kept their premises to the satisfaction of the Inspector.
60	Naranderra .....	..	4	Clean and healthy	Four times .....	.....	.....	.....	These are carried on in conjunction with the above dairies. Same observations apply.
61	New Lambton	27	25	Fairly good	Once monthly.	2	2	.....	Premises in a similar condition as they were when Chief Medical Inspector visited the borough.
62	Newtown	26	27	None	3 times specially, and various other times when going my rounds of duty.	2	10	.....	There are a large number of milk-vendors in this district, many of whom could be well dispensed with. An Act to enable the Local Authority to charge an annual licensing fee is very necessary.
3	Newcastle	15	57	None	4 times, in many cases much oftener.	3	9	.....	The registration of dairymen and milk-vendors should be charged for by the Local Authorities, so as to prevent many persons from trading with milk whose premises may be suitable, but they themselves not suitable from their habits.
64	Newcastle (a)	12	60	Premises all more or less improved, and in many cases the improvements have been of a substantial character.	Some frequently, most twice.	2	.....	.....	The Act has done much good in the Newcastle District, as far as cleanliness and sanitation are concerned. There are nearly ninety registered premises, outside the municipality, in the Newcastle District.
65	North Botany .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	North Illawarra .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	North Sydney	3	9	Premises are in a satisfactory condition.	4 inspections, and several casual visits.	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	North Willoughby .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Paddington	13	44	.....	24 times	12	29	.....	.....
70	Parramatta	8	9	Clean	Weekly .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Police District. Not incorporated.

* The Council writes, stating that an inspector is advertised for, and that when he is appointed the premises of about twenty persons who have applied for registration will be inspected, and the Act enforced throughout the Borough.

DAIRIES

Number	Number registered		Condition of premises, specifying any in which the requirements of the Act have not been carried out (if any)	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4, subsection 3, of the Act.	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations
	New registrations during 1890	Total number registered on 31 Dec 1890							
36	6	19	Satisfactory	About four times.	...	..	Twelve for giving up business or supplying butter factories.	The dairies are fairly kept, and the cattle healthy.
37	1	10	All in good order . . .	Every month	.	.....	1	
38									
39	1	9	Conditions complied with as far as practicable	Five times	..		1		
40	3	14	Clean and satisfactory	Seven dairies inspected once, and seven no inspections registered.	1		7		
41	4	10	None ..	Three and four times	1		1		
42	5	26	Clean, requirements of the Act complied with	Every six or eight weeks	4	..	11	One cow destroyed suffering from cancer, all others in this Municipality healthy	
43									
44									
45	4	23	In good order when inspected	Four times	..	1			
46	1	32	None	"	One well and one water-hole	.....	3	Three dairies closed during the year at the owners' request
47		14	Blake's and Retallick's not finished	From twelve to fourteen times.	..	..	3	I have again notified Blake and Retallick, and if not complete by next Tuesday, I will bring them under the notice of the Council.
48		1	Very clean; requirements of the Act complied with	Six times	.....			
49		9	Fairly good, Tate, &c, two wells nailed down, not filled up	Five official visits and numerous inspections	Two nailed down.	1	1	Two wells nailed down The owner considers them necessary in case of fire	
50		6	The premises have been more or less improved.	Four times	.....	.....	3	It is found very inconvenient for the senior police officer to frequently visit the dairies over a radius of fifteen miles, as he has to attend to his other duties, and was absent, during the year, three months on strike duty.
51	4	5	Good	Once a fortnight	..	.	4		
52									
53	7	37	Generally clean and well kept Margaret Darcy's premises not clean, W O'Hara, no proper milk-rooms	Three times, some four or five times.	1	..	1		
54	..	12	In fair condition; complied with the Act	Four times	.....	2	2	
55	5	11	Good, the Act has been fully complied with.	Four times, in some cases oftener	1	..	8	The law has been fully complied with at these dairies, with safety to the health of the consumers.	
56	1	2	Good; requirements of the Act complied with.	Three times	..	..	..
57		6	Not	No record kept	..	..	..
58		6	Very fair . . . .	..	..	..	..
59									
60	..	5	Healthy and clean	Four times	..	..	..	Season in this district an exceptionally good one. No disease in stock Dairies clean and well ventilated.
61									
62		5	None	3 times specially, and at various other times.	3	.....	1	The whole of the dairies in this municipality are cleanly and well kept, and will compare favourably with those in any other municipal or police district I may, however, be permitted to touch the opinion that, in consequence of the competition between them and the inland dairies, they will in a couple of years cease to exist
63	..	8	Mary Elson is still improving premises, but so far has not filled up the well on the premises Ehza Howard will erect milk store as soon as possible	4 times	2	..	1	W H. Moxey is still milking his cows at the dairy premises since the registration was cancelled, and, I believe, disposes of the milk, but to ensure a conviction for this offence, it will be necessary to employ a stranger to detect him.	
64	5	28	The premises have been more or less improved, and effort has been made to comply with the law	Several frequently; most of them twice.	.....	3	..	
65	7	18	Clean	4 times by a committee of the council, and once a month by the mayor	.....	..	2	
66	4	12	Generally clean, at present making improvements	6 times	..	..	4	Nine of the above dairies are at present under notice to make the improvements recommended by the Board of Health
67		21	In a satisfactory condition, with the exception of M Barrett, who refuses to close his well, and requests that his license be cancelled	4 times on an average	9	..	..
68	7	21	All requirements complied with	6 times	1	..	5		
69	1	5	..	24 times	.....	.....	1	
70	3	17	Clean	Weekly	3	.....	..

MILK-VENDORS.

Number	Name of District or Local Authority	Number registered.		Condition of premises, specifying any in which the requirements of the Act have not been carried out (if any).	How often has each milk-store been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number refused registration.	Number of registrations cancelled.	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
		New registrations during 1890	Total number registered on 31 Dec., 1890						
71	Parramatta (a)	21	42	Premises all in good condition. The requirements of the Act have been complied with in every case.	From 4 to 7 times.	2	5	Two for selling milk, not being registered. One case dismissed, in the other, defendant was fined 2s and costs.	One cow was found diseased during the year and destroyed.
72	Paterson (a)	..	4	Good	4 times .....	..	..	..	Good
73	Patrick's Plains (a)	..	5	Fairly good. Great improvements. Act complied with as far as possible	3 & 4 times .....	..	1	..	Generally speaking the owners wish to comply with the Act, and great improvement in cleanliness, &c., is perceptible.
74	Penrith	3	10	Clean; up to requirements.	3 times ..	..	1	..	..
75	Penrith (a)	..	4	All premises in a sanitary condition	About once a month.	..	..	..	..
76	Petersham	..	4	Satisfactory ..	All 5, most of 6 times	1	..	..	..
77	Pictou (a)	..	2	In fair condition	4 times	..	..	..	The closet at one of the premises was ordered to be cleaned.
78	Plattsburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Port Stephens (a)	4	4	Act complied with	3 times	..	2	..	There is very little sale for milk here. It is distributed as taken from the cows.
80	Prospect and Sherwood	5	11	Fair ..	2 or 3 times	..	..	..	..
81	Randwick	..	3	..	Monthly	..	..	..	..
82	Raymond Terrace	5	17	On the whole very fair	Four times	..	2	..	..
83	Raymond Terrace (a)	..	5	Clean and in good condition.	"	..	1	..	Vendors live in a good part of the country for water and grass. The milk is taken by rail to Newcastle as soon as milked.
84	Redfern	40	35	..	Some one a week, and some once a fortnight	1	10	..	..
85	Richmond	..	12	Satisfactory, except two, where separate milk-rooms are required.	Four times	..	6	..	..
86	Rockdale	2	2	Clean and in good condition	Nine times	..	..	..	..
87	Ryde	3	5	All have complied with the Act.	All reside outside the district.	..	3	..	..
88	Ryde (a)	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
89	Shellharbour	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
90	Shoalhaven (a)	2	2	Cleanly in all respects	Quarterly	..	1	..	The dairy men who supply factories and make butter should be brought under the provisions of the Act. The factories should also come under its provisions
91	Singleton	1	10	..	Three times	..	2	..	Only three out of the ten reside within the Borough; the other seven are beyond the jurisdiction of the Council's Inspector.
92	Smithfield and Fairfield	..	..	No report forwarded by the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..
93	South Singleton	..	3	Premises clean, requirements of the Act complied with	Four times	..	..	..	..
94	Strathfield	..	..	No licensed premises in this district.	..	..	..	..	..
95	St Marys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	St. Peters	4	4	Good; in accordance with the Act.	Fortnightly	..	..	..	..
97	Wallsend	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Waratah	..	1	Not in this district	..	..	..	..	Only one person registered as milk-vendor, and he resides at Lambton.
99	Waterloo	8	19	Premises as a whole kept in very fair order.	312 visits, or an average of 13½ each	..	5	..	About 300 gallons sold daily. The premises principally grocery and fruit shops; kept fairly clean.
100	Waverley	1	14	Generally satisfactorily.	About six times.	..	..	..	..
101	West Maitland	1	1	Clean; requirements of the Act complied with.	Four times	..	..	..	..
102	Wickham	1	28	Very fair, all that resides in the municipality.	5 times. Mr. Hall is keeping his premises much cleaner now	..	7	..	The experience of myself and the Council shows that the appointment of an Inspector for the Newcastle District, and the charging of a licensing fee, would be an improvement.
103	Windsor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Windsor (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Woollahra	2	13	Satisfactory ..	Four times	1	3	..	..
106	Wollongong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Wollongong (a)	..	..	Fair to good	Four times	..	2	..	The above are small holdings

(a) Police District. Not incorporated.

DAIRIES.

Number.	Number registered.		Condition of premises, specifying any in which the requirements of the Act have not been carried out (if any).	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4, subsection 3, of the Act.	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled.	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations
	New registrations during 1890.	Total number registered on 31 Dec., 1890.							
71	3	9	Premises all in good condition. The requirements of the Act have been complied with in every instance.	From 4 to 7 times.	.....	2	1	..	A marked improvement is observable in the premises of the dairymen and milk vendors during the year
72	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	.....	1	Clean. Act complied with as far as can be.	4 times	..	..	..	..	These dairies are very well kept. A new dairy and milk stores erected. Are kept very clean.
74	1	5	Clean; up to requirements	3 times	..	..	..	..	..
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	..	14	Satisfactory	All 5, most of them 6 times.	1	..	1	..	One well has been closed. A second one that was ordered to be filled in has been delayed for further analysis.
77	6	32	Last inspection some yards were found unsatisfactory, instructions were given to have them put in order.	3 & 4 times	..	1	8	..	Instructions have been given to have improvements made at most of the milking-yards, and some water-closets rebuilt.
78	..	9	Six fair to good, and three unsatisfactory.	Some 2 and some 3 times.	1	..	8	..	The instructions given by the Board of Health relative to those dairies that were in an unsatisfactory condition have all been carried out.
79	2	4	Premises and utensils good and clean.	3 times	..	..	..	..	There is little demand for milk here, as most people keep a cow for their own use.
80	5	11	Fair	2 or 3 times	..	..	..	..	.....
81	2	11	.....	.....	5	..	..	..	.....
82	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	..	7	The conditions of the Act have been complied with.	Twenty-four times.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	2	21	Good condition	Nine times	2	1	4	..	There were two cases of disease among the cattle during the year, both animals were destroyed.
87	3	12	All have complied with the Act.	Every three months.	..	..	..	Two prosecutions—One, selling milk not being registered, and one for not having his name on premises. Fined, 5s. and costs in each case	.....
88	.....	7	All in good condition	Four times	.....	1	.....	.....	Improvements pointed out by the Board's Inspector have, in nearly every instance, been carried out, or are in progress.
89	.....	65	In nearly all cases the requirements of the Act have been carried out	From two to six times.	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
90	4	7	Cleanly in all respects...	Quarterly	.....	.....	1	..	.....
91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	.....	.....	No report forwarded by the Local Authority.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	.....	2	Premises clean; requirements of the Act complied with.	Four times.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	.....	.....	Time too short to comply with the Act. Of those examined all were found fairly satisfactory.	.....	.....	.....	1	..	Preliminary inspection having been made, a few slight improvements were suggested, which will require further attention from us.
96	1	12	Good; in accordance with the Act	Fortnightly	.....	.....	2	..	.....
97	3	27	Several are in good order. All have improved since the Act came into force, and some are still giving effect to suggested improvements.	As opportunity offers.	2	.....	2	..	The dairies in the municipality are fairly kept, and are at present in a clean and satisfactory condition.
98	3	19	On the whole fairly clean	Five times..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	1	18	Premises as a whole in very fair order.	405 visits, or an average of 18 1/2 each	.....	.....	4	..	The cattle number about 426, very healthy. The dairymen generally have attended to instructions given, and complied with the Act.
100	3	19	Clean, and generally satisfactory.	About six times.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	1	29	Fairly clean on each inspection; suggestions of the Board will be enforced.	Four times specially, and various other times	.....	.....	5	..	.....
102	1	8	Very fair, there being a great improvement in the premises since my last report.	Five times, with the exception of Mrs. Mitchell	3	.....	7	..	Would like to know if persons registered in another municipality to vend milk, and who sell in this municipality, require to be registered here
103	1	25	At present all seem to be complying with the Act	Four times	.....	.....	12	.....	People are endeavouring to comply with the Act.
104	6	9	Clean; requirements of the Act willingly complied with when pointed out.	Ten times	.....	.....	2	..	The dairymen in this district are now getting acquainted with the provisions of the Act, and are instructed by the police as to the work required under the Act.
105	2	9	Satisfactory	Four times	2	.....	1	Scholes' case withdrawn in the absence of a principal witness	There is no disease observed among the cattle in this district.
106	..	6	Generally clean; owners notified to make improvements, which are being done	Six times	5	The above dairies are under notice to make the various improvements recommended by the Board.
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1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT.

(ADMINISTRATION OF, DURING YEAR 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1892.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 31 March, 1892.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a report on the administration of the Dairies Supervision Act for the year 1891.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

DURING the year 1891 the provisions of the Dairies Supervision Act, 50 Victoria No. 17, were extended to the following districts:—

- (a) That portion of the Police District of Shoalhaven within the county of Saint Vincent;
- (b) The borough of Bathurst, and an area outside the borough of 10 miles from the post-office of that town; and
- (c) The borough of Tamworth, and an area outside the borough of 6 miles from the post-office of that town.

In the two latter districts the Act did not come into full operation until the beginning of the present year.

In Appendix A will be found a complete list of the districts to which the Act has been extended, together with the local authorities charged with its administration.

The officers of the Board have, during the past year, inspected the premises of the registered dairymen and milkvendors within all these districts, with the exception of those portions of the Berrima Police District which are not under municipal control, and the districts of Bathurst and Tamworth. Pressure of work prevented the inspection of the Berrima district, which is of very large extent, and in the cases of Bathurst and Tamworth the Act was not in full operation.

In Appendix B will be found a synopsis of the reports of such inspections, together with the action taken by the Board consequent thereupon. Although there are still dairies in some districts in a state which cannot be considered satisfactory, the local authorities generally are now administering the Act in a more thorough and efficient manner, and the condition of the stock and premises has on the whole been greatly improved.

The dairies in the Metropolitan suburbs are now in a clean, wholesome condition, and the local authorities of these districts, with one or two exceptions, are carrying out the provisions of the Act effectively.

The local authorities for the South Coast district, although at first opposed to the extension of the Act thereto and disposed to raise difficulties in its administration, appear to have now realised the benefits and importance to this large milk-producing district, of a measure which if efficiently administered guarantees to the public the purity of the milk supply, and are at present actively engaged in taking the necessary action to ensure the due enforcement of the Act. The dairies as shown by recent inspections have been greatly improved, and the milk is now produced under sanitary conditions previously unknown and uncared for.

The Board has during the year given special consideration to the question of the production and distribution of milk within the city of Sydney. The number of dairies therein has been reduced to eight, and examination has shown that they compare very unfavourably with those in most of the suburban and country districts, and are deficient in general sanitary requirements. The Board has

therefore drawn the attention of the City Council to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises, and urged the desirability of cancelling the registrations and of refusing to grant registrations in future to any premises within the area of the city. The whole question is now under the consideration of the City Council.

The drainage and the general arrangements of the premises of the large milk-storing and distributing companies were found on inspection to be in an unsatisfactory condition. After considerable correspondence the question of drainage was referred to the Water Supply and Sewerage Board, and such alterations as were necessary have either been carried out or are in progress under the direction of that body.

The manner in which the necessary criticisms of the Board on the general arrangements with regard to the reception, storage, and distribution of milk were at first received showed that the companies did not realise the importance of the question, but upon further consideration the reasonableness of the Board's requirements was admitted, and compliance therewith undertaken. One of the companies has placed its arrangements on a satisfactory basis; a second is building new and improved premises; the third of the large companies has not yet taken such action as the Board considers necessary, and some further action will be taken. These companies are registered by the Municipal Council of Sydney, and several communications on this subject have been addressed to the City Council as the local authority charged with the administration of the Act.

In Appendix C will be found an abstract of the annual reports furnished by the local authorities charged with the administration of the Act, from which it will be seen that they are doing good work, and are making frequent examinations of the premises registered by them. As the beneficial operation of the Act became better understood, and also the action of the Board, the opposition experienced at the outset has gradually diminished or ceased altogether.

The annual reports of the local authorities for Numba and Central Shoalhaven have not been furnished, although repeated requests have been made to them to do so, and this report has been very much delayed awaiting such returns.

The Board having in previous years examined the water supplies of the dairy premises in the metropolis, and the suburban districts nearest the metropolis, and found about 50 per cent. of them to be polluted, has during the past year caused similar action to be taken with respect to supplies in the out-lying municipalities and districts, with much the same results. [*Vide Appendix D.*] In all cases in which dairy waters are found polluted the local authorities are immediately advised to cause the supplies to be closed in accordance with the Act, or to cancel the registration. The importance of this matter is very great, though unfortunately the local authorities do not in all cases realise the danger, or their duties in regard thereto, and allow dairymen to continue to supply milk to the public whilst a known polluted source of water supply is accessible on their premises. The Board has in all cases of neglect or inattention in this respect insisted on its powers under the Act, and in three cases has issued orders under section 14 of the Act, which have brought about a compliance with its requirements.

In accordance with the provisions of section 7 several cases of infectious disease have been reported on dairy premises during 1891. In every case the local authority concerned has been immediately notified, and requested to cause the registration to be cancelled until the recovery of the patient, or preferably, to cause the affected person to be removed to an hospital, and in either case to clean and disinfect the premises. By this action it is believed that the spread of infectious disease has been largely prevented.

Cases of infectious disease amongst dairy cattle have also been reported, and the Board has in all instances furnished veterinary assistance to the local authorities, and subsequently advised them as to the action to be taken in the matter.

In the report for the years 1887-8-9 the Board pointed out that the Act required amendment in several particulars, and a Bill to amend the existing Act has during the year been prepared and forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. The chief points of the Bill are as follows:—

- (1.) To extend the provisions of the principal Act to persons producing milk for the manufacture of any product of milk, and also to those persons engaged in the manufacture of such product;
- (2.) To enable the local authorities to charge a registration fee to cover the cost of administering the Act;
- (3.) To give to the officers of the Board powers of entry and inspection similar to those now possessed by the local authorities; and
- (4.) To make provision for the issue by the Government of the necessary regulations for the working of the Act, and to provide for the enforcement of such regulations by penalties.

By order of the Board of Health,
EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

Sydney, 30 March, 1892.

APPENDIX A.

THE Dairies Supervision Act came into operation in the Metropolitan Police District on the passing thereof, viz., 30th September, 1886, and was extended to the following portions of this Colony by proclamation in accordance with the first section, as follows :—

Portions of the Colony.	Date of Act coming into operation.
The Borough of Hunter's Hill.....	1 August, 1887
„ Municipal District of Penrith.....	1 November, 1887
„ „ „ Hamilton.....	1 January, 1888
„ Borough of West Maitland.....	1 January, 1888
„ Municipal District of Adamstown.....	1 March, 1888
„ „ „ Wickham.....	1 March, 1888
„ Borough of Narrandera.....	2 April, 1888
„ County of Argyle.....	1 August, 1888
„ City of Newcastle.....	1 September, 1888
„ Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Gloucester, Camden, and those portions of the County of Cumberland in which the Act is not already in force.....	1 October, 1889
„ Municipal District of Balranald.....	1 July, 1889
„ „ „ Broken Hill.....	1 August, 1889
„ Borough of Albury.....	1 February, 1890
„ Portion of the Police District of Shoalhaven within the County of St. Vincent.....	1 April, 1891
„ Borough of Tamworth, and that area outside the Borough which is within six miles from the Tamworth Post Office.....	1 October, 1891
„ Borough of Bathurst, and that area outside the Borough which is within a distance of ten miles from the Bathurst Post Office.....	
„ Parish of Ellis, County of Brisbane.....	1 January, 1892

LIST of Local authorities charged with the administration of the Act, in accordance with the second section :—

Name of Local Authority.	Date of Act coming into operation.	Name of Local Authority.	Date of Act coming into operation.
(1) The Municipal Council of Sydney ...	On the 30th Sept., 1886, when the Act was assented to.	(2) The Municipal Council of—	1 October, 1888
(2) The Municipal Council of—		Liverpool	
Alexandria		Merewether	
Ashfield.....		Mittagong.....	
Balmain.....		Morpeth	
Botany		Moss Vale.....	
Burwood		Muswellbrook	
Camperdown		New Lambton	
Canterbury		North Illawarra	
Concord		Parramatta	
Darlington		Plattsburg.....	
Enfield		Prospect and Sherwood.....	
Five Dock.....		Raymond Terrace	
Glebe		Richmond	
Hurstville		Ryde	
Kogarah		Shellharbour	
Leichhardt		Singleton	
Macedonaldtown		South Singleton	
Manly		Smithfield and Fairfield.....	
Marrickville		St. Mary's	
Newtown		Waratah	
North Botany		Wallsend	
North Sydney		Windsor	
Paddington		Wollongong	
Petersham.....		Balranald	
Randwick		Broken Hill	
Redfern		Albury	
Rockdale		Nowra	
Rookwood.....		Numba	
Strathfield.....		Central Shoalhaven.....	
St. Peters		Tamworth	
Waterloo		Bathurst	
Waverley		(3) The Superintendent of Police, Sydney (a)	
Willoughby		The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn (b).....	
Woollahra.....	The Senior Police Officer—		
Hunter's Hill	Berrima		
Penrith	Brisbane Water		
Hamilton	Camden		
West Maitland	Campbelltown		
Adamstown	Dungog		
Wickham	Kiama		
Narrandera	Liverpool		
Goulburn	Manning River		
Newcastle	Maitland		
Bowral	Muswellbrook		
Berry	Newcastle		
Broughton Vale	Parramatta		
Camden	Paterson		
Campbelltown	Parick's Plains		
Carrington	Penrith		
Central Illawarra	Picton		
Drummoyne	Port Stephens		
Dundas	Raymond Terrace		
East Kiama	Ryde		
East Maitland	Shoalhaven		
Ermington and Rydalmere	Windsor		
Gerringong	Wollongong		
Gosford	Tamworth		
Granville	Bathurst		
Greta			
Kiama			
Lambton			

(a) For the non-incorporated portions of Metropolitan Police District.
 (b) " " " the county of Argyle.

APPENDIX B.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT, 1891.

ABSTRACT of Reports on the Registered Premises in the Municipal and Police Districts hereunder referred to, for the year ending 31st December, 1891, showing the steps taken by the Board of Health to enforce the provisions of the Act.

Name of District	No. of Registered Premises		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority		Reply from Local Authority (if any)		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies	Milk Stalls.			Date	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply	Date	Condition of Premises	Date.	Further communication with the Local Authority.
Adamstown .	5	Nil	4/6/91	Fairly satisfactory, some improvements required	10/6/91	Copy of the report sent with a letter stating that the general administration of the Act appears to be satisfactory, and recommending the provision of milk-rooms as suggested in the report		Nil		Nil ...	.. .	Nil
Albury	24	..	..	Unsatisfactory Act administered in a perfunctory manner, many of the premises dirty and badly kept.	12/1/91	Copy of the report forwarded to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board considers it absolutely necessary, in the interests of the public health, that the Act should be administered more stringently in the future	21/11/91	Acknowledged	14/10/91	Many and important improvements made since last inspection, but much yet to be done Register imperfectly kept	14/11/91	Copy of further report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that improvement is necessary with respect of keeping the register, and that the general suggestions of the Board should be carried out
Alexandria	19	4	15/7/91	Premises clean and fairly satisfactory, but seven polluted sources of water supply still open	31/7/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority, stating that the Board regrets very much that no steps have been taken by the Council to close the polluted wells on dairy men's premises, that a further inspection will be made in fourteen days, and that, unless action is taken to close the wells, the Board will feel compelled to exercise its powers under the 14th section of the Act.		Nil	27/8/91	Several wells still open	4/9/91	Copy of further report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the registration of certain persons having a polluted water supply on their premises must be cancelled After several further inspections, and a deal of correspondence, these wells were all closed
Ashfield	17	5	23/4/91	Fairly satisfactory Several polluted sources of water supply still open, but not used, some improvements also required	6/5/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the improvements suggested in the report should be insisted on Copies of certificates of analysis of two samples of water sent, showing it to be unfit for human consumption, and advising the sources to be closed.		"				
Belman	19	37	28/7/91 to 30/7/91	All clean and satisfactory except four Five polluted sources of water supply still open	5/8/91	Copy of the report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the administration of the Act is on the whole satisfactory, but strongly urging that the polluted wells at the dairies referred to be at once closed		"	8/9/91	Found all the recommendations of the Board carried out	10/9/91	Copy of further report forwarded to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board is glad to observe that all the recommendations have been carried out.
Bahanaid Berriuma (a) * Berry .	9 96	1 Nil	Mar, 1891 1 to 7 Oct, 1891	Satisfactory . . Clean and fairly satisfactory	. . . 14/10/91	Nil Copy of report and letter forwarded to the Local Authority congratulating them on the manner in which they have begun to administer the Act, and advising that all improvements suggested in the report should be carried out					4/11/91	. . . . .
Botany	4	.. . .	6/3/91	Clean and satisfactory Two sources of polluted water still open	11/3/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board is glad to find that the Act is now properly administered, and requesting further samples of water to be sent in for analysis	18/11/91	Acknowledged, stating that one well was filled up	22/12/91	Found one well closed, a sample forwarded from the other, again found to be unfit for human consumption	31/12/91	Copy of certificate of analysis sent to the Local Authority, advising that the well be at once closed
Bowral	6	..	11/12/91	Fairly satisfactory Some improvements required	16/12/91	Directed that a copy of the report with a letter be forwarded, recommending that all improvements suggested in the report should be carried out		Nil				
Brisbane Water (a)	9	.. ..	12/6/91	Fairly satisfactory	19/6/91	Copy of report ordered to be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.						
Broughton Vale	24	..	6/10/91	Fairly satisfactory Improvements required; water supply liable to pollution from want of privy accommodation	14/10/91	Directed that a copy of report with a letter be forwarded, stating that the Board is glad to see that care is taken in the administration of the Act, recommending that all the improvements suggested should be carried out, and closets be provided on all dairy premises						
Broken Hill	19	2	9/12/90 to 23/12/90	Fairly satisfactory Water supply at several places unsatisfactory.	13/1/91	Directed that a copy with a letter be forwarded stating that the Board desires to express its satisfaction at the general condition of the dairies in the district, but would direct special attention to the absolute necessity of the water supply being free from pollution at all dairy premises		Nil . . .	5/10/91	Condition of dairies very much improved.	19/11/91	Copy of further report with letter forwarded to Local Authority, congratulating them on the general satisfactory condition of the premises, and on the manner in which the Act is administered, and advising that the recommendations made as to individual dairies should be carried out.

(a) Police District, not incorporated

* This is the only district which was not inspected by the Board of Health Officers during 1891

Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with the Local Authority.
Burwood	7	1	20/4/91	Fairly satisfactory; polluted sources of water closed all except one.	22/4/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded, suggesting that all improvements be carried out, and that a fresh sample of water be sent in from the polluted well.	.....	Nil	23/12/91	Found the polluted well closed.	.....	.....
Camden	12	Nil	5/12/91	Clean and satisfactory	9/12/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority, with a letter congratulating the Council on the satisfactory condition of the dairies.	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden (a)	72	"	15/12/91 to 20/12/91	On the whole satisfactory	23/12/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, stating that the Board considers that the administration of the Act is on the whole satisfactory.	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown (a)	Nil	"	2/12/91	No registered dairies in this district	9/12/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded, stating that the Board is glad to notice the general improvements in the condition of the dairies, but considers the improvements noted in the report should be insisted on.	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown	24	"	3/12/91	Fairly satisfactory; several improvements required.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camperdown	5	11	3/7/91	Satisfactory, except at one vendor's premises.	15/7/91	Copy of report and letter forwarded, stating that the Board is glad to find that the condition of the dairies is generally satisfactory, but is strongly of the opinion that the registration of the vendor referred to should be cancelled unless he provides the necessary improvements.	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canterbury	10	Nil	24/4/91	Fairly satisfactory; one well liable to pollution by drainage.	6/5/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority, stating that the Board considers the administration of the Act satisfactory, advising that steps be taken to keep the polluted well from use.	23/10/91	Stating that the well referred to had been fenced off.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrington	2	"	2/6/91	Very unsatisfactory; Council failed to carry out the Act. No register kept.	10/6/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Council, stating that unless they intimate their intention of administering the Act, the Board will feel compelled to take action under the 14th section.	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Shoalhaven	23	"	11/9/91	Unsatisfactory; several dirty, and improvements required at others.	16/9/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded, stating that the Board is of the opinion that the improvements suggested at the premises referred to should be insisted upon; notice being given to have the work carried out within a limited period.	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Illawarra	136	"	16/11/91 to 25/11/91	Fairly satisfactory as a whole; a few dirty and unregistered; many improvements required.	3/12/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority, stating that the Board is glad to note the very decided improvements that have taken place in the condition of the dairies as a whole, but that the condition of individual premises is still most unsatisfactory. Advises a careful consideration of the report, and is surprised to find that certain premises are still unregistered; advises an immediate prosecution under section 6 of the Act, as the condition of the premises referred to is disgraceful, and a menace to the public health.	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
City of Sydney	8	370*	21/11/91 and 7/12/91	Dairies and large milk storage companies' premises unsatisfactory; milk-vendors' premises satisfactory.	3/12/91 and 11/12/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority, stating that the condition of the dairy premises within the city of Sydney contrasts most unfavourably with that of those in most of the suburban and country districts, and the milk is produced and distributed under conditions far from sanitary or wholesome. The Board advises that immediate notice should be served on all persons registered; that their registration will be cancelled in six weeks from date of notice; and that no further registration should be granted to any other premises within the city boundaries. Special attention also directed to the condition of the large milk storage premises. The Board is of opinion that the general condition of milk-vendors' premises is satisfactory.	11/12/91	Acknowledged..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	8	1	21/4/91	Clean and satisfactory; all polluted sources of water supply abolished.	22/4/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority, expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the Act has been administered.	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Police District; not incorporated.

* The total number of these premises were not inspected.

Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with the Local Authority.
Darlington	1	8	30/8/91	All clean and satisfactory, except one vendor's premises.	8/7/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority, drawing attention to the condition of the premises referred to.	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drummoyne	7	Nil	24/7/91	Fairly satisfactory; two polluted sources of water still open.	29/7/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded, requesting samples of water to be forwarded as soon as possible.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20/8/91	Copies of certificate of analysis of water forwarded, directing polluted source to be closed.
Dundas	4	"	30/4/91	Clean and satisfactory	6/5/91	Copy of report with letter sent to the Local Authority, stating that the Board is glad to notice the satisfactory manner in which the Act is administered.	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dungog (a)	3	"	19/3/91	Unsatisfactory; yards dirty; improvements required at all.	1/4/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, stating that the Board is of the opinion that the improvements suggested in the report should be carried out.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Maitland	24	"	17/3/91	Very unsatisfactory; many dirty and require improvement.	25/3/91	Copy of report, with a letter, forwarded to the Local Authority, stating that the Board regrets that so far the Act has been administered most unsatisfactorily, the condition of the dairies being in marked contrast with those in the surrounding districts; that more stringent administration of the Act is necessary, and that all the improvements in the Report should be insisted on.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Kiama	23	"	22/10/91	Very unsatisfactory; several dirty.	23/10/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority, with a letter stating that the Board is of the opinion that the Act is administered in a most lax and unsatisfactory manner; that the condition of the dairies is a menace to the public health, and little less than a scandal to the municipality; that the Board is unable any longer to incur responsibility in this matter; that the district will be inspected again in a month, and failing very decided improvements in the condition of the premises, it will be the duty of the Board to at once exercise its powers under the 14th section of the Act.	17/11/91	Stating that the Act would be carried out in future to the satisfaction of the Board.	29/12/91 and 30/12/91	Found all the premises clean and fairly satisfactory.	6/1/92	Copy of further report forwarded to the Local Authority, stating that the Board is glad to note the improvements made in the condition of the premises.
Enfield	12	"	22/1/91	Clean and fairly satisfactory. Thirteen samples of water sent in for analysis.	11/3/91	Copy of report, with letter, advising that the polluted sources of water supply should be closed in accordance with the Act.	28/9/91	Acknowledged..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Dock	7	"	16/1/91	Clean and fairly satisfactory. Some polluted sources of water still open.	24/1/91	Copy of report, with a letter, forwarded to the Local Authority, recommending that the polluted sources of water supply be closed in accordance with the Act.	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gerringong	64	"	8/10/91 to 10/10/91	Many in an unsatisfactory condition; several not registered.	21/10/91	Copy of report, with letter, forwarded to Local Authority, stating that the Board is of the opinion that the time has arrived for enforcing the provisions of the Act in this district, and that persons who sell or supply milk without being registered should be prosecuted; that closets are absolutely necessary at all dairy premises; and directing special attention to the dairies referred to in the report.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granville	11	"	13/8/91	Clean and satisfactory. Some improvements required. Twelve samples of water sent in for analysis.	20/9/91	Copy of report forwarded to Local Authority, with a letter, recommending the carrying out of the suggested improvements, and forwarding also copies of certificate of analysis of water, and directing that two polluted sources should be closed in accordance with the Act.	25/9/91	Acknowledged..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glebe	6	17	23/7/91	Fairly satisfactory. Some improvements required at some places.	31/7/91	Copy of report, with a letter, forwarded to the Local Authority, recommending that the improvements suggested should be carried out, and that safes or ice-chests should be provided at all milk-vendors' premises.	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosford	4	Nil	12/6/91	Very unsatisfactory; Act appears to be carelessly administered.	18/6/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority calling attention to the unsatisfactory administration of the Act.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gordon (a)	3	"	8/5/91	Clean, and fairly satisfactory	13/5/91	Copy of report ordered to be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Police District; not incorporated.

Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with the Local Authority.
Goulburn	25	Nil	14/2/91	Unsatisfactory; some dirty, and others require improvements.	4/3/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded advising that the improvements recommended should be carried out, and in the case of three specially referred to the registration should be cancelled if not done within six weeks; that cesspits should be abolished, and pan-closets substituted on all dairy premises.	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn (a)	98	"	9/2/91 20/2/91	All registered premises fairly satisfactory except two; eighty-two places supplying factories not yet registered; nearly all require improvements.	4/3/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, stating that the dairies with two exceptions appear fairly satisfactory; that the suggested improvements should be insisted on, and that all unregistered premises should be first put in a satisfactory condition before registration is granted.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greta	14	"	13/3/91	Clean, but improvements required at several.	25/3/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to Local Authority advising that the Act should be strictly administered; that all improvements suggested should be insisted on; and that pan or earth closets should be substituted for cesspits on all dairy premises.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	6	4	4/6/91	Clean, and fairly satisfactory	10/6/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority congratulating them on the administration of the Act, and drawing attention to the danger of public health from burying night-soil in yards and gardens.	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homebush and Sutherland (a)	7	Nil	12/8/91	Clean and satisfactory, except one	20/8/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Inspector-General of Police, calling special attention to the premises referred to.	23/8/91	Stating that the name of the dairyman referred to had been struck off the register.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunter's Hill	14	"	5/5/91	Fairly satisfactory, except two eighteen samples of water brought in for analysis.	20/5/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority, recommending that the improvements suggested at the premises referred to should be at once carried out, and forwarding certificates of analysis of water advising that the three polluted sources should be closed.	28/5/91	Acknowledged, and stating that the Board's suggestions would be carried out.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hurstville	10	"	23/5/91	Fairly satisfactory, except four places.	3/6/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority advising certain improvements at the dairies referred to, and recommending that pan-closets should be substituted for cesspits at all dairy premises.	23/6/91	Stating that all the Board's suggestions would be carried out.	30/1/91	Improvements all carried out, except at one dairy.	.....	.....
Kiama	130	"	14/10/91 to 22/10/91	Fairly satisfactory; a great deal of work done. A new district; many not yet registered.	29/10/91	Ordered that a copy of the report with a letter be sent to the Local Authority, congratulating the Council on the very satisfactory manner in which it has commenced to administer the Act, especially in the destruction of diseased cattle, and the general improvements insisted on before granting registration, and recommending that all suggested improvements should be carried out.	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiama (a)	Nil	"	14/10/91	No registered dairies in this district.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kogarah	10	"	29/5/91	Unsatisfactory; some dirty; improvements required at others; four polluted wells still open.	11/6/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority, stating that the Board regrets that it cannot consider the administration of the Act satisfactory, drawing attention to the condition of the premises described as dirty, and stating that the Board is strongly of opinion that unless these premises are put in a sanitary condition within fourteen days the registrations should be cancelled. Forwarding certificates of further analysis of water and directing that the polluted sources be closed, and unless notice is sent to the Board to that effect within fourteen days. Action will be taken to carry out the provisions of the Act under powers conferred by section 14 thereof.	23/6/91	Acknowledged stating that the improvements suggested had been carried out.	30/6/91 22/7/91	Found all fairly satisfactory, except one. Was informed by the Local Inspector that this registration had been cancelled.

(a) Police District; not incorporated.

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Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with the Local Authority.
Lambton	21	1	6/6/91	Unsatisfactory ; some dirty ; others require improvements.	11/6/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority, directing special attention to the condition of the premises referred to in the report, urging that unless improvements are at once carried out registration should be cancelled. Also directing attention to the method of disposing of night-soil by burying it in gardens and yards, as it must inevitably foui sources of underground water supply, and recommending that cesspits be abolished at all dairy premises.	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leichhardt	29	15	9/7/91	Clean and satisfactory	15/7/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to Local Authority stating that the Board is glad to notice the improvements in the condition of the dairies since last report, and recommending the substitution of pan-closets for cesspits in the two or three instances in which such are not provided.	.....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool (a)	1	Nil	27/11/91	Satisfactory	3/12/91	Copy of report ordered to be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	12	„	28/11/91	Improvements required at several places.	2/12/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority, drawing attention to the condition of the premises especially mentioned in the report, and stating that the Board is of the opinion that pan-closets should be used at all dairy premises within municipal areas.	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macdonaldtown	8	8	7/7/91	Satisfactory except two ; two polluted wells still open.	20/7/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to the Local Authority, stating that pan-closets should be substituted for cesspits at all dairy premises, and that the improvements suggested in the report should be carried out ; also that fresh samples of water should be sent in from the two tanks referred to.	28/7/91	Stating that samples could not be obtained as the pump was out of order.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maitland (a)	11	Nil	12.3/91 to 14/3/91	Highly satisfactory	18/3/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Inspector-General of Police stating that the Board is glad to see that the Act is now carried out in a satisfactory manner.	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manly	5	5	18/6/91	Fairly satisfactory ; some improvements required.	24/6/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board is of opinion that the improvements suggested at the premises referred to should be carried out.	.....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manning River (a) ..	4	Nil	23/3/91	Unsatisfactory	1/4/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Inspector-General of Police stating that the Board is of the opinion that the improvements suggested should be carried out.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marrickville	36	7	2/7/91	Fairly satisfactory ; some improvements required ; seven polluted sources of water still open.	4/9/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority stating that whilst the majority of the premises are in a fairly satisfactory condition, the Board considers that the administration of the Act generally is faulty, and regrets to find that its recommendations, made after the last inspection of the Board's officer, have been practically ignored ; forwarding copies of analysis of fresh samples of water, and informing the Council that unless the polluted sources are closed within fourteen days the Board will feel itself compelled to exercise its powers under section 14 of the Act.	.....	.....	10/8/91	Found several improvements carried out, and steps taken to close polluted wells. Inspected again on the 29/8/91 and 30/11/91, and finally found all polluted water supply closed except at one place, where registration was cancelled.	12/8/91 11/11/91	Copy of further report forwarded with a letter stating that the Board is glad to see that action is being taken by the Council. Local Authority cited by the Board under section 14 of the Act.
Merewether	11	Nil	2/6/91	Unsatisfactory ; some dirty, and improvements required at others.	10/6/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority stating that the suggested improvements should be carried out, and directing attention to the danger to public health from burial of night-soil in yards and gardens.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Police District ; not incorporated.

Name of District	No of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority		Reply from Local Authority (if any)		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies	Milk Stores			Date	Nature of communication	Date	Nature of Reply	Date	Condition of Premises	Date	Further communication with the Local Authority
Mittagong	5	Nil	12/12/91	Fairly satisfactory, some improvements required.	16/12/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board is of the opinion that suggested improvements should be carried out						
* Moss Vale	10	"	10/12/91	Fairly satisfactory, some improvements required	16/12/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Board is glad to note the improvement in the condition of dairy premises, and recommending that the improvements at the dairy mentioned in the report should be carried out						
Moipeth	8	"	16/3/91	Very unsatisfactory	20/3/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Act appears to have been very unsatisfactorily administered, and that all the improvements suggested should be insisted on and effected within a fixed time, failing which the registration should be cancelled	Nil					
Muswellbrook (a)	1	"	11/3/91	Unsatisfactory, not registered	18/3/91	Copy of report with a register, and copy of suggestions forwarded to the Inspector General of Police for the Local Authority	"					
Muswellbrook	8	"	10/3/91	Unsatisfactory, Act badly administered	18/3/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to Local Authority stating that the Board regrets to find that the Act has been administered in an unsatisfactory manner, that all suggested improvements should be carried out within six weeks or the license cancelled, and that pan closets should be substituted for cesspits at all dairy premises	"					
Narrandera	8	"	14/10/91	Unsatisfactory, several dairy, and require improvements	4/11/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority recommending that all the improvements suggested in the report should be carried out	13/11/91	Acknowledged, stating that all the improvements would be carried out				
Newcastle (a)	85	"	13/5/91 to 23/5/91	Unsatisfactory several dairy, and many require improvements.	27/5/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to the Inspector General of Police advising better keeping of the register, more frequent inspection of dairy premises, and the carrying out of all suggested improvements	Nil					
Newcastle	8	24	12/5/91 and 13/5/91	Fairly satisfactory, improvements required at many of the vendors premises	20/5/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to Local Authority stating that whilst considerable improvements have been made in the condition of the premises a good deal yet remains to be done, and the Board thinks it highly necessary that the suggestions in the report should be carried out, and that pan closets should be substituted for pits at all registered premises	"					
New Lambton	9	Nil	5/6/91	Fairly satisfactory, some improvements required	10/6/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to Local Authority stating that the Board considers the general condition of the dairies satisfactory recommending that the improvements suggested in the report be insisted on, and drawing attention to the danger of pollution to underground tanks and wells by the burial of night soil in yards and gardens and the prohibition of the same advised	"					
Newtown	6	28	6/7/91	Fairly satisfactory, one polluted tank still open, fresh sample obtained, which proved to be a good water	15/7/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the general condition of the premises is satisfactory, and recommending that the improvements suggested at certain premises be carried out	"					
North Botany	17	Nil	14/7/91	Unsatisfactory, some dairy, improvements required at others	15/7/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to Local Authority stating that the Act appears to have been administered in an unsatisfactory manner, advising that all suggested improvements should be insisted upon, that fresh samples of water should be sent in, and that cesspits should be replaced with pan closets on two premises specially mentioned in the report.	"		2/9/91	Found all improvements carried out, one polluted source of water still open		
									15/1/92	Found the premises no longer used as a dairy		

Police District; not incorporated.

Name of District	No of Registered Premises		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority		Reply from Local Authority (if any)		Reinspection		Further action taken by the Board	
	Dairies	Milk Stores			Date	Nature of communication	Date	Nature of Reply	Date	Condition of Premises	Date	Further communication with the Local Authority.
North Sydney	20	12	4/5/91	Satisfactory, improvements required at one dairy, three polluted sources of water supply still open	14/5/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to the Local Authority stating that, while the Board considers the condition of the dairies is generally satisfactory, it very much regrets to find that at three of them sources of water supply found last year to be polluted have not yet been closed. The Board considers that notice should be given to a certain dairy man to have improvements made within one month or his registration cancelled, forwarding certificates of analysis of water, and recommending that polluted sources should be closed in accordance with the Act.	15/5/91 and 24/6/91	Acknowledging receipt, and stating that the Council had resolved to carry out the recommendations of the Board into effect.				
Nowra	14	2	10/9/91	Fairly satisfactory, some improvements required	16/9/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Board considers the condition of the premises on the whole satisfactory, but advises that the improvements suggested in the report should be insisted upon.		Nil				
North Illawarra	17	Nil	11/11/91	Clean, and satisfactory	19/11/91	Copy of report with letter forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Board is glad to see the very marked improvement in the condition of the dairies, and considers that the Act is now administered in a very satisfactory manner.		"				
Numbi	43	"	12/9/91 to 15/9/91	Unsatisfactory, a new district premises not yet registered	30/9/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority stating that the Board would suggest the advisability of causing the provisions of the Act to be administered in their entirety, and is of the opinion that the improvements should be carried out before registration is granted.		"				
Paddington	6	23	6/8/91	Several unsatisfactory, registered badly kept	12/3/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority calling special attention—1st, to the unsatisfactory registration of dairy men and milk vendors. 2nd, the manner in which milk is kept at milk vendors' premises, and 3rd, to the dirty condition of the premises mentioned in the report.		"	31/8/91	Found all the premises in a satisfactory condition but one	4/9/91	Copy of further report sent to the Local Authority stating that immediate steps should be taken to cleanse the yard of the premises referred to.
Parramatta	19	1	17/8/91	Very satisfactory	20/8/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Local Authority congratulating the Council on the very great improvements that have taken place in the dairies, and on the satisfactory way in which the Act now appears to be administered.		"				
Parramatta (a)	45	Nil	19/8/91 to 21/8/91	All clean and satisfactory, but three	28/8/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Inspector General of Police stating that the Board considers the condition of the premises highly satisfactory, and creditable to the officer in charge, but recommends that the improvements suggested in the report should be carried out.		"				
Patterson (a)	3	"	19/3/91	Unsatisfactory	1/4/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Inspector General of Police stating that the Board considers the condition of the dairies is extremely unsatisfactory, and is of opinion that the improvements suggested should be carried out without delay.		"				
Patrick's Plains (a)	5	"	11/3/91	Fairly satisfactory, some improvements necessary	18/3/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Inspector General of Police stating that the Board is glad to notice that the Act is administered in a satisfactory manner, and recommending that the suggested improvements shall be carried out.		Nil				
Penrith	19	"	30/1/91 and 31/1/91	Unsatisfactory	11/2/91	Copy of report sent to Local Authority regretting the unsatisfactory condition of the dairies, and urging the more stringent administration of the Act.		"				

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Name of District	No of Registered Premises		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any)		Reinspection		Further action taken by the Board	
	Dairies	Milk Stores			Date	Nature of communication	Date	Nature of Reply	Date	Condition of Premises	Date	Further communication with the Local Authority
Penrith (a)	12	Nil	27/1/91 and 28/1/91	Unsatisfactory	11/2/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Inspector General of Police with a letter urging that the improvements mentioned in the report should be insisted on		Nil				
Petersham	10	4	20/6/91	Fairly satisfactory, some improvements required, one polluted well still open	26/6/91	Copy of report forwarded to Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board is of opinion that the suggested improvements should be carried out, and that it is highly dangerous to allow a polluted well on dairy premises, and considers that it should be closed or registration cancelled		"	21/7/91 and 18/8/91	Found all improvements made, and polluted well closed	30/7/91	Forwarding copy of analysis of water from the polluted well, and stating that, in the interest of the public health, it should be closed
Pittwater (a)	3	1	18/6/91	Satisfactory	24/6/91	Copy of report sent to the Inspector General of Police with a letter expressing the Board's satisfaction at the manner in which the Act is administered		"				
Pretton (a)	33	Nil	8/12/91 and 9/12/91	Very satisfactory	16/12/91	Copy of report sent to the Inspector General of Police with a letter stating that the Board views with great satisfaction the very creditable condition of the dairy premises		"				
Plattsburg	10	"	11/6/91	Fairly satisfactory, some improvements required	18/6/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter advising that the improvements suggested in the report should be insisted on		"				
Port Stephens (a)	3	"	24/3/91	Satisfactory	1/4/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Inspector General of Police with instructions for the Local Authority		"				
Prospect & Sherwood	15	"	24/8/91	Fairly satisfactory, some improvements required	28/8/91	Copy of report forwarded to Local Authority with a letter recommending that the suggested improvements at the premises referred to should be carried out		"				
Randwick	11	2	29/7/91	Very satisfactory	6/8/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority congratulating the Council on the very satisfactory condition of the premises and the manner in which the Act is administered	12/8/91	Acknowledged				
Raymond Terrace	6	Nil	8/6/91	Satisfactory	10/6/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board is pleased to notice the very satisfactory administration of the Act		Nil				
Raymond Terrace (a)	8	"	8/6/91	Very satisfactory	10/6/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Inspector General of Police stating that the Board is extremely satisfied with the efficient administration of the Act in this district		"				
Redfern	7	65	16/7/91 and 17/7/91	Fairly satisfactory, but objectionable method of storing milk on vendors premises	24/7/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the dairies appear in a satisfactory condition, but greater care is necessary with regard to the manner in which milk is kept on vendors premises	28/8/91	Stating that the polluted well had been closed			20/8/91	Forwarding certificate of analysis of water from a certain dairy, showing it to be unfit for human consumption
Richmond	9	Nil	5/11/91	Fairly satisfactory except one	11/11/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority with a letter drawing special attention to the premises referred to, and requesting a sample of water from certain dairy premises to be sent in for analysis	19/11/91	Forwarding sample of water as requested			20/11/91	Forwarding copy of certificate of analysis showing the water to be bad, and recommending the source to be closed
Rockdale	22	1	30/7/91	All clean and in a fairly satisfactory condition	3/6/91	Copy of report with letter sent to the Local Authority congratulating them on the condition of the dairies recommending that cattle be prevented from having access to Patmore swamp, forwarding certificate of analysis of water, showing five to be unfit for human consumption, and recommending the sources to be closed	20/11/91	Acknowledged	3/9/91	Inspected again and found some of the polluted sources closed. Inspected again, 23/12/91 and 5/1/92, on the last occasion found all polluted wells closed	23/12/91	Local Authority cited by the Board, under the 14th section, calling upon them to close polluted source of water supply. Supply closed
Ryde	12	Nil	28/4/91	Satisfactory except one	6/5/91	Copy of report with letter sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board is glad to notice the improvements in the administration of the Act but considers that the condition of the dairy referred to is very unsatisfactory, recommending that registration be cancelled unless the requirements of the Act are complied with	3/5/91	Acknowledged, and stating that the Board's recommendations would be carried out				
Ryde (a)	7	"	29/4/91	Unsatisfactory	6/5/91	Copy of report with a letter forwarded to the Inspector General of Police stating that the Board is of the opinion that all suggested improvements should be carried out	9/6/91	Stating that the Board's recommendations had been carried out				

(a) Police District, not incorporated

Name of District	No of Registered Premises		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection,		Further action taken by the Board	
	Dairies	Milk Stores			Date	Nature of communication	Date	Nature of Reply	Date.	Condition of Premises	Date	Further communication with the Local Authority
Singleton	3	Nil	11/3/91	All clean but require improvements	18/3/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority recommending that the suggested improvements should be carried out and that pan closets should be substituted for cesspits on all dairy premises within the municipal area						
Shellharbour	118	"	24/10/91 to 30/10/91	Registered premises fairly satisfactory, but a number of unregistered places all require improvements	11/11/91	Copy of report with a letter sent to the Local Authority stating that the Board considers the condition of the dairies that have been brought under the Act on the whole satisfactory, but that the unregistered premises are highly unsatisfactory, advising that all persons selling or supplying milk, not being registered should be prosecuted and that before registration is granted all improvements suggested in the report should be insisted upon						
Shoalhaven (a)	135	"	15/9/91 to 5/10/91	Many unsatisfactory, a great number not yet registered	7/10/91	Copy of report sent to the Inspector General of Police with a letter stating that the Board is of the opinion that the recommendations in the report should be carried out, and would particularly draw attention to the necessity for providing closets at all dairy premises						
Smithfield and Fairfield	6	"	25/8/91	Fairly satisfactory. Improvements required at a few places	28/8/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter recommending that the improvements should be carried out at the dairies referred to and that pan closets should be substituted for cesspits on all dairy premises	Nil					
South Singleton	4	"	11/3/91	All clean, but improvements required	18/3/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority, with a letter recommending that the suggested improvements should be carried out and that pan closets should be substituted for cesspits at all dairy premises						
Smithfield	2	"	12/8/91	Some improvements required, only one registered		Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority, with a letter suggesting that the dairy in question should be registered after improvements are made	Nil					
St Mary's	11	"	29/1/91	Unsatisfactory. No steps taken to carry out the Act	11/2/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board trusts steps will be taken without delay to carry out the Act, also that the improvements suggested should be insisted on	"					
St Peters	13	4	1/7/91	Fairly satisfactory, except two, ten polluted sources of water supply still open	24/7/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority, with a letter recommending that the improvement suggested in the report should be carried out, expressing surprise that the polluted sources of water had not been closed, forwarding copies of certificate of re-analysis, and urging that the sources be at once closed, and informing the Council that unless this is done, the Board will feel itself compelled to exercise its powers under the 14th section of the Act	Acknowledged	10/8/91	Found some improvements made, but five polluted sources of water supply still open. Inspected again 28/8/91, 4/9/91, 30/11/91, and 23/12/91. On last inspection found all polluted sources of water supply closed	5/11/91	Notice served on the Local Authority by the Board under the 14th section of the Act. Calling upon them to close certain polluted sources of water supply	
Wallsend	29	Nil	11/6/91	Satisfactory. Some minor improvements required	13/6/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority, with a letter stating that the Board is glad to notice the very satisfactory condition of the dairies, but is strongly of opinion—1st, that the improvement suggested should be carried out, and 2nd that cesspits should be replaced by pan closets on all dairy premises	Nil					
Waratah	16	"	3/6/91	Fairly satisfactory. Some improvements required	6/10/91	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority, with a letter stating that the Board considers the Act on the whole administered with proper care, but strongly recommends the carrying out of the improvements suggested. Attention is drawn to the danger to public health, by burying night soil in yards or gardens						

(a) Police District, not incorporated

Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Steps taken by the Board to enforce the provisions of the Act, and date of communication with Local Authority.		Reply from Local Authority (if any).		Reinspection.		Further action taken by the Board.	
	Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication.	Date.	Nature of Reply.	Date.	Condition of Premises.	Date.	Further communication with the Local Authority.
Waterloo	19	20	29/7/91	Improvements required at several, several polluted sources of water supply still open. Dairy cattle have access to Shea's Creek.	3/8/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority, with a letter directing attention to the necessity for having the suggested improvements carried out; forwarding certificates of re-analysis of water, and directing polluted sources to be closed; stating that a further inspection will be made in fourteen days, and that if no action is taken the Board will feel compelled to exercise its powers under section 14 of the Act. Attention is also directed to dairy cattle having access to the waters of Shea's Creek.	8 8 91	Stating that the dairymen complained of had received final notice that unless improvements were made at the premises the law would be enforced.	1/9 91	Found polluted wells closed, but no other improvements made.	9/9/91	Further letter sent by the Board, urging that the whole of the improvements be carried out, and that steps should be taken to prevent dairy cattle from having access to Shea's Creek.
Waterley	16	15	3/8 91 and 4 8 91	Fairly satisfactory; improvements required re storage of milk on vendors' premises. All polluted sources of water closed, except one.	5, 8/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter, calling attention to the manner in which milk is stored on vendors' premises, to the existence of cesspits on dairy premises, and to the necessity for fencing off the lagoon at the dairy referred to.	4/9/91	Stating that notice had been served on the dairymen referred to to have the lagoon fenced off.			20/1/92	Local authority served with a notice under the 14th section of the Act directing improvements to be at once made at three dairies specially mentioned.
West Maitland	18	Nil	14/3 91	Clean and satisfactory. Some minor improvements required.	25, 3/91	Copy of report, with a letter, sent to the Local Authority, congratulating the Council on the general satisfactory condition of the dairies, but recommending that the suggested improvements be carried out, and that pan closets should be substituted for cesspits at all dairy premises.	...	Nil				
Wickham	6	"	3/6/91	Satisfactory. Some improvement required at one dairy.	10 6/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority, with a letter, expressing satisfaction at the clean condition of the dairies, and recommending that pan closets be substituted for cesspits at all dairy premises.						
Willoughby	22	"	6 5 91	Fairly satisfactory but one. One polluted well still open.	13/5 91	Copy of report forwarded to the Local Authority, with a letter stating that the Board is glad to notice the improvements in the dairies, but calls special attention to the condition of the dairy referred to, forwarding certificate of analysis of water, and recommending that the polluted sources be closed.	5 11/91	Stating that one dairymen had removed from the polluted well, and that the other one had left the district				
Windsor	15	1	4/11/91	Fairly satisfactory. Some improvements necessary.	12/11/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board is glad to note the decided improvement in the condition of the dairies, but is of opinion that the improvements mentioned in the report are necessary, and considers that cesspits should be abolished and pan or earth closets substituted at all dairy premises.						
Windsor (a)	10	Nil	5/11/91	Very satisfactory	12 11/91	Copy of report, with a letter, sent to the Inspector General of Police, stating that the Board is glad to note the highly satisfactory condition of the premises in the district.						
Wollongong	7	"	11/11/91	Satisfactory	19, 11/91	Copy of report, with a letter, forwarded, congratulating the Council on the manner in which the Act is administered.						
Wollongong (a)	37	"	12/11 91 to 14/11, 91	Several require improvement	19/11/91	Copy of report sent to the Inspector General of Police, with a letter drawing attention to the condition of the premises specially named in the report, and recommending that the improvements be carried out.						
Woollahra	9	15	5/8/91	Fairly satisfactory. Some improvements required.	12/8/91	Copy of report sent to the Local Authority with a letter stating that the Board considers the general condition of the dairies satisfactory, but would direct attention to the condition of the premises specially mentioned in the report which appear to be badly kept.			31, 8 91	Found all the premises satisfactory but one.	4/9 91	Copy of further report forwarded to the Local Authority, with a letter stating that the Board is of opinion that the dairymen referred to should cleanse his premises within fifteen days, or his registration should be cancelled.
Total	1,997	624										

(a) Police District; not incorporated.

ABSTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORTS furnished by the Local Authorities charged with the

MILK-VENDORS.

Number.	Name of District or Local Authority.	Number registered.		Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any).	How often has each milk-store been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled.	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
		New registrations during 1891.	Total number registered on 31 Dec., 1891.						
1	Adamstown								
2	Albury		1	Good	4 times				
3	Alexandria	9	13		6 times		1		
4	Ashfield	2	7		4 times		4		
5	Balmain	21	55	All in good condition	6 times	2	12		One well unfit for use; closed in accordance with the Act.
6	Balranald		8	None, all good	Every quarter				
7	Berrina (a)	1	1		4 times				
8	Berry		4	All very fair	3 times				The milk-vendors' premises and cattle are in a very fair condition.
9	Botany		4	Good	8 times				
10	Bowral								
11	Brisbane Water (a)								
12	Broughton Vale								
13	Broken Hill	2	5	Good	Quarterly	1	2		Milk is brought by train from South Australia and distributed immediately on arrival.
14	Burwood	2	23	Only 3 in this district					
15	Camden								
16	Camden (a)								
17	Campbelltown (a)								
18	Campberridge	8	11	Satisfactory	3 times		5		Fourth inspection not made, owing to the illness of the Inspector.
19	Campbelltown								
20	Canterbury								
21	Carrington								
22	Central Shoalhaven								
23	Central Illawarra	2	2	Clean and well kept	3 times				The premises of the milk-vendors are clean and well kept.
24	City of Sydney	263	425	Generally fairly satisfactory.	Once a month.	13	7	2 persons selling milk without being registered, fined £7 2s	
25	Concord								
26	Darlington								
27	Drummoyne	8	32		6 times		10		
28	Dundas								
29	Dunoon (a)	2	4	Good	5 times				Very small trade
30	East Maitland								
31	East Kiama	6	16	Good and clean	Twice		2		
32	Ermington and Rydalmere	3	3	Good	Once				
33	Enfield								
34	Five Dock	1		Good	Once				
35	Gerriogong								
36	Glanville	2	2	Clean and satisfactory	Every month.				
37	Glebe	8	26		Once a month.				Great improvements at premises through being visited and being obliged to provide ice-chests and safes to keep milk in.
38	Gosford		1	Good	3 times		2		The two cancelled were those of persons who were directed by the Health Officer to make improvement, but preferred cancellation
39	Gordon (a)								
40	Goulburn								
41	Goulburn (a)								
42	Greta								
43	Hamilton								
44	Homebush & Sutherland (a)								
45	Hunter's Hill		2		4 times				Carts and cans always clean
46	Hurstville								
47	Kiama								
48	Kiama (a)								
49	Kogarah								

(a) Police District. Not incorporated.

DIX C.
SION ACT, 1891.

administration of the above Act for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

DAIRIES.									
Number.	Number registered		Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any).	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4, subsection 3, of the Act	Number refused registration.	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
	New registrations during 1891.	Total number registered on 31 Dec., 1891.							
1	2	8	Clean and tidy except one, where there is no milk room.	4 times					
2	3	19	Milk-rooms now being erected	3 times	2	4	7	One selling milk not being registered; fined 10s.	Great improvement in the dairies, giving general satisfaction.
3	6	18		Every month	4				
4	4	14		4 times	3				
5	1	17	All in good condition	7 times	4		6		
6		8	Good	Every quarter					
7	176	205		4 times			10	One, for not being registered fined £1 and cost and two others with drawn on payment of costs	A total of 131 inspections have been made; one person refused to close polluted well, had the name struck off the register.
8	96	96	7 not quite up to the standard.	3 times					
9		4	Good	3 times					
0	2	6	4 in good order, 2 not up to the requirements of the Act	1 to 4 times					In most cases the dairy men are complying with the Act; 18 head of cattle were condemned as suffering from disease and have all been destroyed.
11	5	11	Good	Quarterly			4		
12	26	26	6 not yet up to the requirements of the Act.	Twice					Cattle in good condition. All the dairies were visited during the first week of 1892. Found all the premises in fair order where improvements have not been carried out the work is going on. The long drought, and consequent scarcity of feed and water, has had a depressing effect on dairying in this district
13	5	14	Good, with the exception of one.	Quarterly, oftener as necessary	No wells; two dams	3	3		
14	1	8	Always found the dairies in good order	7 times	1				
15	3	12	Premises clean	4 to 6 times					
16	64	72	In very good condition, in most cases, improvements being made at others.	About 6 times.					All registered premises clean; cattle in good condition and free from disease.
17		5	Satisfactory	3 times			2		No registered dairies in this district
18	2	24	Fairly clean	3 times			3		
19	1	9	Fairly clean	10 times	1	1	2		Cattle in good healthy condition.
20	1	2	All requirements of the Act have been complied with.	Once					The milk tested was good.
21		134	Condition of premises much improved, all registered are endeavouring to comply with the Act.	3 times, and some oftener.		2	21		A vast improvement is noticeable in every or nearly every registered dairy during the last twelve months.
22	63	8	Generally clean and satisfactory.	Once a month.				47 persons for selling adulterated milk fined (in all) £47, and £44 costs	
23		7	Satisfactory	6 times	1				
24	3	8	Very good	6 times			2		The dairy premises in this district are kept very clean; the cows appear healthy, and are in good condition.
25		2	Fairly good	4 times			3		The dairies within the municipality are small, and the proprietors endeavour to comply with the Act.
26		27	Clean	3 times		1	8		
27	14	33	Good and clean	Twice			4		
28	3	3	Good	Once					
29	2	10	In good condition	5 times	3				
30		7	All good	Every three months.	3		1		All the dairies on the whole are kept fairly clean and tidy.
31	23	23	Not stated	Twice	?	23			
32	3	12	All in good condition	Every month.		1			
33	1	9		Once a month					Vast improvement in premises and the way they are kept
34		1	Good	3 times			2		
35	1	4	Good	4 times					
36	14	1	Clean, requirements of the Act have been complied with.	Once a month.		2	9	One for having dirty premises fined £2 and registration cancelled	
37	93	97	Good	Every 3 months.			10		The dairies in this district are fairly well kept, and the cattle are all healthy.
38	16	17	Clean	6 times			4		
39	3	11	Conditions complied with as far as practicable.	4 times			5		Recommendations of health officer carried out.
40	5	8	Clean and in good order	Every fortnight.					The whole of the dairies are in good condition, and the owners always seem willing to carry out any instructions they may receive from the officer inspecting
41	4	9	Generally satisfactory	4 times	5		6		Underground wells have given the Council a great amount of trouble.
42	12	17	Good. Act has been complied with in all cases	Once a month.			2		
43	116	116	Not stated	Twice		18			
44		2	All clean and satisfactory	Every six weeks.	1	1	9	One for keeping dirty premises fined and registration cancelled	No sickness at any of the dairies; typhoid has entirely disappeared.

MILK VENDORS

Number	Name of District or Local Authority	Number registered		Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any)	How often has each milk store been inspected during the previous twelve months	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case	Special observations
		New registrations during 1891	Total number registered on 31 Dec 1891						
50	Lambton		1	Satisfactory	Daily				Inspected every day and found satisfactory
51	Leichhardt	13	17		Twice		0		
52	Liverpool (a)								
53	Liverpool								
54	Macdonaldtown								
55	Maitland (a)	5	10	Fairly good	10 times		3		The vendors are principally grocers, &c
56	Manly	4	4	Good	Every month		2		
57	Manning River (a)								
58	Marrickville	5	7	Good	Twice	2	2		
59	Mercwether		10	Good	4 times		2		
60	Mittagong								
61	Moss Vale		4	Good	3 times		1		
62	Morpeth	1	1	Registration, afterwards cancelled		1			
63	Muswellbrook	1	1	Good	4 times				
64	Muswellbrook (a)	10	53	Fairly good	2 or 3 times	4	12			Vendors have made great improvements and shown a disposition to comply with the Act
65	Newcastle (a)								
66	Newcastle	17	48	All in very fair condition	4 times	3	20		
67	New Lambton								Registered, both as dairymen and milk vendors
68	Newtown	27	37	Fair to good	From 1 to 4 times		14		
69	Narrandera	2	5	Good	3 times				
70	North Botany								These two vendors are supplied from dairies in the district
71	North Sydney	19	22	Good up to the requirements of the Act	8 times		5		
72	Nowra	2	2	Good	Twice				
73	North Illawarra								All are in clean condition
74	Numba								
75	Paddington	11	32	Clean	12 times	7	15		
76	Parramatta	8	9	Clean and well kept	Once a week		2		
77	Parramatta (a)	16	46	All clean and in good condition	4 times	2	13		
78	Peterson (a)								In good condition. Improvements recommended have been carried out
79	Patrick's Plains (a)								
80	Penrith		6	Satisfactory	Twice				
81	Penrith (a)		9	In good condition. Improvements recommended have been carried out	Once a quarter				
82	Peter sham	2	5		4 times		1		
83	Pittwater (a)		1	Good	4 times				
84	Picton (a)								
85	Plattsburg								Fined 1s and 4s 10d costs, for vending without being registered
86	Port Stephens (a)	1	3	Good	1 to 4 times		1		
87	Prospect and Sherwood	2	2	Fairly good. Act complied with	5 times				All in fairly good condition
88	Randwick	2	4		Monthly				Places clean
89	Raymond Terrace								
90	Raymond Terrace (a)	6	10	Good. The Act has been complied with	1 to 5 times		1		
91	Redfern		52		Twice a month		17		
92	Richmond								One selling milk, not being registered. Fined 5s and costs
93	Rockdale	1	2	None	1 1/2 times	One			
94	Ryde	1	5	Not in the district					
95	Ryde (a)								
96	Singleton								
97	Shellharbour								
98	Shoalhaven (a)								Milk stores very clean
99	Smithfield and Fairfield								
100	South Singleton		2	All in good order	5 times				
101	Strathfield								
102	St Marys								
103	St Peters		2		Every fortnight		2		
104	Wallsend								
105	Waiatah	1	3	No milk kept on the premises	Once		2		
106	Waterloo	14	24	Generally fair, improvements required at Lockhead's	7 times	Once	7		
107	Waverley	2	16	Generally satisfactory	5 times				
108	West Maitland	1	3		3 or 4 times				
109	Wickham	2	22	Good	3 times				
110	Willoughby		1		5 times				
111	Windsor								
112	Windsor (a)								
113	Wollongong								
114	Wollongong (a)								
115	Woolahra	6	14	Satisfactory	4 times	2	4		

(a) Police District Not incorporated.

DAIRIES.

Number.	Number registered.		Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any)	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4, subsection 3, of the Act	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled.	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations
	New registrations during 1891.	Total number registered on 31 Dec., 1891							
50	6	21	Satisfactory	12 times					
51	3	28	Very good	8 times	1	1	6	.. ..	Inspected once a month and found satisfactory.
52	.....	1	Clean and well kept	5 times	.....	.....	6	.. ..	There is a marked improvement in all the dairies.
53	.....	13	Very good	12 times	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	Premises in good order and cattle healthy.
54	.....	13	Fairly good	8 times	.....	.....	2	.. ..
55	3	13	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Great improvements made. Dairymen are also registered as milk-vendors.
56	2	4	Good	Every two weeks.	.....	.....	2	.. ..	One dairy has been removed to more suitable premises.
57	.....	4	Fairly good	4 times	.....	.....	.....	.....	Premises clean; cattle healthy; very small trade.
58	20	39	Fairly good	Twice or oftener.	7	1	10	.....
59	2	4	Good	2 and 4 times	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	5	Good	Twice	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	.....	6	Good	3 times	.....	.....	1	.....
62	5	7	Fairly satisfactory	5 times	.....	.....	4	.....	So many families keep a cow for their own use that the trade done is very small.
63	2	12	Good	4 times	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	.....	12	Good	4 times	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	7	33	Fairly good	More or less frequently.	1	1	1	.....	Also registered as milk-vendors. Improvements made, and premises kept clean.
66	.....	8	Many dairies not able to obtain a supply of town water owing to the mains not being in the locality.	4 times	.....	.....	1	.....
67	10	19	Good condition	13 times	.....	.....	10	.....
68	1	6	All good but one, where there is a manure heap.	About 3 times	.....	.....	1	.....
69	.....	3	Good	3 times	.....	.....	4	.....	Certain improvements are being carried out
70	7	20	Good	3 times	.....	.....	5	.....
71	4	20	Premises up to the requirements of the Act.	8 times	1	3	6	.....
72	13	13	All in good condition	Twice	.....	.....	.....	.....	On last inspection water and pasture good. Cattle healthy, and dairies in good sanitary condition.
73	10	17	Generally very good	5 times	.....	.....	4	.....
74	.....	4	Clean	13 times	.....	.....	3	.....	All are in clean condition.
75	.....	4	Clean and in good condition.	Twice a month	.....	.....	2	.....
76	4	20	All clean and in good condition.	4 times	.....	.....	2	.....
77	3	11	Good	7 times	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	.....	3	Satisfactory	4 times	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	2	6	Satisfactory	No record	No record	No record	.....	.....	Premises clean, cattle healthy, water supplies good.
80	.....	6	Satisfactory	Once a quarter.	.....	.....	1	.....	No proper inspection for last nine months of the year.
81	.....	4	In good condition. Improvements recommended have been carried out.	4 times	1	1	1	.....
82	2	5	.....	4 times	.....	.....	.....	.....	The dairies situated in this borough have, as a rule, been conducted in a satisfactory manner.
83	.....	3	Premises in good condition	4 times	.....	.....	.....	.....	One dairy has been transferred during the year
84	8	35	In good condition	3 times	.....	1	1	.....	Abundance of feed and water in the district, no disease, and premises in good order.
85	2	11	Good condition	2 or 3 times	.....	.....	.....	.....	One - for selling milk, not being registered. Fined £1, and costs 5s 6d
86	1	2	Good	2 and 4 times.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very small trade.
87	7	7	Fairly good. Requirements of the Act complied with.	5 times	.....	.....	.....	.....	All in fairly good order and clean.
88	2	11	Very good	Monthly	.....	.....	2	.....
89	1	6	Good	4 times	.....	.....	10	.....
90	1	1	Good	Once	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	.....	6	The Act has been complied with.	Twice a month.	1	.....	.....	.....	Dairies all clean.
92	2	10	Very satisfactory, with one exception.	5 times	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Council cannot see fit to alter its opinion as to the Act being an advisable one.
93	5	23	None	Monthly	5	1	4	.....	One case of diphtheria reported, patient removed
94	2	13	All complied with	5 times	.....	.....	1	.....
95	3	7	All in a good clean condition	Once a quarter	.....	.....	3	.....
96	1	11	None	3 times	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	33	116	All the premises are fairly up to the requirements of the Act except where there was illness.	4 times	.....	2	.....	.....	The two cases above mentioned have been notified to carry out the improvements at once or they will be prosecuted.
98	47	47	Satisfactory	3 times	.....	.....	1	.....	Many of the dairymen are now improving their premises, and it is expected that the administration of the Act will be regarded more favourably shortly.
99	.....	7	Fairly good	3 times	.....	.....	.....	.....	No complaints have been received as to the milk supplied in this district.
100	1	1	All in good order	5 times	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	2	1	Good	Once a month	.....	.....	1	.....
102	7	9	Clean and satisfactory	Every three months.	.....	.....	1	.....
103	4	11	.....	Every fortnight.	5 times	.....	6	.....	The condition of the dairies on the whole is very good
104	4	30	Good condition	As opportunity offers.	.....	1	.....	.....	All these dairies are well kept.
105	1	15	Clean; in good order	5 times	.....	.....	4	.....
106	2	19	Not complied with at Stapleton's, Auscombe's, Navin's, Parker's, and Toohy's. All others in good order.	8 times	3	.....	3	.....
107	.....	13	Generally satisfactory	5 times	.....	.....	.....	.....	As the Borough is now sewered, dairymen's and milk-vendors' premises will shortly be connected therewith.
108	8	33	Satisfactory	3 or 4 times	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	.....	7	Very fair	3 times	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	10	27	All complied with	5 times	.....	.....	7	.....
111	1	22	On the whole satisfactory	4 times	.....	.....	16	.....	The people are endeavouring to comply with the Act, and on the whole the premises are satisfactory
112	2	9	Very clean, Act complied with willingly.	Quarterly	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cows in good health; premises very clean.
113	2	7	Generally very good	5 times	.....	.....	2	.....
114	17	53	Satisfactory	Quarterly	.....	.....	2	.....
115	1	9	Good	4 times	.....	.....	.....	1	Fined 10s. for selling without being registered.

APPENDIX D.

RETURN of the number of samples of water, analysed by order of the Board of Health, from premises registered under the Dairies Supervision Act, showing the number of sources found polluted and recommended to be abolished, during the year ending 31st day of December, 1891.

Name of District.	Number of samples analysed.	Number of sources found polluted and recommended to be abolished.	Name of District.	Number of samples analysed.	Number of sources found polluted and recommended to be abolished.
Alexandria	10	9	Newtown	1	...
Ashfield	2	2	North Botany	4	4
Botany	3	3	North Sydney	2	2
Burwood	9	6	Petersham	1	1
Drummoyne	3	1	Redfern	1	1
Enfield	10	3	Richmond	1	1
Granville	10	2	Rockdale	21	5
Hunter's Hill	18	3	St. Peters	9	6
Hurstville	1	...	Waterloo	5	5
Kogarah	8	3	Waverley	4	1
Leichhardt	2	1	Willoughby	6	2
Marrickville	11	8	Total	143	69
Newcastle	1	...			

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN SHOP EMPLOYEES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 November, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Shop Employees,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners, believing that the closing of drapers, tailors, grocers, mercers, butchers, and other shops should be regulated by Act of Parliament, which would supply a public want without detriment to the public welfare, humbly pray for the passing into law of a measure to give effect thereto.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

[*Here follow 2,000 signatures.*]

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, AND OTHERS, RESIDENT IN NARRABRI AND DISTRICT, IN FAVOUR OF).

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 9 February, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Employers, Employees, and others, resident in Narrabri and District.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

Whereas a certain Bill has been presented to your Honorable House, intituled "A Bill for the Supervision and Regulation of Shops"; and for the limitation of the hours of trading and working therein; and for other purposes.

And whereas, your Petitioners are entirely in sympathy with the spirit of the said Bill, and are desirous that the said Bill or some other Bill dealing with the subject of early closing should be passed by your Honorable House.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will see sufficient grounds for passing the said Bill or some other Bill of like nature.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 160 signatures.*]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FLOODS ON THE HUNTER.

(REPORT BY MR. GORDON ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 August, 1891.

The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Minute Paper.

Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 29 June, 1891.

I HAVE carefully perused Mr. Gordon's report on the mitigation of floods in the Hunter River. He has evidently given the matter most careful consideration, but while accepting the data and information so ably compiled in the Commissioner's report of 1870, he has arrived at a very different conclusion, being of the opinion that mitigation of the floods can be effected at a fairly reasonable cost.

Under the heading of "Remedies," Mr. Gordon suggests two methods of lessening the height and effect of floods in the Hunter. First, by constructing, regulating, or impounding reservoirs; second, by shortening the distance from Maitland and improving the carrying capacity of the River.

I will deal with each separately. First, regulating reservoirs: The Royal Commission when reporting in 1870 on the floods in the Hunter, investigated this subject, and as their Report may not now be readily accessible I extract the conclusion they arrived at:—

"Inundations of the valley of the Hunter, from Maitland downwards, and of every valley similarly situated, take place whenever the waters gathered upon the higher grounds come down upon the plains at a greater rate than the channel through the lowlands can carry off. If the excess of the flood waters at any time above what the channel can safely discharge were held back on the high lands by means of natural or artificial reservoirs, and allowed to escape gradually after the rain had ceased, and before the advent of a second flood, no inundation would take place.

"It is upon this principle that the French engineers have been endeavouring to deal with the flood waters of the Rhone, which a few years ago occasioned such extensive devastations. The great advantage of this method is that the water saved may be made conducive to a general system of irrigation. A very little consideration, however, has convinced us that nothing of the kind is practicable in the case before us. There are no natural reservoirs. In order to dispose in this way of the waters of a single flood, such as that of August, 1857, it would be necessary to form reservoirs on too gigantic a scale to be contemplated with equanimity. And even if the natural features of the country were found to be so extremely favourable for the construction of such works as to enable us to hold back a sufficient portion of the water of a single flood to effect the desired object, yet the experience of many years, and of this present year in particular, shows that the evil would not be cured, for a second flood not only might but probably would occur, to be followed perhaps by a third, a fourth, a fifth, and even a sixth, before the impounded waters of the first could be safely allowed to escape. It would never, therefore, be safe at any time to retain any water in the reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation; and the system is therefore so obviously inapplicable to the circumstances of the case as to render its further consideration unnecessary."

With this summing up I most thoroughly concur, subsequent experience of floods occurring in series only goes to strengthen the wisdom of the conclusion arrived at.

Mr. Gordon, however, is unable to agree with the opinion of the Commissioners, and recommends the construction of an impounding reservoir to hold 24,514,000,000 of cubic feet, with an average depth of 35 feet, and covering 16,070 acres; estimated cost, £21 10s. per million cubic feet, making the total cost £527,000, exclusive of land.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Gordon was unable to examine any portion of the valley of the Upper Hunter during his several visits to Maitland and the Hunter District; had he done so probably he would not have so readily dissented from the Commissioners' conclusions.

I have not myself had an opportunity of closely examining the whole of the Upper Hunter Valley, but have been along a considerable portion of it, and from what I know of the country I have no hesitation in saying that no five or six sites as suggested could be selected where reservoirs could be constructed

constructed to hold in the aggregate the quantity required without incurring great expense in providing large channels for diverting the flood waters from the river. There are no natural low-lying swamps or lands over which the floods rise sufficiently high to store any quantity.

In large reservoirs the proportion between the maximum depth and average depth generally varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; assuming 2 as a mean, the maximum depth necessary in the reservoir proposed by Mr. Gordon to store water with an average depth of 35 feet would be 70 feet. Seeing that at Singleton the highest recorded flood only rose about 46 feet over summer level, and at Aberdeen about 27 feet over summer level, the impossibility of finding a site where water could be stored with a maximum depth of 70 feet is at once apparent.

Probably the maximum depth that flood waters could feasibly be stored would be about 34 feet, taking the proportion as before; then the mean depth would be 17 feet, and the area to be covered with water would be about 33,000 acres. As the land along the river frontages in the valley of the Hunter is generally the most valuable part of the country it is doubtful whether any, even far up the valley, could be purchased at less than £10 per acre, so this makes a sum of £330,000 to be added to Mr. Gordon's estimate of £527,000, as he did not include the cost of land in his estimate.

I am, however, of the opinion that Mr. Gordon has put down too low a figure for the cost of his reservoirs. He has based his estimate upon the estimated cost of some reservoirs proposed to be constructed in Victoria for irrigation purposes. I hold, however, that such cases cannot be compared. Sites for irrigation reservoirs are invariably selected where everything is favourable, such as a natural swamp or depression, with hills closing in at one end where a moderate-sized embankment will hold back a large volume of water. How different it is where the choice of sites is so limited as along the valley of the Hunter. Mr. Gordon's estimate at £21 10s. per million cubic feet is therefore, in my opinion, altogether too low.

I have before me the actual cost of several reservoirs constructed in Victoria and New South Wales as follows:—

Name	Capacity in millions of cubic feet.	Cost per million cubic feet, exclusive of land.
Yan Yean Reservoir... ..	1,024	£ 140
Coliban Reservoir	520	180
Barker's Creek Reservoir	101	356
Upper Stony Creek	57	1,105
Lower Stony Creek	24	829
Gong Gong Reservoir	68	1,176
Reservoirs near completion:—		
Kew Swamp Reservoir	1,650	85
Wartook Reservoir... ..	1,050	30
Laaneoooin Reservoir	578	125
Prospect Reservoir (complete) exclusive of outlet works	1,732	205
Walka Reservoir at Maitland (complete)	30½	1,623

I think with these figures of actual cost of work before me I may fairly say that it would not be misleading to multiply Mr. Gordon's estimate by four, and thus make the cost (say) £86 per million cubic feet.

	<i>Cost of Works.</i>	£
24,514 million cubic feet, @ £86 per million		2,108,200
Land as above (say)		330,000
		£2,438,200

or more than Mr. Gordon puts down as the total value of the properties to be benefited.

I now proceed to consider what would be the effect of storing this volume of water, and how it would have to be dealt with after a flood had reached its maximum height.

The effect in the river is well illustrated by diagram No. 4, attached to Mr. Gordon's report, which shows by a blue line the duration of a big flood under existing circumstances. It will be seen that the flood represented after rising to a maximum height of about 34ft. 6in. falls in six and a half days to 25ft., at about which level the river is largely contained within its banks, and the principal amount of damage ceases, but under the storage system the same flood would be kept up above the 25ft. level until the twelfth day, thus nearly doubling what may be termed "the period of destruction"; for while the river is held up to such a height all the creeks are choked, and in many cases they will be drawing in water, filling up and flooding the back country, which in the lower part of the valley, (say) near Maitland, is invariably lower than that near the river; this is a most important point, and one not to be lost sight of in dealing with the question. The answer to this may be why let off the water so soon; why not retain it until the river falls more within its bed, and then let it off slowly? This of course can be done, but in doing so there would always be the risk of a second rain storm occurring, and finding the storage reservoir full the flood would pass down the valley and inundate the country as hitherto, thus nullifying the whole outlay on storage works.

That this is no fancy case will be fully apparent to all who remember how frequently two or more big floods have swept the Hunter Valley in quick succession. For instance, in 1870, there were five floods within three months, viz., two in February, one in March, and two in April. Again, in 1889, there were four floods in rapid succession.

After a flood occurs the country is so charged with water, all the creeks being filled; a much smaller subsequent rainfall is likely to bring down a flood heavier than before.

Therefore to insure the full benefit from the storage system the water must be released with all possible despatch, (say) within seven days. Here again occurs a serious practical difficulty, for to keep in command and let off such a vast volume of water as 24,514 million cubic feet, or nearly fifteen times the full capacity of Prospect Reservoir, would undoubtedly be a gigantic undertaking. Assuming 6 feet as the diameter of the largest sized pipe that it might be desirable to lay and place a valve upon, about eighty-six such pipes would be required to release all the water in the time named.

In fact most elaborate and costly outlet works would be required, the cost of which should be added to the estimate I have already given. Mr.

Mr. Gordon's report in question, paragraph fourteen, ends as follows:—

"In the Report of the Royal Commission on Water Conservation it is recommended that surveys should be undertaken to ascertain whether it would be possible to turn flood waters to advantage by conservation, and although this recommendation was made in the interest of the countries subject to drought, it is to be hoped that the Government will extend it to those districts that are subject to the opposite calamity of floods."

Thus Mr. Gordon suggests that the stored water might be turned to good account for irrigation.

The two questions of irrigation and flood prevention are so utterly antagonistic that the proposal could not be entertained in the manner suggested.

For flood protection the water must be released as rapidly as possible to prepare the storage basin for the next flood, which, as before pointed out, may follow in a week or two.

For irrigation the water must be stored and kept for a dry season, and from thence led away through suitable canals to the district selected for irrigation.

As the first flood would fill up the storage reservoirs, who should decide whether this water is to be preserved or released?

As already pointed out, if it be retained, and a second flood should occur, then the country will be devastated, and the outlay on storage wholly lost so far as flood prevention is concerned. On the other hand, if the water be released, and a second flood does not occur, the outlay is lost so far as irrigation is concerned. Likewise all expenditure on canals, &c., to lead the water to the irrigated districts will have been lost.

I therefore think that the dual benefit of the storage system must be lost sight of, and further that the idea of flood prevention by means of impounding reservoirs must be abandoned.

The second proposal Mr. Gordon makes is to shorten the river.

It is very properly pointed out that it would be worse than useless to attempt any improvement of the river between Maitland and Morpeth, without carrying out extensive works lower down to shorten and enlarge the present carrying capacity, indeed commencing at the lower end first. Without doing this the effect of the shortening of the river above Morpeth would simply be to destroy the whole of the Phoenix Park District, lying between Morpeth, Largs, and the Paterson, a tract of country almost quite as valuable as that sought to be relieved near Maitland.

Mr. Gordon gives an estimate of the quantities of earthwork to be removed according to the various proposals for whole and half floods. As the latter quantity is based on the supposition that one-half the flood may be stored this item may be rejected, and the quantities for a whole flood only dealt with.

The cheapest and probably the most feasible of all the various proposals is that *via* Howe's Lagoon, Diversion No. 2, above Morpeth, in conjunction with Diversion No. 3, *via* Scott's Creek, below Morpeth.

The total quantity of material to be excavated by this route would be 35,078,044 cubic yards, or as we are in the habit of speaking of tons when dealing with dredges, it will be more convenient to convert this quantity into tons, to arrive at an estimate of the cost

$$35,078,044 \text{ cubic yards, } \frac{27}{21} = 45,100,342 \text{ tons.}$$

Mr. Gordon estimates the cost of this work at 3½d. per cubic yard, and allows £55,000 for the necessary plant. As we have a long record of dredging expenses this can be referred to to give a reliable estimate.

First, assume the period within which the work should be completed at six years:

$$\frac{45,100,342}{6} = 7,516,723 \text{ tons per annum to be dealt with.}$$

A first-class modern dredge, such as the "Sydney," now employed in Sydney Harbour, should make an average output of 800,000 tons per annum, if kept working sixteen hours a day, and supplied with sufficient punts, tugs, &c., $\frac{7,516,723}{800,000} =$ the work of (say) ten dredges. On account of the long towage two tugs and five 500-ton barges would be necessary to keep such a dredge fully employed. The cost of one dredge, with steamers and barges, may be put down at £75,000 complete, so that the complete plant of ten dredges, &c., would cost £750,000.

The cost of dredging, *i.e.*, filling the punts, may be put down at 2½d. per ton; and, on account of the very long towage, 6d. per ton, at least, would be the cost of depositing at sea, or (say) in all 8½d. per ton:—

45,100,342 tons, at 8½d. =	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,597,303	15	7
Add (say) 50 per cent. on cost of plant for interest, wear and tear, main-tenance, &c. =	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375,000	0	0
Protection works—Mr. Gordon's estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,500	0	0
Contingencies (say)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,196	4	5
										£2,070,000	0	0

The above is on the assumption that the whole of the excavations is through soft material, and removed by dredges. The work could be, no doubt, expedited by using excavators and waggon roads, or other ordinary appliances for excavating and removing the earth down to high-water level; but it certainly could not be done so cheaply as the price stated, *viz.*, 8½d. per ton, equal to 11d. per cubic yard, this being considerably below what such work could be done for.

Possibly the item "plant" might be considerably reduced by the use of sand pump dredges of the Von Schmidt type, delivering all the silt on either bank; but the work as a whole would not be done more cheaply at per ton than the sum named, while the amount of land that would be flooded and destroyed by this system would be very great.

The bulk of the material lifted from the bottom of the cutting would be sand and gravel, useless for agricultural purposes. Very high banks, too, should be constructed to contain the silt pumped in, or it would flow over and destroy the whole country. I therefore think that with either class of dredge this particular work would come to about the same ultimate cost.

Above Morpeth the diversion of the river would not be a very serious matter. Liberal compensation and a readjustment of boundaries would get over most of the difficulties; but below Morpeth cutting

cutting the proposed new channel would be fraught with very serious consequences. Navigation in the present river, *via* Raymond Terrace, would be practically closed, and closing navigation would deprive a most valuable stretch of country above Raymond Terrace of its principal means of communication. The old channel above Raymond Terrace would undoubtedly silt up, so that navigation could only be maintained by a constant heavy outlay on dredging.

As the 8 or 9 miles of river situated between C. S. XXXVII—the off-take for the new cutting and Raymond Terrace—passes through most valuable country, the claims for compensation for loss of water frontage would be very serious, for, as I have said before, this length of the river would be practically, if not absolutely, closed to navigation. From Raymond Terrace to C. S. XIV, the end of the proposed new cutting, the river would probably be kept fairly well open by the flow from the Williams River, but it would certainly become much shallower than it is at present unless the channel were confined between training banks.

I have already pointed out that unless the river channel below Morpeth was straightened and deepened, cutting a new channel above Morpeth would lead to the utter destruction of all the country around Morpeth, as the flood would be brought down to that point much quicker than it could get away; the water would simply pile up there; but even if the proposed new cutting were made, and the remainder of the river channel improved, there would still be a considerable augmentation in the average height of floods at Morpeth, due to the change of flood grade, which under any circumstances must take place there. The distance from Maitland to Morpeth would be reduced from $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles to $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, or (say) to one-third the present distance, whereas that from Morpeth to Newcastle would only be reduced by 7 miles, or (say) from 30 to 23 miles. Putting the matter of cost to one side, the question remains, would it be worth while to seriously injure if not destroy a very large tract of most valuable country around and below Morpeth to reduce the flood level over some country around Maitland? I certainly think not.

Mr. Gordon, in his report, page nine, paragraph forty-five, gives the estimated value of the property that would be benefited if the whole of the Hunter Valley below Oakhampton were protected from floods at £2,339,500. I have shewn, and I think conclusively that the impounding reservoir, together with land, would probably cost over this sum, and that the cost of the river, shortening and improving, would be very little less than the whole value of the country affected. This forces one to come to the same conclusion that was arrived at by the members of the Royal Commission in 1870, *viz.*, that all thought of either scheme must be abandoned on the ground of cost.

This now brings me to the question, can anything be done at a reasonable outlay to give relief to the district generally? I am satisfied that nothing practical can be done beyond protecting as much of the country as possible by embankments. The Royal Commission came to the same conclusion, but the Commission only suggested the protection of the town of West Maitland by a high levee round the town.

The erection of flood-gates on Wallis's Creek, and the construction of Graham's embankment at Oakhampton since the date of the Commission's report, has rendered unnecessary the construction of any portion of the suggested levee at the back of the town; and the Municipal Council of West Maitland, with some assistance from the Government, have recently raised and strengthened the levee of the whole of the river frontage to the town, thus completing that portion of the recommendation of the Commission; but the work has been rendered more extensive than was originally contemplated, owing to the construction of levees surrounding the Bolwarra Estate. It is not at present an easy matter to say with any accuracy to what extent their construction will raise floods in future, but raise them they certainly will; and unless the work is carried out in a substantial manner more harm will be done to property through their giving way suddenly during a flood than would have been done had the flood been allowed to rise steadily over the country.

I think, nevertheless, that it is a step in the right direction; and some experience, although it may have to be bought, will show to what height the levees must be raised and maintained to keep the flood within its own channel.

One very significant fact, which must not be lost sight of when dealing with this matter, is the apparently great increase in height of recent floods locally at West Maitland. The 1889 flood at West Maitland rose to within 6 inches of the 1870 flood, but at the Melville Crossing, only 5 miles up stream, the same flood did not rise to within 4 feet of the 1870 flood level. Undoubtedly this local rise is nothing more than the choking up of the flood-water between the levees raised on each of the river banks at West Maitland, and at once points to the great necessity for substantially constructed levees whenever they are attempted.

C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

(FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 July, 1891.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of members of Friendly Societies in New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are strongly of opinion that the time has arrived when a new Act should be introduced for the better regulation of Friendly Societies.

That your Petitioners represent a total membership of 80,000, with an accumulated capital of over half a million sterling, and an annual income of about £250,000, while their disbursements for sick pay and funeral donations are upwards of £150,000 per annum.

Having in view the magnitude of the above figures, and the fact that, were it not for the thrifty influence of these societies, a very heavy poor rate would have to be raised and maintained in the Colony, we therefore respectfully submit that we are entitled to a separate Department to deal specially with Friendly Societies such as exist in the other Colonies.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will see fit to deal at the earliest possible moment with this very important public business, so that intending members of Friendly Societies shall have sufficient evidence of their stability before becoming attached.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 2,652 signatures.*]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOLLONGONG FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

The Wollongong Fire Brigades Board to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Wollongong Fire Brigades Board Office, 28 April, 1891.

We have the honor to present you with the second Annual Report of the Wollongong Fire Brigades Board.

The Board still labours under disability through not possessing a site upon which to erect a fire-station. The present station is erected upon a site which the Board might be called upon to vacate at any time. This is a very unsatisfactory position in which to be placed, and prevents the Board from carrying out several important and necessary improvements. They desire to impress upon you the urgent need that exists for a suitable site being provided. They would respectfully suggest that a portion of the vacant Government ground adjacent to the police station should be placed at their disposal. The situation is most central and in every respect suitable for the purpose.

The Board have again to report that they have not received any contributions from the Fire Insurance Companies during the year, as provided for in the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884." The Government and Borough Council have paid their proportion of the subsidy with regularity. Owing to the refusal of the Fire Insurance Companies to contribute the operations of the Board cannot be extended to the extent they desire. In thus refusing to contribute the Insurance Companies are availing themselves of some technical objection to evade an obligation intended to be imposed upon them by the Legislature when the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884" was passed into law. Nearly the whole of the property in this borough is covered by insurance; therefore, in the event of fire, the Insurance Companies would be the greatest sufferers. Notwithstanding this fact they persistently refuse to contribute towards the necessary expense in maintaining efficient brigades for the protection of property. This course of action on their part appears to the Board to be most extraordinary and unreasonable, seeing that they of all others are the most interested in the suppression of fires. As in last report the Board would again urge upon the Government the desirability of immediately passing into law an "Amended Fire Brigades Act," containing such provisions as will compel the Fire Insurance Companies to contribute their proportion towards the expenses incurred by country boards in maintaining the efficiency of brigades under their control.

The Board have pleasure in reporting that the brigade is thoroughly efficient, and that the plant and appliances are in good order.

Three fires occurred during the year, viz., Mr. A. McKenzie's barn, estimated damage, £50; Mr. F. A. Franklin's stable and coach-house, estimated damage, £75; Mr. J. Welsh's restaurant, estimated damage, £5.

Statement of revenue and expenditure for the year is appended herewith.

We have, &c.,

FRAS. WOODWARD, Chairman.

T. BEATSON, Mayor.

A. CAMPBELL, Representative Insurance Companies.

REVENUE and Expenditure of the Wollongong Fire Brigades Board for the year ending 31st March, 1891

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1891.		1891.	
To balance in E. S. & A. C. Bank at last audit.	37 1 3	By subsidy to Fire Brigade	50 15 0
Subsidy from Government	74 19 6	Fire Brigade, attendance at fire at Mr. A. McKenzie's premises	5 10 0
Subsidy from Borough Council	50 0 0	Fire Brigade, attendance at fire at Mr. F. A. Franklin's premises	5 17 0
Special grant from Government	199 19 10	Repairs to fire-station	2 5 6
		Repairs to engine	0 11 0
		Laying on gas to fire-station	2 12 1
		New hose, and binding on couplings	10 8 8
		Labour and goods	1 1 7
		Rates on fire-station	0 8 4
		Advertising and stamps	1 14 6
		Audit fee	1 1 0
		Caretaker	10 0 0
		Secretary	20 0 0
		Board fees, from 1st April, 1889	49 7 0
			161 11 8
		Balance in E. S. & A. C. Bank	200 8 11
			£ 362 0 7
	£ 362 0 7		£ 362 0 7

April 14th, 1891.

Examined and found correct,—HENRY STUMBLES, Auditor.

True copy—J. HART, Secretary.

FRAS. WOODWARD, Chairman.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(REPORT OF THE DENILQUIN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

The Secretary Denilquin Fire Brigades Board to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Denilquin, 7 September, 1891.

Herewith I have the honor to forward to you the Balance Sheet of this Board.

I beg to respectfully direct your attention to the fact that during the period covered by the Balance Sheet, viz., three and a half years, we have only received the sum of £1 13s. 6d. from the Insurance Companies towards the support of the Denilquin Fire Brigades.

There are twenty-four Insurance Companies doing business within the Municipality of Denilquin, and had the Fire Brigades Act of 1884 been in full operation they would have been compelled to contribute about £200 towards the expenses within the period named; not having received this sum from them we have been compelled to curtail our expenses to that extent. There is a credit balance as now shown of £94 15s. 2d., but we owe over £150 to the members of the Brigade, besides which we have refrained from purchasing machinery, &c., which would have materially assisted in promoting the usefulness of the Brigade.

I am therefore directed to respectfully suggest that an amending Fire Brigades Bill be introduced into Parliament as early as possible.

I have, &c.,

J. W. H. WYSE,
Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

BALANCE SHEET.

DENILQUIN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD, from 4th April, 1888, to 22nd August, 1891.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Municipal Council Assessments	41	4	2	Law Costs	26	5	0	
Colonial Treasurer (General Assessments)	54	15	10	Board Fees (from April, 1888, to December, 1890)	15	15	0	
" (Special Grant for Fire Station	150	0	0	Fire Brigade Payments	120	0	0	
" (Special Grant for Brigade purposes)	200	0	0	" Appliances	50	9	5	
Miscellaneous receipts	39	8	0	Erection of Fire Station	150	0	0	
Insurance Companies	1	13	6	Secretary	45	10	0	
Credit last balance	41	16	4	Miscellaneous	26	3	3	
	£	528	17	10	Balance to Credit	94	15	2
					£	528	17	10

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and vouchers in connection with the Denilquin Fire Brigades Board, and find the same correct and in order, and the statement herewith is correct in every particular.

J. W. H. WYSE, Secretary,
Denilquin, 23rd August, 1891.

JAMES SKINNER.

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(ARMIDALE FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th February, 1892.

ARMIDALE FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.—REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations, made by the Fire Brigades Board for the Borough of Armidale, under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

REGULATIONS OF THE ARMIDALE FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

1. The Board shall be known as and designated "The Armidale Fire Brigades Board," and shall meet together at such times and places as the members shall determine.

2. The Mayor of Armidale for the time being shall be the Chairman, but in his absence any other member of the Board may be elected to preside, two members of the Board to form a quorum.

3. The sum of ten shillings and six pence shall be allowed to each member of the Board in attendance at the time specified for each meeting convened.

4. The Board shall appoint a Secretary and such other officers and servants as it may deem necessary, and shall determine their duties, salaries, and wages and may at any time suspend or dismiss any officer or servant. The Board shall also determine the salary to be paid to the Superintendent, and the salaries or allowances to be made to the other members of the Brigade, and have power to frame By-laws defining the duties of all officers, firemen, and servants, and the general management of the Brigade.

5. The duties of the Secretary shall be to attend all meetings of the Board, enter the meetings of resolutions and proceedings in a minute-book to be kept for the purpose, conduct and lay all correspondence before the Board, and keep the books and accounts of the Board.

6. The Chairman or Secretary may call meetings of the Board when deemed necessary.

7. All payments of one pound or upwards shall be by cheque drawn upon the Australian Joint Stock Bank or such other Bank as the Board may determine, to be signed by two members of the Board and countersigned by the Secretary; and the accounts of the Board shall be examined and verified by at least one Auditor, appointed by the Board half yearly.

8. Any member wishing to rescind, alter, or add to these Rules, must give to the Secretary at least seven days' notice in writing to that effect—such notice to contain copies in full of his proposals.

9. The Secretary of the Board shall be the person appointed to lay all informations necessary under all regulations made by the Board.

10. The Board shall determine all matters by a majority of the members present, and shall deal with and decide all matters not provided for in these Regulations, at any meeting properly constituted.

Passed at a meeting of the Armidale Fire Brigades Board, held at Armidale, on the 7th July, 1891.

WILLIAM DREW, Chairman,
Chairman of the Board, Mayor of Armidale.
CHAS. WILSON,
Government Representative.

JOHN MOORE,
Fire Insurance Companies' Representative.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Secretary.

BY-LAWS OF THE ARMIDALE FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

1. The Brigade shall consist of (I) a Superintendent, (II) a Captain, (III) a First Lieutenant, (IV) a Second Lieutenant, (V) a Station Keeper, and not less than fourteen firemen, to be appointed by the Board.

2. No person shall be enrolled who is under the age of 18 years or over 40 years (unless by special permission of the Board), nor any one who resides more than 1 mile from the fire station.

3. Each member on joining the Brigade shall sign an agreement stating his willingness to abide by the Rules and By-laws or any amendment thereof.

4. The members of the Brigade shall have official drills at such times as the Board shall determine; each drill to last not less than one hour and a half, and every member present shall be allowed payment at the following rates, viz.:—Officers, 3s. 6d. each per drill; firemen, 2s. 6d. each per drill.

5. Should any officer or member absent himself from two successive practices or drills, without having forwarded to the Superintendent or Secretary a written excuse which shall be considered satisfactory, he shall be fined 2s. 6d., which shall be deducted from any claim that such officer or member may have against the Board for services rendered.

6. Members shall obey all lawful commands given by the officer or officers in charge, either at fire duty, practices, or meetings, and any member who shall refuse to obey any lawful command, or be guilty of intoxication or disorderly or other unbecoming conduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, on the matter being reported to the Board, and may be expelled from the Brigade.

7. No member shall be allowed to take any intoxicating liquor while on duty at a fire, practice, or parade, without permission from the officer in command, and any breach of this rule must be immediately reported to the officer in command, and by him to the Board.

8. All uniforms shall remain in the custody of the men so long as they shall continue to be enrolled, but shall be delivered up to the Superintendent or Secretary by any member upon his ceasing to be a member of the Brigade. No person shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of the Brigade.

9. The duties of the various officers and men shall be as follows:—

- (a) Superintendent.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to take command of the Brigade and direct the men at all fires, practices, and parades; keep, or cause to be kept, a roll of all members with a record of their attendance at all fires, practices, and parades, and generally have charge of all engines, machinery, or other appliances for the purpose of extinguishing fires or saving life or property. He shall report all breaches of rules or disobedience of orders, and pending inquiry, may suspend any member, and report such suspension to the Board, through the Secretary, within three days from date of suspension. He shall receive all fines imposed and pay the same to the Secretary, giving all necessary particulars required by the Board, and when required shall furnish a report to the Board upon any matter referred to him for report.
- (b) The Captain shall qualify himself for the duties of Superintendent, in whose absence he will have charge of the Brigade, and perform the duties of the Superintendent. He shall assist the Superintendent in every way he can, and aid him in conveying orders to the men at their various posts, and generally obey the instructions of the Superintendent.
- (c) The First Lieutenant will see that none but members of the Brigade ride upon the engine, and will take his instructions from the Superintendent, or, in his absence, from the Captain, who will state if the engine is to be got to work, and if further assistance is likely to be needed at any fire, in which case he will find and despatch a messenger or messengers for assistance. He will have charge of the pumping, under the direction of the Superintendent or Captain, and obtain the assistance of the Police in keeping a clear ground for the engines and appliances. In the absence of the Superintendent he shall take the place of the Captain, and the Superintendent, or, in his absence, the Captain, shall appoint another member of the Brigade to fulfil the duties.
- (d) The Second Lieutenant will assist the First Lieutenant, and in his absence take his place. He will take charge of the second branch pipe.
- (e) The Station Keeper will see that the engine and all other appliances are kept in good order, and be responsible therefor, hoist all signals, assist at fires, and obey all instructions issued by the Superintendent or, in his absence, by the Captain or Lieutenant. All other members of the Brigade will be directed by, and obey the instructions of, the officer in command.

10. All members when on duty must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognised. All such badges, marks, or numbers to be approved by the Board.

11. Members and other persons assisting at extinguishing any fire, may be paid such fees as may, upon inquiry, be approved of by the Board.

12. All fines inflicted under these By-laws shall be deducted from any moneys that may be due to the members against whom such fines are recorded; but if such moneys do not amount to sufficient to pay such fines, and the member fined shall fail to pay the fine or fines imposed, then such member may be sued for the same before any two Justices of the Peace, who may give a verdict for the amount sued for or for such sum as they may deem to be due.

13. Each member on joining the Brigade shall sign the following agreement:—

I, _____ do hereby agree to abide by all Rules and By-laws of the Armidale Fire Brigades Board, or any amendment thereof: to keep clean and tidy and take good care of any uniform or other article entrusted to my care, and to assist as far as is in my power to promote the welfare of the Brigade. And I further agree to hand over at any time I may be called upon by the officer in charge or the Board, any uniform or other article in my possession the property of the Board. And if I cease to be a member of the Brigade before the expiration of six months from the date of joining, I agree to forfeit a sum of money not exceeding one pound, at the discretion of the Board.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 1891

(Signed)

14. Signals.—The bell to be rung continuously to call members together when there is an alarm of fire. When assembled the following signals shall be observed:—

One whistle.—To go on if on the road, to commence work if at a fire.

Two whistles.—To stop if on the road, to cease working if at a fire.

Three whistles.—To coil up and place appliances in their respective places.

Continuous whistling.—All hands muster round the officer in charge.

Flag signals.—A white flag denotes that there will be a drill at the usual hour to-morrow. A blue flag denotes that a drill takes place at the usual hour to day. A red flag announces a meeting at the usual hour this evening.

15. These By-laws, shall be read in conjunction with the Regulations of the Armidale Fire Brigades Board, but shall not in any way override any of such Regulations. Anything not herein provided for shall be referred to the Board for its decision.

The foregoing By-laws, numbered 1 to 15, were approved of by the Armidale Fire Brigades Board, at a meeting held on the 2nd day of September, 1891.

WILLIAM DREW, Chairman.
CHAS. WILSON, } Members of Board.
JOHN MOORE, }

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Secretary to Board.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COUNTRY FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.
(CONTRIBUTIONS PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 October, 1891.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 2, on 1 October, 1891.]

Question.

(2.) CONTRIBUTIONS TO FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS IN COUNTRY TOWNS:—MR. HUTCHINSON *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) Have any contributions under the provisions of the Fire Brigades Act been paid by the Government during the past two years to any Fire Brigade Boards in country towns; if so, what are the amounts paid and the names of the towns in which such Boards are established?

(2.) What steps do the Government intend to take with regard to those towns where Fire Brigade Boards have been established to which no contributions are now paid, on account of the action of the Fire Insurance Companies, through some defect or technicality of the Fire Brigades Act?

(3.) Is it the intention of the Government to place a sufficient sum on the next Estimates for the purpose of assisting Volunteer Fire Brigades in keeping and maintaining their fire-extinguishing plant and apparatus, &c., in a proper state of efficiency?

Answer.

List of Contributions, under the provisions of the Fire Brigades Act, which have been paid by the Government during the past two years to any Fire Brigades Boards in Country Towns.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Bathurst</i> —						
Contribution for year 1889	92	17	4			
" to 30th June, 1890	92	17	4			
" to 30th June, 1891	92	17	4			
<i>Bourke</i> —				278	12	0
Contribution for year 1889	46	13	4			
" " 1890	38	13	4			
" 1st and 2nd quarters, 1891	28	8	4			
<i>Deniliquin</i> —				113	15	0
1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarters' contribution, 1891	41	2	6			
<i>Glen Innes</i> —				41	2	6
Contribution for year 1889	75	0	0			
" " 1890	50	0	0			
" 1st and 2nd quarters, 1891	25	0	0			
<i>Goulburn</i> —				150	0	0
Contribution for year 1889	133	6	8			
" " 1890	133	6	8			
" 1st and 2nd quarters, 1891	66	13	4			
<i>Hay</i> —				333	6	8
Contribution for year 1889	34	17	6			
" " 1890	63	19	7			
<i>Lismore</i> —				98	17	1
Contribution for year 1890	109	18	8			
" 1st and 2nd quarters, 1891	41	6	0			
<i>Orange</i> —				151	4	8
Contribution, 4th quarter, 1888	25	0	0			
" for year 1889	100	0	0			
" " 1890	100	0	0			
<i>West Maitland</i> —				225	0	0
Contribution for year 1889	90	0	0			
" " 1890	78	0	0			
" 1st and 2nd quarters, 1891	50	0	0			
<i>Wollongong</i> —				218	0	0
Contribution for year 1889	164	8	2			
" " 1890	100	0	0			
" 1st quarter, 1891	25	2	8			
				289	10	10
	£			1,899	8	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st October, 1891.

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON ALLEGED

CHINESE GAMBLING AND IMMORALITY

AND

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE.

APPOINTED AUGUST 20, 1891.



Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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Commission.

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

To our trusty and well-beloved—

The Right Worshipful WILLIAM PATRICK MANNING, Esquire, J.P., Mayor of the City of Sydney,
FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esquire, J.P.,
RAMSAY MCKILLOP, Esquire,
QUONG TART, Esquire, and
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esquire,—

Greeting:—

KNOW ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorise and appoint you, or any three or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and full inquiry with the view of ascertaining the undoubted facts in the matter of alleged illicit gambling and immoralities among the Chinese resident in George-street North, in the said City of Sydney and neighbourhood, and the alleged bribery or misconduct of any members of the Police Force in relation thereto; also, to make visits of inspection to localities in the said City and Suburbs occupied by Chinese, and investigate and report upon social conditions, means of sanitary provision in the dwellings and workshops, the callings or occupations, and other circumstances affecting the well-being of such persons: And We do, by these presents, grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And We do give you power, at your discretion, to procure such clerical and other assistance as you may deem necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Our Commission: And Our further will and pleasure is, that you do within three months after the date of this Our Commission, certify to Us, in the office of Our Colonial Secretary, under your or any three or more of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government officers and other persons whomsoever within Our said Colony that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And We appoint you the said WILLIAM PATRICK MANNING, Esq., to be President of this Our Commission, which said Commission We declare to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoriae No. 1, intituled, “*An Act to regulate the taking of evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal.*”

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

Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twentieth day of August, in the fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(L.S.)

JERSEY.

FIRST EXTENSION OF COMMISSION.

WHEREAS it is necessary to extend the time by which the Commissioners are to make their report in the above matter. Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, extend the time within which the said Commissioners are to make such report until the end of the present year, to take effect from the twenty-first instant.

Given under my Hand at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

JERSEY.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

SECOND EXTENSION OF COMMISSION.

WHEREAS it is necessary to extend the time by which the Commissioners in the above matter are to make their final report. Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, extend the time within which the said Commissioners are to make such report until the twenty-second instant.

Given under my Hand at Government House, this twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

JERSEY.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

CHINESE GAMBLING COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

THURSDAY (MORNING), 27 AUGUST, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,

Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The President read the Commission.

On the motion of Mr. Hawthorne, seconded by Mr. McKillop, Mr. Abigail was elected Vice-President.

Resolved,—That the Commission should meet three times weekly : on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and on Thursday and Saturday evenings at half-past 7 o'clock.

Resolved,—That the services of Mr. Lisson be retained as interpreter.

Resolved,—That Mr. A. W. Purdie be appointed messenger at a salary of £2 2s. per week.

Resolved,—That the Colonial Secretary be requested to place the sum of £1,000 to the credit of the Commission at any bank that he might think fit.

Resolved,—That the Government be asked to kindly furnish the Commission with a return showing :—

- (1.) The number of persons proceeded against by warrant or by summons for gambling in the city of Sydney and suburbs from the commencement of the records to the present time, each year to be shown separately.
- (2.) The total population of the city of Sydney and suburbs for each such year.
- (3.) The number of Chinese resident each such year in the city of Sydney and suburbs.
- (4.) The number of convictions each such year as the result of the proceedings as mentioned in No. 1.
- (5.) The nature of the penalty in each case, and if no conviction, for what reason?
- (6.) The place in which the offence was committed, and Police Office in which the case was dealt with.
- (7.) The nature, if ascertained, of the gambling.
- (8.) The nationality of each person proceeded against.
- (9.) Age, occupation, and general circumstances, if known, of such person.
- (10.) Number able to read and write.
- (11.) Number of cases in which proceedings initiated by police as the result of periodical raids.
- (12.) Number of cases initiated on the evidence of informers solely, and the nationality of such informers.
- (13.) The total number of places, dwellings, or shops, in the city or suburbs known to the police as places in which habitual gambling takes place.
- (14.) The number of such places in the city and suburbs occupied by Chinese.
- (15.) The number of raids made by the police each year, the locality in which such raids were made, and the reason for the making of each.

The Secretary was instructed to obtain and lay before the Commission :—

- (1.) Copies of New South Wales Acts of Parliament, dealing with gambling.
- (2.) Copies of the reports of the proceedings of deputations which have waited upon the Colonial Secretary, or any other Minister at different periods, and of the papers, if any, submitted by such deputations, in reference to Chinese or other gambling.
- (3.) Copies of any correspondence between associations or individuals and the Government, with relation to gambling by Chinese.

Resolved,—That a request be sent to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for reports made to him by the Inspector-General, upon the charges made by members of a recent deputation, to the effect that the Police accepted bribes from the proprietors of Chinese gambling-houses, to induce them not to interfere in such places.

Resolved,—That the Inspector-General of Police be requested to supply a return showing—

- (1.) The number of houses, tenements, or workshops kept by Chinese, or occupied by them in Sydney, Suburbs, Hay, Narrandera, Emmaville, or any other portion of New South Wales.
- (2.) The names of the owners of such places, the rent paid for them, the accommodation contained in each, and the number occupying the same.
- (3.) The social and moral condition of the residents in each.
- (4.) any remarks as to the effect upon Europeans in and about such locality.

Resolved,—That the President communicate with the Premiers of the other Australian Colonies, to furnish, for the information of the Commission, copies of the Acts of Parliament, and of any special regulations in force, and their respective colonies, in connection with Chinese gambling or gambling generally, as also particulars of the method adopted by their respective Police for the detection and suppression of gambling.

The

The Secretary was instructed to obtain five type-written copies of the report of and evidence taken by the Select Committee on Common Lodging Houses.

Resolved,—That the next meeting of the Commission be held the same evening for the purpose of visiting the Chinese gambling-houses in George-street North.

Mr. Sanitary Inspector Seymour and Mr. Inspector Potter were interviewed with regard to the carrying out of the previous resolution.

THURSDAY (EVENING), 27 AUGUST, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	|	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	|	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The Commission proceeded on a tour of inspection to George-street North, accompanied by Mr. Sanitary Inspector Seymour, Mr. Inspector Atwill, Mr. Lisson, and Detective Tindall. Upon arrival at the shop occupied by Sun Sam Kee as a gambling-house the Commission discovered five Europeans playing fan-tan in an inner apartment. The men all dispersed upon observing that they were watched. Subsequently the Commission visited other Chinese quarters in George-street North, Little Essex-street, Hanson's Buildings, Queen-street, and Queen's-place.

SATURDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	|	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	|	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The Commission proceeded on a tour of inspection to Goulburn-street and neighbourhood, accompanied by Mr. Lisson, Detective Tindall, and Detective West. The route taken was as follows :—Goulburn-street East and West, Pitt-street, Campbell-street, Wexford-street, Robertson's-lane, Sussex-street, and Victoria-place.

TUESDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	|	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	|	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

Minutes of the previous meetings read and confirmed.

Resolved,—That Mr. Sanitary Inspector Seymour be requested to make a report upon the different Chinese habitations of the City of Sydney, as to their sanitary, moral, and social conditions.

Mr. Quong Tart supplied certain valuable information for the future guidance of the Commission.

The Secretary was instructed to ask Mr. G. B. Walker to be in attendance at the next meeting.

Resolved,—That Mr. Lisson's appointment as interpreter be for one month, and that he be paid at the rate of £150 per annum.

THURSDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	|	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	|	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were examined :—George Black, M.L.A., Mr. Thomas Rigby, Mr. Thomas Nock.

FRIDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	|	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	|	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Secretary, stating that upon the receipt of the signature of the President for an advance of £500, that amount would be placed to the credit of the Commission at the Commercial Bank of Sydney.

Letters

Letters were received from Mr. Richard Kelly, Secretary to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, suggesting the names of certain witnesses, and asking for payment of £1 1s. for loss of time in consequence of his own attendance as a witness on the previous day. The Secretary was instructed to summon the witnesses referred to by Mr. Kelly.

Further valuable information was placed at the disposal of the Commission:

Mr. G. B. Walker was engaged as Clerk to the Commission, at a weekly salary of £2 2s.

The following witnesses were examined:—Young Yow and Chen Ah Teak.

TUESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from Mr. Richard Kelly, enclosing a paragraph from the Sydney *Echo* of the previous day.

The following witnesses were examined:—Mr. Richard Armstrong and Mr. A. M. Chambers.

THURSDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The Secretary was instructed to forward to the General Manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney a document authorising the President to sign cheques on behalf of the Commission as a whole.

The following witnesses were examined:—Mr. Richard Kelly, R. G. Nolan, and Ah Toy.

FRIDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

Correspondence.—A letter was read from Mr. Healy, of St. Vincent's Hospital, calling attention to some correspondence on the Chinese gambling question that appeared nearly twelve months previously in the metropolitan press.

A letter was also read from Mr. Thomas Rigby, asking that he might be paid 12s. 6d. for loss of wages consequent upon his attendance before the Commission as a witness. The Secretary was instructed to pay the amount claimed.

The following witnesses were called:—Ah Toy and T. M. Davis, M.P.

MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—Further suggestions in regard to witnesses were received from Mr. Richard Kelly, Honorary Secretary to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and also an account for £2 2s. claimed as fees by Mr. Kelly for attendance as a witness upon two occasions. It was decided that the consideration of Mr. Kelly's claim should be held in abeyance until the Commission had discussed and determined the general question of witnesses' attendance fees.

Information was received respecting prospective witness from Mr. R. A. Nolan.

The following witnesses were examined:—Ah Wah and Way Kee.

WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.,

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A supplementary list of prospective witnesses was furnished by Mr. Richard Kelly, Hon. Sec. to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League. Claims for witnesses' attendance fees of £1 1s., were received from Mr. Thomas Nock, Mr. Alfred M. Chambers, and Mr. Robert G. Nolan, respectively. Copies of each of the following Queensland Acts relating to gambling were received from the Principal Under Secretary, viz., An Act to amend the law concerning Games and Wagers, an Act for legalizing Art Unions, and an Act to prevent Lotteries. The Secretary was instructed to obtain five more copies of each measure.

The examination of Way Kee was continued.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter from Mr. Richard Kelly, Hon. Sec., Anti-Chinese Gambling League, was read.

The following witnesses were examined :—Moy Hing and Mr. Henry Joseph Maguire.

TUESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—Two letters were received from Mr. Richard Kelly, Hon. Sec. Anti-Chinese Gambling League, one with reference to future witnesses, and the other containing a paragraph from the *Evening News* of the previous day.

Mr. Henry Joseph Maguire was further examined; Way Shong was examined.

THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A report and appendices were received from Mr. Sanitary Inspector Seymour, relative to the moral and sanitary condition of the Chinese shops and dwelling-houses in Sydney.

A letter was received from the Principal Under Secretary, containing copies of a Victorian Act for the suppression of gambling, and the police regulations in force in that Colony, with reference to the same.

Resolved,—That the salary of Mr. G. B. Walker be £3 per week to date from his appointment, on the ground that the whole of his time has been and is likely to be during the existence of the Commission fully occupied with his clerical duties in connection therewith.

Resolved,—That the attention of the Inspector-General of Police be called to the fact that public notices announcing that fan-tan gambling is carried on day and night are affixed to a large number of houses in George, Campbell, and Goulburn Streets, that such matters afford ample evidence of breaking of the law, and ought to have led to prosecutions.

The following witnesses were examined :—Messrs. Benjamin Dawson and R. Bowker.

FRIDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—An instalment of the returns from the Inspector-General of Police, asked for at the first meeting of the Commission, were received, also further information from Mr. Richard Kelly, Honorary Secretary Anti-Chinese Gambling League.

The following witnesses were examined :—Mr. G. Mathers and Long Pen.

MONDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from Mr. Richard Kelly, Honorary Secretary to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, enclosing paragraph from the daily press for the information of the Commission.

Resolved,—That excepting in cases in which there has been a direct loss of wages resulting from attendance before the Commission, each witness be allowed an attendance fee of half a guinea.

The examination of Long Pen was concluded.

Mr. Henry Saunders was examined.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Inspector-General of Police, asking whether in the opinion of the Commission its work would be interfered with if the police took strong measures for the immediate suppression of gambling as requested by resolution of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League. Letters were read from Mr. Nock, of Messrs. Felton and Nock, pointing out that the Government Chinese Interpreter had been warning the keepers of Chinese gambling-houses to take down the notices announcing that fan-tan is played within, and asking the Commission to take immediate steps for the suppression of the gambling nuisance, now on the increase.

Both these communications were forwarded to the Inspector-General, with a strong expression of opinion that the law should at once be set in action.

Information was supplied respecting the gaming laws in South Australia and Queensland.

The following witnesses were called :—Messrs. Joseph Ireland, Alfred Laws, Buchanan, James Ung Quoy.

FRIDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were examined :—Messrs. Edward Neville, Reading Forder, Alfred Law, Patrick Loudon, Sam Tin, and Yuen Tah.

TUESDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were examined :—Messrs. T. Playfair, Henry Davis, W. Law, and T. M. Davis.

WEDNESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

An anonymous letter, drawing attention to the continuance of gambling amongst the Chinese in Lower George-street, was received and forwarded for information to the Inspector-General of Police.

The following witnesses were examined :—Messrs. Felton, R. Lee Kum, and Moy Yook.

FRIDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was received from Mr. R. Kelly, calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that gambling was still proceeding in the Chinese quarters of Lower George-street, and that in consequence of the depression in trade at that part of the city, owing to the prevalence of the evil, he had been obliged to close his shop. He asked that the Commission would take immediate action in the matter. The Secretary was instructed to state in reply that the Commission had already called the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to the general facts complained of.

The following witnesses were examined :—Messrs. R. Lee Kum, Young Yow, and Moy Yook.

MONDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were examined :—Messrs. Walter Jeffery, Pow Chee, and Moy Yook.

WEDNESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were examined :—Messrs. Pow Chee and Sam Sarsin.

FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were examined :—Mr. William Loo Lisson and the Rev. Peter Le Rennetel.

MONDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Principal Under Secretary, enclosing reports to the Inspector-General of Police with reference to the printed notices posted outside the Chinese gambling-houses to the effect that fan-tan is carried on within.

The following witnesses were examined :—The Rev. G. W. Taylor, Messrs. David Ripp, Swinbourne, and Ung Lin Yow.

WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Principal Under Secretary, enclosing a letter from Mr. Alfred Lawes, denying the truth of the evidence of Mr. Forder, given before the Commission.

The following witnesses were examined :—Mr. Decker, Ex-sergeant Dawson, Ex-constable Quealey.

FRIDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Principal Under Secretary, informing the Commission that the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to cause to be placed a further sum of £500 in the Commercial Bank for the purposes of the Commission; also a letter from the Principal Under Secretary, transmitting police reports relating to the Chinese in the country districts.

Mr. Sibthorpe and Constable Beadman were examined.

MONDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from Mr. Richard Kelly, Hon. Secretary, Anti-Chinese Gambling League, describing the action he had taken and the treatment that he had received at the hands of the police in connection with the recent Chinese gambling prosecutions at Botany, and asking that the sum of £2 2s. for attendance on two occasions as a witness before the Commission might be paid to him without delay. The Secretary was instructed to pay the usual attendance fee to Mr. Kelly.

Witnesses :—Senior-constable Carson was examined and Messrs. John Quealy and Gerald Sibthorpe were further examined.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey M'Killop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Witness:—Sergeant Higgins was examined.

The Secretary was instructed to draw a cheque for £9 5s. 6d. for payment of the following ten witnesses' attendance fees, and remuneration for loss of wages:—Richard Kelly, Thomas Nock, A. M. Chambers, R. G. Nolan, G. R. Bowker, Jack Armstrong, Walter Jeffery, E. Mathers, David Ripp, E. N. R. Forder.

Resolved,—That the Commission upon its rising to-morrow adjourn till that day fortnight.

Witness:—Senior Sergeant Higgins.

WEDNESDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey M'Killop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter from Mr. Thos. Nock was received by Mr. M'Killop, and read to the Commission. The letter stated that Mr. C. H. Lindemann, late of the Ropemakers' Arms, Lower George-street, had stated to the writer in the presence of a witness that Sub-inspector Atwill had "told him that he ought to make him a present of £100 for getting him his license." It was also stated in the letter that the same officer had obtained, through Mr. Dawson, fruiterer, tobacco and cigars duty free from the warships.

Witness:—Senior-constable Adair was called and examined.

WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey M'Killop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A copy of the report furnished by the Inspector-General of Police regarding the charges made by certain members of a deputation which waited on Sir Henry Parkes, of corruption against the Police Force, was received.

Witnesses:—Messrs. Ah Wah (*alias* Figi), Thomas Nock, Alfred Chambers, Charles Henry Edward Lindemann.

THURSDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from Mr. Thos. Nock, asking that the Commission would in his case increase the attendance fee to £1 1s. for each attendance.

Witnesses:—Messrs. Cheang Ah Sing, Benjamin Dawson, and Senior Sergeant Macintosh.

FRIDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President,
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Witnesses:—Constables Sweeney and O'Sullivan, Senior-Constable Rae, and Detectives Keatinge and West.

SATURDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Colonial Secretary stating, in answer to an application for the extension of the Commission, that he would prefer that it should be brought to a close, and the report furnished to date. A letter was also received from the Colonial Secretary, enclosing a report from the Police with regard to a house occupied by Chinese at No. 56, Goulburn-street. An anonymous letter describing the immorality practised in Chinese camps in the country was also received.

Witness:—Sub-inspector Atwill was examined.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 Witnesses :—Ex-Police Inspector McKay and Sub-inspector Potter were examined.

TUESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 Witnesses :—Mr. Octavius Charles Beale and Inspector Lawless were examined.

WEDNESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 Witnesses :—Sergeant Maguire and Mr. Anderson, Ex-inspector of Police, were examined.

THURSDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 Witness :—Mr. Read, Superintendent of Police for the Metropolitan Division, was examined.

FRIDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were postponed.
 Witness :—Mr. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police for the Colony, was examined.

MONDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from Mr. Thomas Nock, stating that several witnesses who could have given important evidence before the Commission had withheld the same from fear of persecution at the hands of the police.

Resolved,—That a communication be addressed to the Principal Under Secretary, asking him to inform the Inspector-General of Police that the Commission has reason to believe that since it commenced its proceedings a very great diminution has taken place in fan-tan gambling, but that there has been a corresponding increase in the sale of pak-ah-pu tickets, and that the Commission is of opinion that if the Inspector-General were to detail two officers to visit the premises where the pak-ah-pu tickets are sold, in order to harass the gamblers, indulgence in that game would be materially decreased.

Resolved,—That on the following afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Commission meet at the Town Hall, and proceed thence to the premises occupied by the Chinese in George-street North, Globe-street, Queen-street, Anson's-buildings, and Little Essex-street.

Resolved,—That on the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning, the Commission meet at the Town Hall, and proceed to the premises occupied by Chinese, in the neighbourhood of Pitt-street (including Pitt-place, Robertson's-lane, Castlereagh-street, Goulburn-street, and the lanes off Goulburn-street on each side).

Resolved,—That on the 25th instant the Commission inspect the premises occupied by Chinese in Wexford-street, Exeter-place, Elizabeth-street, and Campbell-street.

Witness :—Mr. Richard Seymour, Sanitary Inspector of the City of Sydney, was examined.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.
 Ramsey McKillop, Esq., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The Commission proceeded to inspect the premises occupied by Messrs. On Chong and Co., Bow Sing Tong, Sun Sam Kee, Han Kee, and Pun Num, all situated in George-street North.

WEDNESDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.
 Ramsey McKillop, Esq., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The Commission proceeded to inspect the premises occupied by Chinese, in the following streets:—
 Foster-street, Stephen-street, Exeter-place, Campbell-street, Pitt-street South, Robertson's-lane.

THURSDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.
 Ramsey McKillop, Esq., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The Commission proceeded to Alexandria to inspect the premises occupied by Chinese in Retreat-street, where they visited nine fan-tan gambling and lottery houses, in two of which gambling was proceeding upon their arrival. The Commission also visited the huts occupied by Chinamen at the end of the street, and these they found in a disgraceful condition, with vegetables for sale in many cases thrown in heaps on the floors of sleeping apartments.

FRIDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Colonial Secretary, extending the Commission until the end of the present year, with the understanding that the final report be presented within that time.
 The Commission proceeded to inspect the Chinese quarters in Goulburn-street, which they found to be principally boarding-houses, gambling, and opium-smoking dens.

SATURDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 Witness:—Mr. Wong Gouldtown was called and examined.

MONDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 Witness:—Mr. Wong Gouldtown was further examined.

TUESDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.
 Ramsey McKillop, Esq., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The Commission proceeded on a visit of inspection to the Chinese Gardens at Botany.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.
 Ramsey McKillop, Esq., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The Commission proceeded on a visit of inspection to the Chinese quarters in Cambridge-street, Harrington-street, Queen-street, and Suez Canal.

THURSDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 Ramsey McKillop, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The Commission proceeded to inspect the premises of Sung Sung Shing, furniture-makers, Elizabeth-street, and were subsequently present at a deputation of European cabinet-makers and gardeners who waited upon the Mayor to complain upon the unequal terms of Chinese competition.

FRIDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 Ramsey McKillop, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The heads of the report to be presented to His Excellency the Governor were discussed.
 Mr. Searle, florist, was examined.

MONDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 Ramsey McKillop, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
Correspondence.—A letter was read from the Inspector-General of Police stating that as soon as practicable places which have hitherto been visited by plain-clothes constables, will in future be visited by uniform constables.
 The following witnesses were examined:—The Mayor of Botany; Inspector of Nuisances, Botany; the Mayor of Alexandria; and the Inspector of Nuisances, Alexandria.

TUESDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The following witnesses were examined:—Dr. Ashburton Thompson and Mr. M'Rae.

WEDNESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 Mr. Anderson, Director of Agriculture, was examined.

THURSDAY, 10 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The following witnesses were examined:—Hannah ———, Adelaide, ———, Nellie ———.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 11 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 Witness Sun Sing Loon was examined. Mr. G. Merriman was examined.

SATURDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.
 Ramsey McKillop, Esq., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
 John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The following witnesses were examined:—Lay Jong, Chow Kum, and Sun War Hop.

MONDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The following witnesses were examined:—Ellen —, Bella —, Minnie —, Pauline—.

TUESDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The following witnesses were examined:—Hop War, Quing Young, Alderman T. Smith, Ah Cooley, and Sun Hing Loong.

WEDNESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The following witnesses were examined:—Messrs. Kenneth M'Kenzie and Edgar Cutter.

THURSDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The following witnesses were examined:—Messrs. W. A. Holman and Richard Seymour.
 Resolved,—That the Colonial Secretary be asked to extend the time and powers of the Commission, to enable them to visit the most notorious of the Chinese camps in the country districts.
 Resolved,—That the necessary legal steps be taken to compel the attendance of Lung Pen and Maud — as witnesses before the Commission.

FRIDAY, 18 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT:—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.
 Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
 Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.
 The heads of the report were further considered.
 Lung Pen was rebuked for unseemly behaviour towards the Commission.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Resolved,—That a Police Court Summons be issued against Mrs. Ah Poy, alias Maud Lamb, for neglecting to attend as a witness after receiving due notice to do so.

Witnesses : Mrs. Sims and Mr. Quong Tart were examined.

TUESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Resolved,—That the attention of the Inspector-General of Police be drawn to the statement of Mrs. Sims, matron of the Church Home, Surry Hills, to the effect that Mrs. Kelly, of 23, Stephen-street, and Mrs. Geary, of the same neighbourhood, are keepers of notorious brothels and procuresses.

The following witnesses were examined:—Mr. Sloane, Secretary of the Gardner's Union; Mr. Daley and Mr. Keane, stevedores; and the Lady Superior of the Good Samaritan Refuge.

WEDNESDAY, 23 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Resolved,—On the motion of Mr. Tart: That Mr. Gouldtown be summoned to reappear before the Commission at 11 o'clock on the following day.

Witness : Maud ——— was examined.

The report was further examined.

THURSDAY, 24 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The report was further considered.

Witness : Mr. W. W. Goldtown was further examined.

MONDAY, 28 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Quong Tart, Esq.,	John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were postponed.

Witness : Mr. Jack Armstrong was recalled and further examined.

TUESDAY, 29 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Quong Tart, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Resolved,—That the Colonial Secretary be asked to place a further and final sum of £500 (five hundred pounds) to the credit of the Commission.

Witness : Inspector Atwill was further examined.

WEDNESDAY, 30 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.	
Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,	Quong Tart, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Thomas Nock was further examined.

The Commission proceeded with the consideration of the report.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 31 DECEMBER, 1891.

PRESENT :—

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Witness: Mrs. Ah Toy was examined.

The Commission proceeded to further consider the report.

TUESDAY, 5 JANUARY, 1892.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commission proceeded to further consider the report.

THURSDAY, 7 JANUARY, 1892.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commission proceeded to further consider the report.

SATURDAY, 9 JANUARY, 1892.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commission proceeded to further consider the report.

WEDNESDAY, 13 JANUARY, 1892.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Quong Tart, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commission proceeded to further consider the report.

Resolved,—That the sum of £10 10s. be paid to Mr. Sanitary-Inspector Seymour, for his report on the sanitary condition of premises occupied by Chinese. That the sum of 5 guineas each be paid to Mr. G. B. Walker, clerk; Mr. W. L. Lisson, interpreter; and Mr. A. W. Purdie, messenger, for overtime; and that a gratuity of 3 guineas be paid to the Mayor's orderly, for attendance on Commission.

WEDNESDAY, 20 JANUARY, 1892.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The printed report was read and further amended.

THURSDAY (MORNING), 21 JANUARY, 1892.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P., | Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
Quong Tart, Esq., | John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Reference was made to a report, appearing in the previous day's issue of the *Australian Star*, to the effect that representatives of the Gardeners' Union had complained that the Commission had ignored a request from their Secretary that members of their body should be called for the purpose of rebutting certain evidence. The Secretary of the Commission reported that he had received no such request. Resolved,—That the President, Vice-President, and the Treasurer of the Gardeners' Union be called as witnesses this afternoon. Resolved,—That the thanks of the Commission be voted to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Sydney for the use of the room in which the meetings have been held.

THURSDAY (AFTERNOON), 21 JANUARY, 1892.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was received from Mr. Thos. Nock testifying to the respectability of Mr. Ah Toy, who he considered had been traduced by the evidence of Mrs. Ah Toy. The letter was discussed, and the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Nock that the evidence could not be omitted from the printed records of the Commission, to which, however, his testimony would also be attached.

The Commission were informed by the Secretary that Mr. Flowers, ex-President of the Gardeners' Union, who had been twice summoned as a witness, had refused to attend that meeting.

FRIDAY (MORNING), 22 JANUARY, 1892.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners proceeded to examine the accounts, and provide for the payment of those outstanding.

FRIDAY (EVENING), 22 JANUARY, 1892.

PRESENT :—

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Manning, J.P., President.

Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P.,
Quong Tart, Esq.,Ramsey McKillop, Esq.,
John Stuart Hawthorne, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were examined:—Messrs. Sloan, Lines, Rose, and Mew, officers of the Gardeners' Union, with regard to the statements appearing in the *Australian Star* of Wednesday, the 20th instant, anent the action of the Commission in connection with the members of their Association, all the statements in question being flatly denied.

The accounts were passed.

The Report was adopted, and signed by every member of the Commission.

W. P. MANNING,
President.

January 22nd, 1892.

CHINESE GAMBLING COMMISSION.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency on the 20th day of August, 1891, “to make a diligent and full inquiry with the view of ascertaining the undoubted facts in the matter of alleged illicit gambling and immoralities among the Chinese residents in George-street North, in the said city of Sydney, and neighbourhood, and the alleged bribery or misconduct of any members of the Police Force in relation thereto; also to make visits of inspection to localities in the said city and suburbs occupied by Chinese, and investigate and report upon social conditions, means of sanitary provision in the dwellings and workshops, the callings or occupations, and other circumstances affecting the well-being of such persons,” have the honor to submit the following report:—

ALLEGED ILLICIT GAMBLING.

The Chinese as a community are very largely addicted to gambling. Indeed, out of a Chinese population of about 3,500 in the City of Sydney and suburbs there cannot be fewer than 700 individuals practically subsisting upon the proceeds of gambling-houses; and that number is increased if the tradesmen with shares in gambling syndicates are taken into account. A few well-to-do storekeepers are sleeping partners in these concerns, and gambling, as a means of livelihood, is the common resort of the ordinary Chinaman who has failed in honest pursuits. Gambling general among the Chinese.

Two forms of gambling have been introduced by the Chinese. Each is totally different from any game of chance hitherto played in Sydney, and both are frequently carried on in the same establishment. Fan-tan is played on a table with the aid of a square sheet of metal, a cup, and a few dozen brass coins. The sides of the square are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and the players select the particular side upon which they will place their stakes. The croupier then takes a handful of counters and throws them in a heap on the table, covering a portion of them with the cup, and after sweeping the remainder away, lifts the cover and counts the coins that were beneath it in sets of fours, and the player whose money lies on the side of the square corresponding to the number of coins left after the last four have been subtracted trebles his stakes. Should there be no remainder, then four becomes the winning number. The stakes are usually small, and it is rarely that more than a few shillings are seen on the board at one time. Still, as the game itself is of but a few moments duration, and as a regular percentage of 2d. in the shilling is deducted by the bank from the winnings, it is possible to lose in sixpenny stakes several pounds in the course of an evening. Then, too, larger stakes are occasionally played for. Nothing could be simpler or more devoid of skill and absolutely a game of chance, than fan-tan. The game of fan-tan.

Pak-ah-pu

Pak-ah-pu.

Pak-ah-pu is a species of lottery. For 6d. the gambler is entitled to draw a mark through ten out of eighty Chinese characters printed on a ticket, and the game is determined by the number of characters thus obliterated corresponding with mottoes subsequently drawn by the banker from a bowl containing twenty characters selected haphazard from a total of eighty similar to those on the ticket. Obviously, if all the tickets were effective (which is not the case, as three-fourths are discarded as the result of the preliminary shuffle), when the bank is drawn the odds would be eight to one against any of the mottoes marked by the client corresponding with any of those drawn by the banker. But as a matter of fact the laws of the game demand a correspondence in five mottoes to entitle the purchaser to the smallest prize—1s. 2d. The prize for six successful marks is 10s.; for seven, £4 3s. 4d.; for eight, £23 6s. 8d.; for nine, £41 13s. 4d.; and for ten, £83 6s. 8d. How remote is the possibility of winning any of the higher prizes will readily be imagined when the tremendous odds against the purchaser of the ticket are taken into account. In both fan-tan and pak-ah-pu there is certainly room for fraud on the part of the bankers, but whilst it is said to be occasionally practised in moments of desperation, as a general rule the games appear to be conducted with fairness.

Principal centres of Chinese gambling.

Gambling is carried on extensively in the three principal centres of Chinese population in and around the metropolis, viz.: in George-street North, in Goulburn-street and neighbourhood, and at Alexandria. The number of gambling-houses in each district has been variously estimated; but it is evident that since the appointment of your Commission there has been a marked decrease all round. The dens in George-street North and Goulburn-street have been until very recently largely frequented by Europeans; those in Alexandria are almost exclusively the haunts of Chinese. Some of these places are devoted to the sale of lottery-tickets only. Generally, however, lottery-tickets are sold amongst a display of bogus wares in the front shops, and fan-tan is carried on in one or more of the rooms behind. Access to the fan-tan-rooms is gained as a rule through narrow passages, and then only at the pleasure of sentinels, who, according to the apparent intentions of the visitors, suspiciously open or double-bar the heavy doors with which ingress is regulated. Means of escape in case of surprise are artful and manifold, often from the same house leading into a back street, adjacent dwellings on either side, and across rear balconies and roofs to more distant houses tenanted by accomplices. In Retreat-street, Alexandria, however, owing probably to the fact that most of the players there are Chinese and that there appears to be on that account less apprehension of interruption by the police, the fan-tan tables are situated in the front rooms, and the game carried on, as witnessed on two occasions by the Commission, in full view of the street.

Effects of Chinese gambling on the community generally.

Your Commissioners do not feel justified in drawing any marked distinction between fan-tan or pak-ah-pu and other forms of gambling. Doubtless every new phase of vice, let it differ never so little from already existing forms, attracts some who had hitherto withstood temptation; and from evidence it would appear that the presence of the fan-tan-tables in George-street North has proved an irresistible snare to men engaged on the wharves in that part of the city, who, for the want of convenient opportunities, had not previously been in the habit of gambling. The families of sailors, wharf-labourers, and coal-lumpers especially have suffered pecuniary loss—often very serious deprivation—as a result of the risks attendant upon fan-tan; and similarly pak-ah-pu, involving as it does merely the purchase and marking of lottery-tickets, the agencies for which are exceedingly numerous, has proved a means of initiation to children, who, in the absence of this game, open to anyone with a few pence to spare, might have been saved for many years from the temptation to gamble. The Chinese themselves contribute by their losses to the support of the gambling-houses, and at Alexandria a nest of at least a dozen depend chiefly on the fleecing of hard-toiling market gardeners. It is therefore evident, even admitting that indulgence in fan-tan and pak-ah-pu has increased incidentally with other forms of gambling in our midst, that they are responsible for a distinct phase of the gambling mania, and for the additional misery accruing from a new variety evolved from a pre-existent evil. At the same time your Commission have no hesitation in saying that what is known as Chinese gambling is trifling in every respect when compared to the gambling practised in Sydney in consultations and betting by totalisators, and is, as has been stated, already showing signs of diminution. It may be

be added that grossly exaggerated ideas of the profits arising from fan-tan and pak-ah-pu, when followed as a means of livelihood, seem to have prevailed amongst members of the deputation to Sir Henry Parkes, one of whom stated that as much as £60,000 was remitted to China in the course of a year by a gambling firm in Sydney. Your Commissioners do not believe that so large a sum is netted annually by the whole of the Chinese gambling firms in the city and suburbs.

THE ALLEGED IMMORALITIES OF THE CHINESE.

The alleged immoralities of the Chinese, apart from gambling, have been considered under three heads—(1) the seduction of European girls of tender ages, (2) promiscuous intercourse with European women, (3) opium-smoking.

With regard to the seduction of young girls, it would appear that in years gone by there was some ground for the charge. This much is certain (*vide* Report of Select Committee on Common Lodging-houses, 1876, also the evidence of Inspector Lawless, printed in the following pages) that at one time mere children were occasionally rescued from dens of infamy kept by Chinamen; but judging from careful inspection, and the evidence of many witnesses thoroughly acquainted with the domestic side of Chinese life in Sydney, there is no ground for suspicion that our alien population is now a danger to youthful virtue.

On the other hand, that a large number of Chinamen have habitual intercourse with European women has been established by the evidence of several of the women themselves. In some instances the girls (all whom your Commission had an opportunity of questioning were comparatively young) seem to be living as wives in all but name with the men whose homes they share. Generally, however, European women living amongst the Chinese are the common property of many Chinamen, for whom they keep accommodation-houses in Sydney, and occasionally travel through the various Chinese camps in the country districts. The few who live in apparent constancy with individual Chinamen were the victims of seduction by Europeans, or of domestic unhappiness, and have, almost without exception, found shelter from lives of shame in the homes of the Chinese. They are there kindly and liberally treated. Their houses are comfortably furnished, and, apart from racial considerations, they have some reason to be satisfied, as they say they are, with their surroundings. The probability is that they would be on the streets of Sydney if they were not the mistresses of industrious Chinamen. The European women who live as prostitutes amongst the Chinese appear, in nearly every case, to have fled to their present haunts as to refuges from the brutality of men of their own race. They had lost caste; they had taken to drink; they were the drudges of larrikins who ill-treated them; some had been in gaol; none were enjoying the protection of decent homes. So, for the lack of better prospects, they sought the Chinamen, who at least pay them well and treat them kindly.

Under these circumstances, if it were not for one evil incidental to their present condition, it would be impossible to say that these, among the most unfortunate class of women in our midst, had not improved their surroundings by crossing the racial line. That evil, however, is of momentous consideration, and curses nearly all the European women who associate with Chinamen. They become opium-smokers. The girls who live with Chinamen almost as wives as well as those to whom allusion has since been made are all more or less slaves to "the habit." Some of them admitted in the course of their evidence consuming 3s. worth of opium per diem; and as they professed to be gradually weaning themselves from its use, the obvious inference is that they had previously smoked considerably more. The effects of the drug were written upon the faces and exhibited by demeanour of the smokers. Their features were pinched and worn; when their time for smoking approached, they became restless and inclined to hysteria; one girl brought an opium pill to lull the craving whilst she waited her turn as a witness. Whether any of them will abandon "the habit," it is impossible to say. Meanwhile the opium pipe beclouds their lives. It is worthy of notice that in many instances the men with whom the girls cohabit are not themselves opium-smokers, and cases have come before the Commission of Chinamen taking active measures to prevent their mistresses smoking. A large percentage of the Chinamen in Sydney, however, are addicted to opium. The gamblers nearly all smoke, a fair proportion of market-gardeners, and

and here and there a cabinet-maker. The merchants and haberdashery hawkers are apparently free from the vice. Indeed, it is only fair to state that no traces of opium were discernible about the premises of the better class of merchants or cabinet-makers, or the dwellings of the haberdashery hawkers. One characteristic of opium, according to the evidence, is that it deadens the craving for intoxicating liquors. The girls all denied that loss of consciousness results from its use.

Illegal trade
in opium.

An important feature associated with this branch of the inquiry is the extensive retail trade in opium carried on by Chinese storekeepers and boarding-house keepers contrary to law, and apparently without protest on the part of the authorities.

The Chinese
generally
law-abiding
citizens.

It is only fair to state that all the witnesses questioned upon the subject concurred in the opinion that the Chinese are, apart from their disposition to gamble, a singularly peaceable and generally law-abiding section of the community. There is a low percentage of criminality amongst them, and it is not without significance that, owing to the exercise of private charity by the well-to-do towards the poor of their own race, they do not depend for relief to any extent upon the benevolent institutions of this country.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

Allegations
against police
made by
deputations to
Colonial Sec-
retary.

The Commissioners regard the alleged misconduct of members of the police force as the most serious question brought within the scope of their investigation. The allegations, made by a deputation of Members of Parliament, tradesmen associated in an organisation known as the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and other gentlemen to the Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., were that in consequence of a wholesale system of bribery instituted by the proprietors of Chinese gambling-houses in George-street North, the police in that division had refrained from taking active steps for the suppression of the particular description of gaming, carried on therein. As reported in the press some of the statements volunteered by the deputation and the Members of Parliament who introduced them to the Colonial Secretary were :—

The police were not content with getting a gold watch in three months, but must have diamond rings on their fingers. It was a well-known fact that they were being paid to keep their eyes shut.

The police were bribed by the Chinese, not only by chests of tea but by gifts of money. He had heard that for years. It would be necessary to change the policemen who had been in that quarter.

He believed that the police winked at the evil. . . . The policemen were afraid to take action because they believed that the members of the Legislative Council who owned the houses would use their influence to have them removed from the force. Inspector Atwill should carry out his duty more fearlessly than he did.

It would be most advisable to change the police. North George-street was regarded by the police as one of the best beats for making money.

Unsubstan-
tiated by evi-
dence.

Charges of this nature are of course always difficult of disproof. Your Commissioners began their investigation by inviting the gentlemen who had made the charges to substantiate them. This they were unable to do. Without exception they had based their statements upon mere suspicion, or upon allegations that had come to them second-hand. Week after week the Commission followed such clues as the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League and others interested in the crusade against the Chinese gambling-houses were able to furnish. For the most part the evidence was hopelessly general. Occasionally, however, a definite statement setting forth the name of an accused police officer, and, to the best of the witness's belief, the exact facts of some doubtful transactions were evoked; but the result was that the charges broke down generally under the examination of witnesses suggested by the accusers themselves. One way and another the charges of bribery did break down; and this your Commissioners were unanimously agreed before the case against the police was concluded. Indeed, so far as the more serious allegations made by the deputation to the Colonial Secretary were concerned, the witnesses against the police had so utterly failed to establish their case that the police were examined, and severely cross-examined, on the charges of bribery with a view to seeing if, by any chance, they would implicate themselves; and that they certainly did not.

Specific
charges
against indi-
vidual officers.

Specific charges were made by witnesses before your Commission against Inspector Atwill, ex-Sergeant Dawson, and Senior-constable Adair. Suspicion was attached especially to Sergeant Higgins, Senior-constable Beadman, Senior-constable Carson, and ex-Constable Quealy. Allegations of bribery and neglect of duty were levelled against the police generally at the No. 4 Station. Four

Four distinct charges (one only however having reference to the Chinese) affected the probity of Inspector Atwill. It was stated that after the appointment of the Commission this officer had obtained from Mr. Ah Toy, a cabinet-maker in Lower George-street, a receipt for a book-case furnished to him by Ah Toy twelve months previously, the inference drawn by the witnesses who made the statement, being that Inspector Atwill had received the article as a bribe or present, and feeling uneasy about the matter, in view of the appointment of your Commission, had attempted to vindicate himself by obtaining a receipt with a view to showing that he had made the purchase in the customary way. The most important consideration in connection with this circumstance is the fact that Mr. Ah Toy is as far as your Commission could learn, in no way connected with any gambling-establishment, and therefore would have no apparent object in bribing Inspector Atwill to relax his activity in the suppression of gaming. Apart from that there is the emphatic denial of the cabinet-maker, who states the exact amount paid by the inspector on the bargain, the testimony of Mrs. Ah Toy, a European woman, and of course the corroborative evidence of Mr. Atwill himself. It is admitted, however, that the account was receipted long after the delivery of the book-case, but that is explained by the inspector who says (questions 11040, 11041, and 11042), that he had repeatedly asked for it, and that after the deputation to the Colonial Secretary, he was determined to have it in common with receipts for anything else purchased by him from the Chinese, not, in the opinion of your Commission, by any means a singular determination on the part of an upright man in Mr. Atwill's position.

The case against Inspector Atwill re book-case obtained from Ah Toy.

The other charges against this officer were (1) that he had demanded a present of £100 from a publican; (2) that he had said to a photographer that he ought to supply him gratuitously with portraits of himself and his family; and that other tradesmen in the district should furnish them freely with various descriptions of goods in consideration of the protection that he afforded them; (3) that he induced a shopkeeper to smuggle ashore for his (Mr. Atwill's) personal use a quantity of tobacco and cigars. Not only were all these charges denied by the accused, but the story of his demand upon the publican was rendered absurd by the fact that he had, as your Commission thinks, in the proper exercise of his duty, been the means of depriving him of one license, and had strenuously opposed his application for another; the statement of the photographer was, in the opinion of the Commission, too trivial and altogether improbable to warrant serious consideration, and the remaining incident was explained by Mr. Atwill, who said that he did not ask for the tobacco and cigars, but that a small quantity of black "plug" tobacco only—nothing like half-a-pound in weight—was left at the police station for him by the individual in question, that he "could not smoke stuff like that, and it lay on his mantelpiece until it was as dry as chips." The conversation resulting in this incident is thus described by the officer—

He alleged demands upon other tradesmen.

And a gift of tobacco.

I saw Dawson either in the street or at his own door. Dawson said to me, "You smoke, Mr. Atwill?" and I answered, "Yes;" and he then said, "I will get you a bit of good tobacco. I sometimes get a good bit on the ships." "Very well," I said; and that was all that transpired. A considerable time after that he left a small piece of tobacco"; &c.

Dawson's version differs from this in two particulars. He states that the inspector asked him to obtain both tobacco and cigars; that the request was made in return for a slight favour conferred upon him by the inspector, and that he subsequently delivered twenty-five cigars and 1½ pound of tobacco to the lock-up keeper with the remark, "There is a bit of tobacco and some cigars for Mr. Atwill when he comes in." The lock-up keeper swears positively that he has no recollection of the circumstance, and that to the best of his belief it did not occur. Your Commissioners, after carefully weighing the evidence on either side, accept the statement of Mr. Atwill and his subordinate.

Ex-Sergeant Dawson was charged with improperly obtaining the sum of £20 from Mr. Way Kee, a wealthy Chinese merchant. The facts appear to be these. Dawson, who retired from the police force some years ago, owns land at North Shore, and Way Kee at one time leased a portion of it as a vegetable garden at a yearly rental of £30. In this case, as in that of the piece of furniture which Inspector Atwill was said to have obtained without payment from Ah Toy, the Chinaman involved in the transaction is acquitted on all hands of complicity in any description of gambling. It is also worthy of note that according to the evidence of Mr. H. J. Maguire, upon whose authority the statement was made, the transaction took place as far back as ten years ago. (Q. 2379.)

The charge against ex-Sergeant Dawson.

The

The charge
against
Sen.-constable
Adair.

The imputation against Senior-Constable Adair was (Q. 3369, &c.), that when in the execution of his duty he misappropriated the money found on the tables of the gambling-houses. This statement in the definite form in which it was eventually made was obtained under great pressure from a witness who certainly entertained no malice against the constable; and was apparently a conclusion at which he had unwillingly arrived through a partial knowledge of the circumstances. The charge relates to events that happened (Q. 3395) six years ago. It appears that one of the duties of the police upon entering a gambling-house in the course of a raid is to secure all money and valuables on the table and hand them over at a convenient opportunity to the Inspector of the district. This is what Senior-constable Adair admits having done on more than one occasion, and the witness from whom the story emanated having seen him lay hands on money and transfer it to his pocket and being ignorant of the subsequent procedure, for some unaccountable reason (for he spoke in the highest terms of Adair's general behaviour) came to the conclusion that he was fraudulently handling the coin.

The charge
against
Sergeant
Higgins and
ex-Constable
Quealey.

The suspicion attached by various witnesses to Sergeant Higgins and ex-Constable Quealey seems to have arisen purely from the belief that they were possessed of more property than, in the opinion of the persons who aspersed them, members of the police force could honestly acquire; and further, exaggerated impressions were evidently entertained of the extent of their possessions. The wealth of the former consists of land and houses; and how, by dint of extraordinary thrift and industry, he became possessed of them was clearly attested by many highly respectable witnesses. Quealey, who, at the time of his examination, kept a public-house, fixes (Q. 8652) the value of his property upon leaving the force at a maximum below £400, £180 of which, according to his statement, he possessed upon joining the force, and the remainder of which he accumulated as the result of his savings during six years' police service. Having regard to a statement of the Inspector-General to the effect that an unmarried constable should be able to save £60 a year, your Commission see no grounds for doubting the truth of Quealey's explanation.

The charge
against
Senior-
constables
Beadman and
Carson.

Senior-constable Beadman became an object of suspicion by reason of the jewellery he wore, the whole of which he satisfactorily accounted for, and some of which he obtained in public recognition of the value of his services as a policeman, and for the display of bravery in saving human life. Beadman was also charged, in common with his mate, Senior-constable Carson, with undue familiarity with the proprietors of the Chinese gambling-houses; but, as these men are plain clothes officers, and as such are obliged, in pursuance of their duty, to associate with disreputable characters, the aspersion really amounts to nothing.

All the
charges of
bribery
emphatically
discredited.

With reference to the charges of bribery generally, your Commissioners would in conclusion state one consideration that renders the truth of them all extremely improbable. No beat is under the exclusive care of any individual constable. On the contrary, not only are officers relieved from duty at stated intervals by other officers, but they are frequently shifted from one part of the district to another; so that for bribery to be effectual it would have to be, to a large extent, general, and that amongst so numerous a body of men, who surely include a percentage of honest individuals, is practically out of the question. Thus, after the most searching inquiry, after plying witnesses with questions often verging in their bias upon unfairness to the police, your Commissioners emphatically discredit the charges of bribery.

Alleged
inactivity of
the police.

Beyond this the police have been charged with maintaining an attitude of culpable inactivity towards Chinese gambling; and to that has been added the imputation that their leniency is due to fear of applying the law to the occupants of houses owned by wealthy and influential persons. In dealing with this phase of the subject the Commission cannot but recall the complaints made by certain persons against the police under Inspector Atwill for alleged unnecessary interference with the licensees of hotels. Now, hotels are in common with other descriptions of property, owned by wealthy and influential men, and that the police should proceed fearlessly against publicans, despite prejudicial consequences to landlords, and yet for the reason alleged refrain from discharging their duty in the suppression of Chinese gambling, is altogether beyond credence. Your Commission, therefore, reject the imputation with which the charge of inactivity has been coupled.

On

On the other hand, after regarding the matter in all its bearings, overlooking neither the absence of serious moral incentive to deal with an insignificant portion of a far-spreading evil nor the defective state of the law by which action is impeded, they are bound to say that in their opinion the police might, though at some inconvenience, have taken more active measures for the suppression of gambling in the Chinese quarters of George-street North, Goulburn-street, and Alexandria. To that extent, then your Commissioners consider that the conduct of the police is open to criticism. The significance of their finding upon this point may be elaborated thus: Granted that the police are unable to proceed against the gamblers without warrant; that the warrants are exceedingly difficult of execution, and are frequently rendered inoperative by the wariness of the gaming-housekeepers (the reason no doubt why raids have not been much more frequent), the Commission are still of opinion that if visits to the gambling-houses had been paid two or three times in the course of an evening by constables on patrol the effect would have been harassing to the players, and therefore salutary. At the same time, it is quite possible that the frequency of visits from constables who would not on these occasions be armed with authority to enter, and who would thus be liable to ejection, would eventually defeat its own end. As a matter of fact, it was stated in evidence that some years ago, when the fan-tan-rooms were much easier of access than at present, raids, unauthorised by warrant, were made, occasionally several times in the course of an evening, and invariably with the result that the gamblers re-assembled as soon as the police had turned their backs. True, Mr. Anderson, who formerly held the position of Inspector-in-charge of No. 4 District, stated that by a system of constant visitation he held the gambling in check; but that, it must be remembered, was fifteen years ago, long before the gambling mania had assumed its present proportions, or the Chinese were as clever in evading the law, and, consequently, when a much smaller force would be capable of dealing with the gambling-houses. All things considered, therefore, whilst it is thought that the police might with advantage have demonstrated greater activity, it is by no means certain that they could have done so without subordinating the public interest in other directions, and the measure of energy expedient in the suppression of Chinese gambling becomes, therefore, to some extent, a matter of opinion. Upon this point the evidence of the Inspector-General is important. He said (Q. 12062):—

We have a limited number of police, and every now and then public attention is awakened to some particular social evil. It may be gambling on the turf, or street disorder by larrikins, or prostitution, or suburban house robberies, or a variety of other things; and then the newspapers and the public say, "Why don't the police do more." People forget, however, that the police have their regular routine of duty to perform, and that whilst it is possible to afford a very large increase in the number of men engaged in any particular work, that can only be effected by taking them away from other duties, and, therefore, whilst it would not be correct for me to say that there might not have been a great deal more vigour displayed in stamping out Chinese gambling, or any other species of criminality which it is the duty of the police to suppress, it should not be forgotten that generally if you focus the strength of the force in one direction you deprive it of corresponding strength in another.

It has been already inferred that the existing law is, in the opinion of your Commissioners, inadequate for the purpose of coping with Chinese gambling. In fan-tan prosecutions the evidence of a person who has witnessed the game is of course essential. But in order to obtain such evidence it is necessary in the first place to procure a warrant empowering the police to enter suspected premises, and in the second place to choose a suitable time for its execution. This entails a degree of watchfulness on the part of the authorities that is always apt to forewarn the gamblers; and thus it happens that the most careful preparations are often frustrated at the last moment. Under any circumstances, too, where the means of protection, and escape in the event of surprise are so great, it is an exceedingly difficult thing to effect an entrance for the purpose of obtaining the necessary proof. If, however, the raid be successful, whilst the principals are detained in custody, their clients must be liberated, and subsequently summoned to appear in Court. With the object of simplifying the process, and strengthening the hands of the authorities in dealing with fan-tan, your Commission would suggest certain amendments in the law. They would recommend, especially with a view to the suppression of the game of fan-tan:—(1) That senior-constables and non-commissioned officers should, without first procuring a magistrate's warrant, have the power of entering any house suspected of being a public gambling resort; (2) that persons found on premises where gambling is in progress should be liable to arrest and summary conviction;

conviction; (3) that where gambling implements are found on suspected premises the occupant should thereby be rendered liable to prosecution, and the onus of proof cast upon the accused. With regard to proceedings against the proprietors of lotteries, under the law as it stands it is necessary not only to see the tickets marked, but also to witness the bank drawn, an almost impossible undertaking for the police, the rooms used as banks being generally the most inaccessible in the buildings, and then the authorities are enabled to proceed against the principals only. Your Commission would recommend that in this case the law should be so amended as to render the mere sale and purchase of pak-ah-pu tickets a misdemeanor. The tickets are imported from China in bales, and being specially adapted for this description of lottery, there could hardly be any mistake touching the purpose for which they are sold. It would also be well, if, as provided in the New Zealand law, the existence of barricades against inspection by the police of houses suspected as public gambling resorts was made an offence.

VISITS OF INSPECTION.

Insanitary premises.

The Commission visited the various centres of Chinese population in and around the metropolis. In the course of these tours they inspected the premises of merchants and storekeepers, cabinet-makers, and market-gardeners, private houses occupied by Chinamen, gambling-dens, opium-dens, and brothels. As a rule the places were clean—clean, that is, as far as it was in the power of the occupants to keep them clean; but a large number of the houses inhabited by Chinamen are amongst the worst-conditioned of tenements. To two rows of houses (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 11, 12, 13, and 14), in Queen's-place to the whole of the dwelling-houses in the Suez Canal, to Nos. 50 and 52, Goulburn-street, and especially to a cluster of wretched huts at the rear of Retreat-street, Alexandria, referred to at length in the valuable evidence of Dr. Ashburton Thompson, attention is directed. The huts at Alexandria would disgrace the suburbs of any city in the world. In all these cases, as Dr. Thompson pointed out, the blame rests chiefly, not with the Chinese occupants but with the owners of the property, and with the municipal officers. The most serious fault to be found with the Chinese on the score of insanitation arises principally from their tendency to overcrowd, and their extreme antipathy to ventilation. They sleep in bunks ranged round the bed-rooms, and sometimes one above the other; six or eight men often occupying apartments which, even if well ventilated, would not afford healthful accommodation for more than one or two persons. In the city they further economise space by roofing-in the yards and thus converting them into kitchens. In several instances sinks and water-closets have been enclosed with every foot of available ground, and it is no uncommon thing to find the cook preparing food for the table in disgusting proximity to an open privy. The by-laws of the various municipalities provide safe-guards for uncleanness, though it does not appear that in Alexandria they have been enforced with sufficient rigour; but for the prevention of overcrowding and the conversion of back yards into covered apartments there is no law. The Commission learn, however, with satisfaction, that as far as the city of Sydney is concerned, these matters have already received attention at the hands of the Municipal Council, who intend immediately to submit to Parliament a Bill giving enlarged powers to their sanitary officers. A Common Lodging House Act would, in the opinion of your Commissioners, also lead to an improvement in the conditions under which the Chinese live.

Decrease in the retail trade of George-street North.

Several witnesses complained of a decrease during recent years in the retail business in George-street North, and alleged further that this was due to the number of Chinese gambling-dens in the neighbourhood, women avoiding that portion of the main street for fear of molestation, and foot passengers generally preferring Pitt-street as a cleaner and pleasanter approach to the Circular Quay. Your Commissioners recognise the fact that there has been a falling off in the retail trade of George-street North, but that they attribute principally to the growing importance of the northern suburbs, the diversion of traffic by means of the tram to the eastern side of the Quay, and the removal of the A.S.N. Co.'s premises to a distant part of the town. Whether rents in Lower George-street have decreased accordingly is a matter of opinion.

CALLINGS

CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE CHINESE.

The Chinese around Sydney follow the occupation of merchants, storekeepers, cabinet-makers, market-gardeners, hawkers, and gamblers. It is only in cabinet-making and vegetable-growing, however, that they come into serious competition with European tradesmen. Of the merchants and storekeepers your Commission need only say that they are on the whole well-conducted residents. They trade principally with their own people whom they supply with tea, rice, opium, and the more distinctly national commodities of their race, and in their own lives they realise to a very large extent the European idea of comfort.

There are in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis Chinese cabinet factories large and small employing over 400 hands. How far the presence of so much cheap labour in the furniture industry has militated against the success of Australian manufacturers or tended to lower the wage-rate of Australian workmen it would be difficult to estimate. That it has kept Europeans out of the field there can be no doubt whatever. But in considering the extent to which the local European trade has been affected by the Chinese factories, cheap imported furniture becomes a disturbing factor. From evidence it would appear that whilst nearly one half of the cheap furniture sold in Sydney is turned out of the Chinamen's shops, a similar proportion is imported. The Chinese do not, according to the evidence, affect the manufacture of first-class furniture. Their influence upon the market is therefore limited to goods of second and third-rate quality, and chiefly to the commonest articles sold in the various city auction-rooms. Most of the large furnishing houses, however, are in the habit of purchasing the superior kinds of Chinese-made furniture and selling it as of European manufacture; and it is to guard against this deception that the compulsory stamping of all goods turned out of the Chinese cabinet factories has so often been urged by Australian mechanics. Your Commission approve of the suggestion which they consider, under the circumstances, to be most reasonable, and a protection alike to workman and customer—for it must be assumed that our own people, as a rule, would give the preference in effecting a purchase to a European-made article. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to learn that although the Chinese workshops continue to increase, the aggregate number of Chinese employees has a downward tendency; and, further, that with the stoppage of Chinese immigration and the lapsing of indentures under which new arrivals were compelled to work for a certain period at excessively low rates, the remuneration of men in the Chinese factories has advanced until at the present time, bearing in mind that the Chinese are comparatively slow workers, it is not greatly below the local European standard for the same class of work. In other words, whilst the average European wage is something like £2 10s. per week, the Chinamen receive from 20s. to 30s. per week, in addition to board and lodging. Simultaneously with the improvement of wages and the tendency to retrogression in the cabinet-making industry amongst the Chinese, there has been a corresponding advance in the local European trade. This is obviously attributable to the cessation of Chinese immigration, as a result of the Chinese Restriction Act, and it is anticipated by those most seriously affected that the compulsory stamping of Chinese-made goods would further tend to place the Australian workman on a fair level with his Chinese competitor. It may be added, that the Chinese mechanics are generally lodged and fed on the premises. They sleep in dormitories boarded off from the workshops. Their food would appear to be more liberal in kind and quantity than is generally supposed. It consists of three meals a day—chiefly of pork, fish, rice, cabbage, and tea, with poultry, and Chinese liqueurs as a rule on Sundays. They work longer hours than Europeans engaged in the same trade—generally from half past five in the morning to half past six at night with half an hour for breakfast and dinner respectively.

In the cultivation of vegetables the Chinese are practically masters of the situation. Indeed they have at the present time, around Sydney, comparatively few competitors. It is apparently their custom to form themselves into syndicates for the leasing and working of suitable land, in some instances in an uncultivated state at the time they enter into possession. By dint of skill and industry they prepare it for planting, and in less than six months cart the first vegetables to market. Almost from the outset the enterprise becomes a source of remuneration, and it is no uncommon thing for each partner, after paying expenses,

The furniture making industry.

Chinese market gardeners, and the effect of their competition with Europeans.

expenses, to put by £50 or £60 a year as his share of the profits. That, however, is a result of more than ordinary skill and reasonable industry. It is due to extreme frugality and unremitting toil. With the exception of an extra hour or two for rest on a Saturday afternoon, and a fairly well observed holiday on Sundays, the whole of their waking moments appear to be occupied with work in their gardens. Their meals are extremely simple; but here, again, it is perhaps as well to guard against the idea that a working Chinaman lives on the verge of starvation. Like most people he appreciates a full meal; and if European luxuries are conspicuous by their absence, he has nevertheless his periods of sober feasting. Touching the possibility of European competition in market-gardening, the evidence of one witness is instructive. Mr. Alderman Smith, a market-gardener at Botany, was asked:—

15644. Do you find it (market-gardening) a profitable business? He replied, Yes; I have done so since I have taken it in hand, and I have been at gardening thirty-four years and a half.

15644. Have you found any difficulty arising from the keen competition of Chinese vegetable-growers? Slightly; not to any considerable extent.

15645. You have not had much cause to complain? No, not as yet.

15649. Have you known many vegetable gardens to be given up by Europeans because they could not make them pay? No; but I have known them to sell out to Chinese for the purpose of making a profit.

15650. Not because they could not work them? No; merely as a matter of profit to themselves. I might have sold out to profit myself, because I was offered the opportunity, but I would not accept it.

15651. You could make it pay? Yes. At the same time I have no occasion to work now. I have sufficient now. I do not say that it is altogether the ground that has produced my independence. It is other things; but I could have gained sufficient from that.

15652. So far as you are concerned your garden has proved profitable, and you can work it profitably now? Yes.

Methods of
cultivation
employed by
the Chinese.

With regard to the methods of cultivation employed by the Chinese, your Commissioners availed themselves of the opinion of Mr. C. L. Anderson, Director of Agriculture, and that gentleman contributed instructive information upon one or two questions about which the popular mind is more or less perplexed. Your Commissioners, aware that Chinese gardeners applied human excrement and urine extensively to growing vegetables, asked him particularly whether the objections often urged against the practice had more than a sentimental basis. His answer was explicit: He said:

Chemistry makes no distinction between elements in a manure, such as nitrogen or potash or phosphoric acid, whether they are in the form of cow dung or, to speak quite plainly, of man's dung. They are all the same to a chemist. I saw it stated in a newspaper a little while ago, for example, that the Chinese saturate their vegetables with ammonia, and that that caused typhoid fever. Now, ammonia can no more cause typhoid fever than it can cause any other disease that is the result of a germ; but if, on the other hand, vegetables were doused with matter containing that germ, of course it is within the bounds of possibility that typhoid fever might be spread that way. The danger in that case would be with those quick-growing vegetables that are speedily produced and eaten without being cooked.

Dr. Ashburton Thomson expressed a similar opinion. Both gentlemen, however, condemned the practice of storing vegetables in sleeping or living apartments, a practice to which in spite of the frequent warnings of Mr. Sanitary Inspector Seymour the Chinese are still prone. Mr. Anderson pointed out that apart altogether from the possibility of vegetables becoming in this way the means of conveying contagious diseases their value as a food, when faded, was much deteriorated.

Chinese
secret
societies.

In the course of their inquiries your Commission gleaned a considerable amount of information about various Chinese secret societies. Their reason for devoting special attention to the subject was the allegation that it has been through the medium of these institutions that the improper transactions had been effected between the keepers of Chinese gambling-houses and members of the police force. They find that societies do exist very generally among Chinese immigrants in all parts of the Colony. At no time, however, as far as they have been able to ascertain, has there been more than one secret society (the Loon Ye Tong) whose objects were illegal; and that society appears to have consisted principally of gamblers, and to have devoted its funds very largely to defraying the legal expenses occurred in their defence when prosecuted, and the penalties in the event of conviction, thus belying the imputation of bribery by the fact that the activity of the police was the principal reason for its existence. The Loon Ye Tong, however, two years ago fell a victim to internal strife, and there are no signs of its reorganisation. The remaining societies are benevolent institutions, formed on a basis of "cousinship," and displaying their charity in the transport of old men and the bones of their deceased countrymen to China.

Your

Your Commission regret that their powers were in the first place confined to the City of Sydney and suburbs, and that their request for power to visit certain country districts where the Chinese camps are reputed to be a serious evil was not acceded to.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.*

For the Suppression of Gambling.

1. That Non-commissioned Officers and Senior-constables be empowered without procuring a Magistrate's warrant to enter any house suspected of being a public gambling resort.
2. That persons found on premises where gambling is in progress should be liable to arrest and summary conviction.
3. That where gambling implements are found on suspected premises, the occupant should thereby be rendered liable to prosecution, and the onus of proof cast upon the accused of his being there for a lawful purpose.
4. That the sale and purchase of pak-ah-pu tickets be made a misdemeanor.
5. That, in houses suspected as public gambling resorts, the existence of barricades against police inspection be declared unlawful.
6. That the police should, by the frequent visitation of gaming-houses, in addition to organised raids, harass those who make a living by gambling, or who gamble for amusement, as much as possible, without neglecting their duty in other directions.

For the Suppression of Opium Smoking.

A stricter enforcement of the law relating to the sale and distribution of opium.

For Improvement in the Sanitary Condition of Chinese Residences.

1. A Common Lodging House Act, compelling the keepers of lodging-houses of all descriptions to provide adequate accommodation (cubic space, ventilation, water-closets, &c.).
2. That Parliament should give its favourable consideration to the new Bill for the better government of the City of Sydney, now in course of preparation by the City Council.

For the better Regulation of the Furniture Trade.

The stamping of all Chinese-made articles of furniture.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

W. P. MANNING,

PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSAY MCKILLOP.

J. STUART HAWTHORNE.

QUONG TART.

Dated Sydney, the 22nd day of January, 1892.

* Your Commission, aware of the extent of gambling by means of consultations and totalizers, also of the necessity for a Common Lodging-house Bill, recognise that several of these recommendations apply with equal force to European as to Chinese gambling-establishments and lodging-houses.

CHINESE GAMBLING COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

George Black, Esq., M.P., examined:—

Witness said: It will perhaps be well if I preface any questions from the Commission by a short statement. In the first place I am not a resident of George-street North, and any facts that I brought before the notice of the Colonial Secretary and the public have been chiefly gathered from respectable citizens residing in George-street North, whose names I will furnish to the Commission. They are almost all, without exception, shop-keepers or shop-employees in that locality, and many of them have known the neighbourhood for a very long time. To begin with, there are Mr. Felton and Mr. Nock, of Messrs. Felton and Nock, ironmongers; then there is Mr. Buchanan, who keeps the Fortune o' War Hotel; Mr. Armstrong, a tobacconist in Lower George-street, who is Chairman of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League; Mr. Swinburn, boot-maker; Mr. Kelly, grocer; Mr. Lilja, outfitter; Mr. Christensen, of the Fish and Oyster Saloon; Mr. Dawson, fruiterer; Mr. Tucker, butcher; Mr. Chazel, hairdresser; Mr. Reardon, bootmaker; Mr. Chambers, accountant to Messrs. Felton and Nock; and Mr. Nolan, salesman with the same firm; Mr. Boker, carpenter, Cumberland-street, near Essex-street.

1. *Mr. Abigail.*] All the previous names are those of men in business in George-street, are they? Yes. Then a van man named David Rip gave me some information. I do not know where he lives, but he stands on the Circular Quay with his van for hire. The information that I obtained from those sources was first that the value of businesses was being impaired by the behaviour of the Chinese in Lower George-street, not only from the fact that their houses were filthy, and that the smell from them was foul, that they were seriously over crowded, that gambling was carried on at all hours of the day and night, that there was almost continuous opium-smoking, and that the houses were used as assignation houses and places to decoy young persons of both sexes, but that the Chinese residents openly solicited the entrance of men and women passing by. The consequence being that citizens who had been in the habit of going down Lower George-street to the ferry boats had gradually deserted that thoroughfare, and now made their exit from the city down Pitt-street. Then the next point was that the Chinese were gradually ousting the white people who had been shop-keepers in Lower George-street from that part of the town. As soon as a white shop keeper's lease fell in, his landlord would get rid of him, and let the shop to a Chinese tenant, because the Chinese were able, by reason of their illegitimate trade, to offer not only a much higher rent, but in many cases to add a large bonus for the sake of getting possession of the premises. A white man who had been in a shop for years, paying perhaps £2 10s. or £3 10s. a week rental was told that if he wished to remain he would have to pay £6, £7, or £8 a week, and in addition to that, in order to compete with the Chinese, to pay a bonus of £100, or perhaps £150 for the renewal of the lease. That was the second complaint: that the white residents of Lower George-street were being crowded out by the Chinese because they, doing a legitimate business, could not compete with the Mongolians, who were making very much larger profits out of an illegitimate business. Then they charged the police with knowing that the gambling was going on, not only all night but all hours of the day; that Chinese lottery tickets were being sold, from morning till night, and that games of fan-tan were played whenever sufficient persons could be got together to make it worth the while of the bank to enter upon the game. They pointed out to me that there was no necessity to organise raids upon these places, but that the police ought to simply walk in at any hour in order to catch them in the act. The shop-keepers to whom I allude first called upon me in the form of a deputation, and proposed that I should introduce a Bill into the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of dealing with Chinese gambling, overcrowded and filthy premises, and the molestation of persons passing down the street. I told them that I did not think it necessary that the law as it stood was comprehensive enough to stop all those practices, if it was only put into force, and I advised them to interview the Premier and place the facts before him. That was done on the 30th July, when about a dozen gentlemen, including the four Members of Parliament for West Sydney, waited upon him. The deputation gave him all the facts that I have given to you, and a good many more besides. The statement made upon that occasion was this:—That the police had neglected to enforce the law—not because they could not obtain evidence of the gambling going on within the Chinese shops, or of the filth and overcrowding—but because they were on the one side habitually bribed by the Chinese, and, on the other, frightened of arousing the resentment of those who owned the premises. Thus, those who did not fail in their duty because they were bribed, did fail in it because they were afraid. It was actually asserted that there is amongst the police a sustentation fund, towards which every man who keeps a gambling-house subscribes so much a week for the purpose of obtaining immunities from police interference. Ex-Constable Quealy, I was informed, not directly by David Rip, but through a gentleman who had an interview with David Rip, withdrew, I think

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it was £670, from the bank at Miller's Point, after being in the force, I believe, only seven years, and having during that time become notorious for his want of sobriety, and being, therefore, probably, not a very thrifty man. Constable Beadman, upon his own admission, has £460 in the bank. He said to Mr. Armstrong, "I suppose this Chinese Commission will think that because I have £460 in the bank I have also been bribed by the Chinamen, but I won it at horse-racing." He made that statement in consequence of a conversation he was having with Mr. Armstrong about Ex-Constable Quealy. It was pointed out to him that Quealy was likely to be charged with having received this money in the form of bribes, and then it was that he said, "I suppose that they will charge me, &c."

2. *President.*] Who is Mr. Armstrong? A tobacconist in Lower George-street. On one occasion Constables Carson and Beadman wore diamond pins and rings, standing outside the premises of, I think, Mr. Nock—at all events, I got the information from Mr. Nock, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Buchanan—and twiddled the rings on their fingers, as much as to say, "we have got the diamonds, and we mean to keep on getting them in spite of you." But it seems that they had become afraid since the Commission was formed, because they have put these rings and pins out of sight; so that if they did not obtain them in the manner insinuated, they were, at all events afraid, lest it should be thought that they had.

3. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do I understand that this statement is not the result of your own observation? Exactly. I know nothing of these Chinese habitations except by going up and down the street and seeing these filthy places, or people always standing outside, and the same goods in the windows from one week's end to the other. They are apparently there for sale, but as a matter of fact they are only there for the purpose of hiding the real nature of the business done inside. In one shop I have seen the same duck in the window—at least, from the amount of fly-dirt upon it I should say it is the same, though it may be a canvas duck—for two years.

4. *President.*] This statement of yours, then, is based entirely upon hearsay? Yes; upon what has been told me by the people I have named. There are one or two other little points. The residents down there do not charge the Chinese with simply beggaring the people who are foolish enough to gamble with them, but they are actually in business as pawnbrokers. When a person has lost all his money to them they are prepared to lend him money on his watch and chain, or any other article of value. He can have it back again if he is prepared to redeem it within a certain time; otherwise, they keep it altogether. It is also said that the Chinamen do not keep the houses in George-street North so much as they did, for prostitution, but that they have hired places in the back streets where they keep prostitutes, not only for their own convenience, but also for the use of their customers. Of course, when I made this statement before Sir Henry Parkes, I distinctly said that it was merely a matter of common report, but the newspapers at the time made it appear as though it was a statement of facts that had come under my own observation. As a matter of fact, I made the statement then precisely as I make it now.

5. *Mr. Abigail.*] It is reported that you said, "It is a well-known fact that the police have received these presents"? That is putting it rather too strongly.

6. *President.*] Did you take any trouble to substantiate the facts? Yes; I made inquiries from one and another, and I was told so many little things that I cannot remember them all.

7. Can you give us any particular case of the offering or of the taking of a bribe that we could investigate? Well, they told us that the police received jars of ginger, cases of tea, and chests of drawers.

8. But could you give us some particular case of an individual being bribed, and say by whom he was bribed? I do not think I could—speaking from memory. Inspector Atwill was charged with directly taking a bribe.

9. That was told to you? Yes, and that Constables Beadman, Carson, and Quealy had also been bribed.

10. Could you give us the name of the person who told you that? I think that almost every member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League has made those statements in one form or another. They all told me of different cases, and I did not make a note of them.

11. But generally speaking the men you have mentioned are the accusers? Yes; and the four men that I have mentioned are the accused.

12. Does this corruption, according to your information, run all through the force? No; as far as I can understand the charges are confined to these four constables.

13. Some of them are private constable are they not? I think so.

14. What was Quealy? A low-grade constable.

15. But this bribery to be effectual would have to be general among the members of the force engaged in the Lower George-street district, would it not? I suppose it would.

16. And the same in Goulburn-street? Yes. I suggested to the Colonial Secretary that even for the sake of the men themselves—because there is no doubt the residents in George-street North, believe that those among the police who are not actually bribed are afraid to move in the matter, because the influence of those who own property might be used against them—that even for the sake of the men themselves if for nothing else, they should be removed to some other part of the town.

17. You say that the police are either bribed by the Chinese or afraid to prosecute according to law, because of the influence of the property owners in the neighbourhood? Yes, that is what is alleged by my informants. It must be one of those reasons that conduces to the neglect of duty complained of.

18. In what way would the owners of property down there bring any influence to bear upon the common policeman on his beat? Well, I suppose they would do it through his superiors.

19. Did you ascertain any information that would be of use to the Commission on that particular point, it is most important—I know that some of the property owners occupy high positions, and one of them a particularly high position? It is certainly an influence that is dreaded. One or two of the policemen I believe—I do not remember their names—have stated to members of the deputation that they were afraid to enforce the law, because of the influence that might be brought to bear against them.

20. Do you know anything about the Chinese in other parts of the city—some in Goulburn-street? I have sometimes walked up and down Goulburn-street, and the same state of things seem to prevail there. If anything, I think the places there are more given up to Chinese gambling, filth, opium smoking, and prostitution than those in Lower George-street, because they make no pretence of carrying on business down there.

21. All the charges you have been making, however, are in reference to the police in Lower George-street? Yes.

22. But supposing that state of corruption exist in Lower George-street, it is probable in your mind that the same state of things exist in Goulburn-street? Yes; I do not see how it can be otherwise.

23. In fact, it would be an extraordinary thing if it were not? Yes; it would be hardly possible.
24. Did the Anti-Chinese Gambling League pay any attention to that portion of the city in their investigation? Yes; I think they had members from that district.
25. Have you ever heard of any specific charges against the police from those persons? No; I have only met those who reside or who are employed in business in my electorate.
26. You stated that ordinary citizens—men, and also women—are constantly invited by the Chinese to enter their places;—when you say women, do you mean the ordinary prostitute or ladies passing down the street on the way to the ferry-boats? Respectable women. I can name one—the wife of Mr. Kelly, the grocer. On her way down the street on one occasion she was interfered with, and had to return to the shop to get the protection of her husband.
27. What time of day was that? In the evening, I believe.
28. Does this molestation take place in the open daylight? Yes, I believe so. From what I have heard and seen, I should say that it was more molestation by gesture and mutterings than actual interference.
29. But it does take place in the open daylight? Yes.
30. Have you ever noticed it yourself? I have been accosted myself.
31. By the Chinese? Yes.
32. But at night-time it is more general? I should imagine so, though from experience I do not know.
33. Do people travel to the Manly boats along George-street? They used to do so, but now the Chinese nuisance has driven them into Pitt-street.
34. Is George-street the shorter route? I believe it is; at all events, people used to take it in preference to Pitt-street.
35. And now, in consequence of the foot traffic having diverted into Pitt-street, there is a loss of trade to the shopkeepers in George-street? That is the complaint.
36. In other words, George-street North, as a business centre, has suffered considerable depreciation? Yes.
37. And, if this state of things was allowed to continue, the result in the long run would be that the property-owners in George-street would be able to let their premises to Chinese only? Yes; this influence is forcing even those who object to let their premises to Chinese to do so, because they cannot find Europeans to take them.
38. But would that entail the great increase in rent that you allude to;—if none but Chinese would take shops in that part of the street they would have the rents pretty much their own way? Perhaps eventually that would be the case, but at present it is the reverse.
39. Can you give us any instance that has come within your own observation of a European tradesman having been obliged to vacate his premises and the premises having been subsequently let to a Chinaman at a higher rental and with a bonus added? I have heard of many such cases.
40. But you have never taken notice of it yourself? No. I know that in the case of some premises erected by Mr. Beale the agent at first refused to let them to Chinese.
41. Why? I did not hear the reason in so many words, but understood by what was said that it was because he objected to the habits of Chinese tenants generally.
42. Do you know the premises? No; but at all events upon being refused, the Chinaman offered to pay a higher rental for them, and ultimately a higher rental, and a bonus of £100, which the agent also at first refused, but subsequently accepted. That information I obtained from Mr. Nock.
43. Are you aware whether there are many empty shops north of Bridge-street? I walked out this morning in that direction, and did see one or two empty shops. In one instance a tradesman (Mr. Nock) has leased a shop next to his own, not because he wants it, for he only uses it as a kind of storeroom, but in order to prevent a Chinese firm taking it.
44. Mr. Nock would not have rented the shop, but for that purpose? No.
45. Does he reside there? No; he simply carries on his business there.
46. Have you ever visited any of these fan-tan or other gambling-houses? Not in Sydney; I went once or twice for amusement, when I was in the bush.
47. You are a press-man, are you not? Yes; and when I said that I had not been in any of the Chinese gambling-houses in Sydney, I forgot that about four or five years ago, I did go round to inspect them. That was for the purpose of writing about them.
48. Had you any difficulty in getting in? No; no difficulty at all.
49. Did you only go to one place? No; to several.
50. What sort of people were engaged in the gambling? All classes.
51. Not merely Chinamen? No; Europeans; clerks, men apparently engaged in business, boys, wharf-labourers, seamen, engineers, persons of all classes, and mere children, some of them. That was when the *Bulletin* published a series of articles on the question.
52. I suppose the practice has become more general since? It has; very much more. When I said that I had not visited these places lately, I meant that I had not invested any money in them. In the bush I did, out of curiosity, play fan-tan.
53. Do you understand the game? To this extent: that I lost £6 or £7 at Hay.
54. Then you evidently do not understand it? No.
55. Is the gambling carried on in one room? Yes; I think so.
56. Is that room well filled with players? Yes; so full that when I was there, many persons could not get near the table, and had to take their places when others dropped out.
57. Do they play for high stakes? They gamble for coppers I believe; but at that time they were playing for nothing less than sixpences.
58. Supposing the same to be conducted fairly, what are the banker's profits? About 2d. in the shilling, I think.
59. That is about 17 per cent.? Yes; but I am not quite sure about the amount.
60. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] A penny in the shilling I think? It may be a penny. Fan-tan is like all other games carried on by a bank. The bankers do not depend only upon the percentages, but it may happen that they sweep the whole board.
61. *President.*] I understand that sometimes a little cheating is indulged in;—but I am supposing that everything is carried on fairly? Yes; they have, I believe, hollow coins, spring coins, which split in two when necessity requires.
62. Inspector Atwill is the alleged culprit, as far as connivance at the illegal practice of these people is concerned, I believe? Yes. My informants make him responsible for the neglect of duty on the part of the police.

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63. Do you personally know Inspector Atwill? I have interviewed him once—that is all.
64. Is he a man of any means? That I cannot say.
65. Is it alleged that he is a rich man? I have not heard anybody say so; still, if reports are true, he ought to be.
66. You have made a study of the legislation connected with this question, have you not? No, I cannot say that I have. I know a little about it. I have obtained some information about the American laws on the subject, and intended to bring it with me this morning, but find that I have mislaid it.
67. At all events, from what you said to the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, you do not think that additional legislation is necessary? No. I think they simply require to enforce the laws already existing against gambling, over-crowding, filthy premises, prostitution, and the molestation of people in the street.
68. Would it not be a fact that if the police made constant visits to these places they would conduct the gambling very much less openly than they do? I should think so.
69. Do you think that the constant visitation of the police would entirely suppress it? I think that in time it would; of course it would terrify Europeans who were in the habit of visiting the places, as long as they enjoyed a practical immunity from arrest. At present I should think the police have the power of ordering the people out, if not arresting them, and the exercise of that power could scarcely fail to be beneficial.
70. Is it not a fact that the police would be served with a special warrant for that purpose? I am not aware of it.
71. Have you inspected any of the premises where this gambling is carried on? Well, I know that when I visited them some years ago you were usually faced after passing through the shop with a stout door, in which there was a pane of glass. This door was closed, and behind it stood a Chinaman, who scrutinised you closely before he admitted you; and if he did not like the appearance of anyone he would refuse to open the door.
72. Seeing that the internal arrangements are such, is it not a very difficult matter for the police to apprehend the persons who are engaged in gambling in the inner apartment? Well, I am told that these precautions are not used in the day-time.
73. But do you think that gambling is carried on much in the day-time? It is said that it is.
74. But wharf labourers, clerks, and tradesmen are engaged in the day-time? Tradesmen and clerks are of course employed during the day-time, but wharf labourers' employment is intermittent, and seamen from the various ships in port often have leisure during the day-time.
75. Have you been up-stairs? Some years ago I went up-stairs in some of the houses.
76. Are you aware that if you entered with the police a scare would be created immediately, and the occupants of the gambling-houses would take advantage of various means of communication between the top storeys of one house and another for the purpose of escape? I have heard that such would be the case. Pak-ah-pu seems to be the game that is carried on most frequently during the day.
77. Yes; but you see I want to keep to the police question; the police have been charged with a very grave dereliction of duty, and naturally they would reply by enumerating the difficulties that they would have to encounter in making a raid upon these places? Quite so. In San Francisco, I believe, the police surround a whole block, and gradually close in upon the gambling-house.
78. Of course that would require a great many men; in Lower George-street, for instance, it would require a line of constables along the entire block in George-street itself, a similar number in the lane behind, and others at each end of the block? Yes; I suppose it would.
79. And that would necessitate the watching of a large number of houses not occupied by Chinese at all, because some respectable tradesmen are carrying on business in these very blocks? Yes; though there would be no means of escape from a Chinese' gambling-house to that of a European citizen's, I suppose.
80. Would you give us the names of some of the persons in high places of whose influence you say the police are in fear; are they members of Parliament, for instance? I believe that one or two of them are Members of the Legislative Council.
81. Can you give in their names? I am not quite sure of the names, and would not like to risk doing an injustice to anybody in the matter, but you can get all that information from any member of the deputation who waited upon the Colonial Secretary. One landlord, for instance, refused to let his house to a Chinaman for a gambling-den.
82. And this house is empty in consequence? Well, perhaps not; though I believe he was offered a considerably higher rent by the Chinaman.
83. Well, I will take the name of that particular landlord? I am afraid that I have forgotten it, but the gentlemen to whom I have referred will be able to give it to you.
84. And has he complained that he has lost by it? I have not met him. I only know the facts of the case from report. Mr. Christensen, of the oyster saloon, in Lower George-street, told me.
85. How long has he been there? About twenty years.
86. And is he still in business there? Yes.
87. Is he one of those who complains of loss of business? Yes. He told me that at one time he made a good deal of money there, and that now he is gradually losing it all.
88. *Mr. Abigail.*] You stated to the President that you were accosted by a Chinaman in Lower George-street? Yes; about two or three years ago.
89. What communication was made to you? I was touched on the shoulder, and pointed into the shop. Something was also said to me.
90. Which you did not understand, I suppose? Well, I did not want to understand it; but I suppose it was an invitation to go inside and play fan-tan. However, I jostled the fellow, and walked away. I had a similar experience on two or three occasions, once during the recent elections, so that the several acts of annoyance occurred at wide intervals of time.
91. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that any member of the Police Force has received gifts from persons keeping Chinese gambling-houses—gifts consisting of money, watches, diamond pins, or rings or articles of fancy furniture, for instance? No.
92. You are reported to have said to the Colonial Secretary that it was "a fact well known that the police were paid dividends by some of the gambling-houses, so that the proprietors should not be arrested." Do you know that of your own knowledge? No. The report is not accurate in that respect. It should have read: "It is asserted as a fact well known, &c."
- 93.

93. Then you say that you "did not think additional legislation was necessary. They had laws already against over-crowding and gambling. It was only necessary that the police should make use of these laws;"—can you indicate to the Commission what those laws are? If, as the President has indicated, the police cannot enter these places without a warrant, then I suppose the proper thing would be for the authorities to supply members of the force told off for that particular duty with a warrant from day to day, giving them power to search certain premises.

94. With a sort of general power to go in when they liked? Yes.

95. Would not that be rather a dangerous thing, in the absence of any prior knowledge that an illegal business was being carried on in the places to which the warrants applied? Well, the mere fact of the existence of these places is evidence of an offence against the law. We know that they do not do any legitimate business and that they exist by illegal practices.

96. Is it your opinion that there are no Chinese keeping places where gambling is not carried on? I do not think there are a dozen legitimate Chinese merchants in Lower George-street. From my own observation, I should say that there are not more than a dozen, and there are about forty Chinese merchants in the neighbourhood.

97. Then you said that the police refuse to put the laws in force because they were afraid of offending the people who kept these places? Yes.

98. You also said, I think, that the proprietors of these gambling-houses had organised a "Police Sustainment Fund;"—did you make that statement from your own knowledge? That statement was made by an interpreter.

99. The Government interpreter? That I cannot say.

100-1. What is his name? I do not know.

102. Was it Goldtown? Yes; I believe that was the name.

103. It was stated by the deputation that one Chinese firm had sent £60,000 out of New South Wales as the result of the profits made out of gambling;—was that statement made from information in your own possession? That was stated by Mr. Nock or Mr. Armstrong, I believe, but I should imagine that that was a collective sum—the result of the operations of a syndicate of gamblers.

104. Have you any knowledge as to whether these Chinamen are free and independent, or are under the control of certain wealthy Chinese merchants? I fancy they act in concert in some way or another, whether by reason of some sort of guild that exists amongst them, or whether they are slaves, I do not know.

105. You do not know whether there are any secret societies amongst them? Yes; I think there is a kind of Mafia amongst them.

106. You said that you visited some of these dens in the country? Yes, in Hay, Deniliquin, Wilcannia, and Wagga Wagga.

107. There are a great many Chinese at Hay? Yes, there are a great many at all the places I have named.

108. And do Europeans visit their places? Yes, very much. On my arrival at Hay I visited the Chinese camp. There was a building, 30 or 40 yards long, with an alleyway up the centre, and three tiers of bunks on each side. Altogether I should think there must have been 100 bunks there. On the occasion to which I refer I went to the door of the place and looked in. I saw half a dozen women half dressed lying about drunk, and smoking opium, and in the middle of the floor a prominent solicitor was dancing about in the centre of the floor with no clothing on. He has since fallen down stairs and broken his neck.

109. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know who carries on the largest gambling-dens? I have not taken any note of the names.

110. Do you know about how many pak-ah-pu houses there are in Lower George-street? From what members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League told me I should think there must be over twenty.

111. Do you know any of the Chinese merchants, or anybody connected with them, engaged in gambling-houses? I do not know the names of any, but I am sure that any of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded will be able to give you information on the point.

112. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I suppose those gentlemen gave you your information? Yes; I have attended about half a dozen meetings of the League, and members have supplied me with information from time to time. I have not taken any notes of that information, nor have I been able to follow my inquiries by personal investigation since I received the information.

113. I suppose you really made these inquiries since you were asked to accompany the deputation? Yes.

114. How long has the Anti-Chinese Gambling League been in existence? As a League, I believe it has existed since a week or two after the elections. One of the principal members told me that they have been working up the question for a great many years, but have not been able to get assistance from Sir Henry Parkes' or any other Government, but that now there is a party in the House that is willing to help them —

115. What party it is? The Labour Party. They do not say that nobody had been willing to fight their battles before, because individual members have moved in the matter, but what they do say is that no Government has been willing to do anything. They have received some promises, and on one occasion Mr. Dibbs made a personal inspection. However, they have got more now than they had before, and they attribute that to the Labour Party.

116. *Mr. McKillop.*] I believe you have seen it published in a weekly paper that a constable who has been dismissed from the force had a large amount of money in the bank? Yes.

117. Do you know for a positive fact that he had the money to his credit? That information was supplied to me by the vanman David Rip, whose name I have mentioned.

118. Are you aware that a large number of wharf-labourers and others lose the whole of their wages at these gambling places? Yes, I am; from the personal statements of the men themselves.

119. Are you also aware that children are sent there very often by their parents for pak-ah-pu tickets? I have been told so, and have myself seen children going to the gambling-houses, though I could not say for what purpose. I have been informed by those who live in the neighbourhood that children habitually go there, and are seen coming out with tickets.

120. Are you also aware that respectable females passing through Lower George-street are insulted?

Yes;

G. Black,
Esq., M.P.
3 Sept., 1891.

- G. Black,
Esq., M.P.
3 Sept., 1891.
- Yes; on the evidence of Mr. Kelly, who stated that his wife had been molested, and on the evidence of Mr. Nock, who stated that certain ladies of his acquaintance had been molested.
121. From an answer you made to some questions by Mr. Abigail it is evident that you are well acquainted with the habits of the Chinese in the country districts. Are you of opinion that their vices of gambling and opium smoking there are similar to what they are in the city and suburbs? Yes; very similar, I think. The Chinese camp in every country town that I have visited is generally looked upon by the residents as a means of promulgating vice. It gives the young of both sexes an opportunity of acquiring a taste for gambling and opium-smoking, and leads young men and women away from virtue.
122. You stated that in your opinion the present laws against gambling, and filthy and overcrowded premises were sufficiently stringent, and only required putting in force. Have you read them? Not very carefully.
123. Are you aware that the police have not got the power of entering the gambling houses at any time without a warrant? No; I thought they could.
124. *Mr. Tart.*] Do you know of much opium-smoking in George-street North? Yes; I know of it.
125. Is it very bad there? Some years ago I saw a great deal of it, and I believe that the practice is now much worse. Nor is it confined to the Chinese; many Europeans have contracted the habit, and there are now, I am informed, some hundreds of habitual opium-smokers amongst the white population of Sydney. Many of them purchase the opium from the Chinamen for the purpose of smoking. I have met some of them.

Mr. Thomas Rigby called:—

- Mr. T. Rigby.
3 Sept., 1891.
126. *President.*] What are you by trade? An iron turner.
127. Where do you reside? In Allen-street, Ultimo.
128. Did you visit Goulburn-street last week? Yes; three nights.
129. You heard some talk of the appointment of this Commission then? Yes; I heard some talk of it when in Lower George-street on Saturday afternoon last.
130. What did you learn with regard to the police? I went to one of the Chinamen's shops, and he said, "Will you come inside?" I replied, "No; policeman come." To that, he said, "No; no police come to my shop." Then I said, "Perhaps Commission come?" and he said, "No; not to-night. Commission go to Goulburn-street to-night."
131. Is that all the information you got? Yes; that is all.
132. Were you present on Saturday evening in Goulburn-street when we came round? Yes.
133. Did you say then that the detectives had visited the Chinese in the neighbourhood and told them that the Commission were coming round? I did not say that the detectives had told them that the Commission were coming round; but I did say that Inspector Mackay and Detectives Keating and Rae had been round on the previous Thursday and Friday nights, and hunted them out of the gambling-houses.
134. What street was that in? Goulburn-street.
135. Only in Goulburn-street? Yes.
136. Did you go into any of the Chinese gambling-houses afterwards? No, not afterwards.
137. Had you any conversation with the Chinese as to what the police said to them? No, I had not.
138. And that is really all you know about it? Yes.
139. Did Detective West go round there on Saturday afternoon? Not that I know of.
140. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know the man down Lower George-street with whom you had the conversation? No, but I can find out. He lived in a Chinese boarding-house.

Mr. Thomas Nock called:—

- Mr. T. Nock.
3 Sept., 1891.
141. *President.*] You are a member of the firm of Felton and Nock, ironmongers, I believe? I am.
142. Where do you reside? At Mossman's Bay.
143. Where do you carry on business? At 194 and 196, George-street North, in Kent and Erskine Streets, and Walker-street, North Sydney.
144. Where do you personally spend most of your time? At 194, George-street North. I have been there for nineteen years past.
145. Occupying the same premises? Yes.
146. What rent do you pay for your shop? We pay close on £5 a week.
147. For one shop? Yes; but at the same time in making the premises suitable for ourselves we have expended £500.
148. And who pays the taxes? We do.
149. And on how many feet of ground does your shop stand? It has about 18 feet frontage.
150. How many storeys? Two.
151. And how many rooms? Five or six.
152. What rent did you pay five years ago? £3 15s. a week.
153. How do you account for the increase from £3 15s. to £5 a week during the last five years? I account for it in this way: The next door premises were vacated by a European and a Chinaman took them for a gambling-house (not from the landlord, however), and in order to obtain them he paid 10s. or 15s. a week more than we were paying, and there was so much fighting and quarrelling there during the day-time that it became imperative either for us to clear out or to take a lease of the next-door premises. The landlord promised that if we would pay the extra rent he would turn the Chinaman out, so we took the premises on a lease and sublet them to a grocer. The premises adjacent to them, however, were built specially for Chinese gambling-houses.
154. But how is it that you have to pay £5 a week now instead of £3 15s. as formerly;—is it because the Chinamen have raised rents in the localities? Yes; because by carrying on an illegitimate business they are able to pay higher rents than we can.
155. As a matter of fact, have they offered to pay higher rents in order to get hold of premises previously held by Europeans? Yes, and bonuses besides.
156. What do you pay for the other house? The same rental.
157. And your rent has been raised in consequence of the Chinese outbidding you and using the places as gambling-houses? Yes.

158. How many Chinese gambling-houses are there north of Bridge-street, on both sides of George-street, down to Argyle-street? I have never counted them; but I know there are twelve in a row next to us. Mr. T. Nock.
3 Sept., 1891.
159. But about how many are there between Bridge-street and Argyle-street? About thirty-three.
160. Who is the chief gambler in George-street North? Moy Ping.
161. How many premises has he? He has but one.
162. What rent does he pay for them? He gave a bonus of £100 for a three years' lease, and pays £7 a week rent.
163. How many rooms are there in that house? I cannot tell you; I have not been in.
164. It is a three-storey house, is it not? Yes.
165. A very much larger house than yours? No; because it does not take up 18 feet of frontage, I should think. I do not think it has a frontage of more than 16 feet.
166. But as a matter of fact, it has three storeys? Yes.
167. You believe there are thirty-three Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? I am not positive of it.
168. Whom are they frequented by generally? Mostly whites; not by Chinese.
169. Have you ever visited any of them yourself? No; although in some of them the gambling is conducted so close to the street, that from the footpath you can see what goes on inside. I have seen as many as 500 white people turned out of the gambling-houses situated between our place and the corner of Queen's-place.
170. What hours of the day do they carry on the gambling? It goes on all day and all night for seven days a week.
171. But in the day-time I suppose the attendance is limited? Yes; excepting on Sundays.
172. Then the police on duty at that end of the town from the highest to the lowest in the force, must be aware of it? Yes; they know all about it—from the highest to the lowest in the force.
173. Do you know anything of the charges against the police of conniving at the gambling as the result of a system of bribery instituted by the Chinese themselves? I charged them with conniving.
174. And with having received bribes? Well; it is very difficult to sheet a charge of that kind home.
175. You simply charged them with conniving? Yes.
176. Will you say that you believe that the police have received bribes to induce them to wink at the violation of the law? Do you want me to state that I believe it.
177. Certainly if you do? Well; I do believe it.
178. Now I want your reason for believing it? About two years ago some of my customers, and also those who were working for me, came to me and said, "Do you not think it is a great shame to see those police officers in the gambling-houses in Queen's-place?" I said, "If they are there, it is a shame, but I have been so busy that I have not looked." They replied, "Well, just come along and see for yourself." I did so, and saw Constable Beadman and Constable Carson leaning over the counter and smoking.
179. *Mr. McKillop.*] In uniform? They do not wear uniform; they are plain-clothes men. Well, I waited half an hour to see them come away from the place, and when they did come they came joking and laughing. I may say that I am satisfied they were there for nothing but their own ends, because I have seen them pat gamblers on their backs, and ask what won this game and who won that.
180. You have seen them do that yourself? Yes; and on the occasion to which I was referring, as I like to give every man a chance, I went up to Beadman, and said to him, "I think it is a shame to see you in this place." He replied, "You cannot do anything, Mr. Nock." I said, "Why can't I, and, for that matter, why can't you?" His answer was, "Most of these places are owned by Members of Parliament and influential men, and they tell us that if we turn these people out they cannot get respectable persons to replace them as tenants." I said, "I can quite believe that; they could not get decent tenants for their premises under the circumstances, but that is no reason why you should not do your duty."
181. *President.*] But I asked you why you believed that the police took bribes? Yes; and I am explaining to you why I do believe it.
182. Have you seen them bribed by the Chinese? No; but I have seen them drinking and having dinners with the boss gamblers.
183. Does that apply to these particular men? To Beadman and Carson—yes. No men would go into a stinking place with a lot of Chinese gamblers unless—
184. But everyone has his own form of delights. I want your best reason for believing that the police are bribed, and you say that they are constantly in communication with Chinese gambling-house proprietors, and that therefore they must know that the law is being violated, and must be paid for winking at the violation? Exactly.
185. Who are the owners of these gambling-houses? The Hon. William Long owns some, and Mr. I. J. Josephson owns some.
186. There were two Josephsons—the ex-judge and I. J. Josephson—are you sure which of them it is? Yes. He is a little man. A syndicate, of which Mr. Beale is a member, owns others; and there are others again of which Mr. Alfred Bennett owns the ground, and Mr. Himelock the buildings.
187. But to whom does he lease them? To Mr. M'Coy.
188. Is it a long lease? Yes. I think so.
189. Do you know Inspector Atwill? Yes.
190. How long has he been down there? I suppose about ten years.
191. Of course he must know all about this gambling? He told me that he knew all about it.
192. Have you any reason to believe that he neglects his duty? Yes, I have reason to believe it.
193. Would you say shortly what that reason is? Because he said that he could not carry out the law.
194. You mean to say that he really does not try? I only tell you what he told me—"that he could not carry out the law."
195. *Mr. Abigail.*] He gave you no reason for saying so? Yes, he gave me several reasons. One was that there were so many doors to get out of these places by; and I told him that if a publican given to Sunday selling had 500 doors to his place, and he wanted to effect an entrance he would do so.
196. What other reason did he give you? Only that nothing could be done.
197. *President.*] Has he been to your knowledge charged with taking bribes or presents from the Chinese? Not to my knowledge.

- Mr. T. Nock. 198. Have Constables Beadman or Carson been charged with taking bribes, or accepting presents? I have heard people say so.
- 3 Sept., 1891. 199. Presents from whom? Gamblers.
200. Chinese gamblers? Yes.
201. Can you tell us the names of the persons who have directly accused these men of taking bribes? I cannot say from memory who they were.
202. It is very important; we want to trace a bribe from one individual to another? That will be impossible. People do not go into the street as a rule and tell when they are going to offer a bribe; but I do not believe that any officer in the Police Force could deny that he had received a present.
203. But if Inspector Atwill received a fancy cabinet from a Chinaman, for instance, I suppose the carters who conveyed it would know? Most probably not. They would send it in a safety, wrapped in Hessian, and labelled for the railway.
204. You have never heard of Inspector Atwill being presented with a cabinet by the Chinese? No.
205. And you cannot give us any information on the question of bribery, so that we could trace a case to the individuals concerned? No.
206. You think the police must have been bribed, however, or else they would not have neglected their duty? There certainly has been a great neglect of duty, and there must have been some reason for it.
207. And that reason must apply from the lowest officer in the division to the highest? No; there have been some members of the force who have been conscientious servants of the Crown all along.
208. But supposing a policeman on duty sees the gambling going on from the street, would he not be able to go in and see about it? I should think so.
209. Then why have not the ordinary police done so? They say that they have reported it to their superior officer, received no encouragement from him, and could not do anything without him.
210. Then he has simply winked at it? Yes.
211. *Mr. Abigail.*] You understand that in giving evidence before the Commission you have nothing to fear, and we expect you to speak the truth? Certainly; I always speak truth.
212. Of your own knowledge can you tell the Commission of any constable who has accepted anything in the nature of a bribe—gold watch, diamond ring, money, or anything else? Of my own knowledge I cannot.
213. It is stated that boys and girls visit the gambling places down in Lower George-street for the purpose of gambling? I do not know that girls visit them for that purpose. I know that boys do.
214. Do you know that girls have visited these places for any other purpose? I suppose they must have had a purpose in going there. I have seen them go in.
215. Do you suppose that it is for an immoral purpose? That I cannot say.
216. But you are quite sure that you have seen girls go in? Yes.
217. You said to the Colonial Secretary that many more arrests would have been made if a warning had not been given? Yes; and I say so now.
218. What was the warning? One officer went into a tobacconist's shop, and asked the tobacconist's wife if her husband were in, and she replied, "No; what do you want?" He said, "We are going to make a raid to-day. Have you got a crowbar you can lend us?"
219. What is the name of the constable? My informant is Mr. Armstrong, and he has the name of the constable. About 3 o'clock the same afternoon I saw Constable Higgins walking up and down in front of my shop. I asked him what he was doing it for, and he said, "The Chinese have been troubling us very much lately." I said to him, "They have troubled us very much for a very long time; why don't you people raid them?" He replied, "We don't know how to get into them." I said, "If you will come with me, sergeant, I will show you the way into eight of them." I then showed him our right-of-way. He said, "Oh! I know that way. In fact, I could raid them from the front now, but there are only Chinese gambling." I replied, "We don't care whether they are Chinese or whites; we think something should be done." On the Friday, Inspector Atwill interviewed me with regard to the matter; that was the day before the raid was made. He sent for me, and asked me what I intended to do with him. I said, "Inspector Atwill, I do not understand you." He said, "Oh, with regard to this fan-tan business." I replied, "I want something done; can you not do something for us?" And he said, "No, nothing can be done." I said, "How is that? I see that in Alexandria a raid has been made, and some men have been fined." He said, "We cannot do anything here; there are too many doors to the places." My answer was, "You told Mrs. Thompson, the hotelkeeper, that you would take her license, and you did it." He said, "But I have not got her out yet." "No," I said, "but you took her license away, because she traded irregularly on the seventh day, and there are men carrying on an illegal business alongside of me seven days of every week, and you have not done anything. Why have you not done something?" He said, "Look here, Mr. Nock, what is the use of your growling about the Chinamen. They are not hurting you." "Inspector Atwill," I said, "I am in quarantine. There are twelve gambling houses together on one side of me. You never saw so many in Lower George-street before." He replied, "There never were so few Chinamen in Lower George-street before;" and I said, "That is false."
220. At all events, the upshot of it was that he told you they could do nothing? Yes.
221. And the same night a raid was made? No, the next night. That night I went down to the meeting of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and moved that we should interview the new Labour Party on the question. My interview was printed in the *Echo* of the next day, and the same evening the raid was made.
222. You do not know that all the arrangements for the raid were made by Inspector Atwill before he spoke to you? I know they were not. He said they could do nothing.
223. Well, now, what is the general results of all this Chinese gambling, and the other evils that exist down there;—has it deteriorated the value of property, decreased business, or demoralised the community? It has not only destroyed the chances of legitimate business, but it has stopped the traffic in the street.
224. The foot traffic, you mean? Yes.
225. And the business people down there have taken this question upon that ground? They have been pegging away at it for the last ten or fifteen years.
226. The Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No; the shopkeepers in Lower George-street.
227. Individually? Yes, and together.

228. *Mr. McKillop.*] By deputation? During the existence of the Parliament before this once a deputation waited upon Mr. McMillan, then Colonial Treasurer, but nothing came of it. Mr. T. Nock.
3 Sept., 1891.
229. What we want to inquire into is: First, the charges of bribery against the police, and, I understand, that you cannot supply any direct information against any constable? No, I cannot.
230. You are satisfied, however, that the effect of the gambling carried on in Lower George-street is injuring business and demoralising the neighbourhood? I am sure of it.
231. Have you thought out anything in reference to framing a law to deal with it? Men have been fined under the law such as it is to-day.
232. Yes, they were fined when they were caught? But last Saturday night any constable could have made a raid on fifteen or twenty places.
233. The gambling is still going on as briskly as ever, then? After the raid was made we had quietness for about a fortnight, but it has begun again, and last Saturday night it was going on as much as ever.
234. Then because people were fined, you think the law is sufficient as it stands? That is what the Anti-Chinese Gambling League want to find out. We want some remedy. If we cannot get one I shall have to shut my business up, and that will be the loss of a connection in the neighbourhood that has taken me twenty years to establish.
235. Then the League has not suggested an alteration in the law in any particular direction? They are under the impression that if people have been fined under it once it is good enough to fine them again.
236. Do you think, from what you know of the matter, that a fine is a sufficient punishment. Do you think that fines will ever stop the evil? No; I do not.
237. Do you think that imprisonment should be applied? Yes; imprisonment with hard labour.
238. Do you know the truth of a statement to the effect that one Chinaman had sent away £60,000 as the result of profits accumulated out of gambling? I heard the statement made.
239. But you have no personal knowledge of its truthfulness? No.
240. Are there some legitimate businesses carried on by the Chinese in Lower George-street or are they all slaves? No. There are some very respectable Chinese merchants.
241. Do they take any action with a view to the suppression of gambling? They are frightened.
242. Have you any knowledge of a secret society amongst the Chinese with the object of assisting these men if they are taken up and fined? I have no personal knowledge of any society of the kind, but I believe that there is one.
243. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say that Moy Pirg is the biggest gambler? He has had the biggest place there for some time.
244. Do you know any other? Yes—Sam Kee. He is the man, I believe, who has boasted of doing as much as £60,000 a year out of the business.
245. You also say that some of the police have remained honest upright men since they joined the force? Yes; that is what I said.
246. You do not know, of your own knowledge, that any bribes have been given? No.
247. Do you know if much opium-smoking is carried on down there? I can only judge by the smell one gets in passing the places. I have never visited them.
248. But you know that opium-smoking goes on by the smell? Yes; it is something dreadful. I have seen ladies fall down in the street and retch as a result of it. Those were delicate people, who had just been for a sea breeze to Manly, and were coming back from the Circular Quay. I have helped to support them.
249. Who are the respectable Chinese merchants? Mr. Lee is one. He is a really "white man." My neighbour, Ah Toy, the cabinet-maker, is a well-conducted man. Then there is a decent man named, I think, Qoung Ti, engaged at Sun San Ti's.
250. Do you think they are afraid to give any evidence? Yes; I have been told that they are afraid to mix themselves up in it at all.
251. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know the class of Europeans who visit these gambling-dens? Yes. I have seen officials well up in the Government Service, officers well up in Shipping Companies service, and bank clerks, and I have also seen the thief just out of gaol.
252. In your remarks to the Premier you stated that a certain postmaster was in the habit of going there? Well, I did say so; but I see he has taken the hint, and kept out of the way ever since.
253. Would you mind giving the Commission the name of the postmaster? I do not think there is any necessity to do that. It would only get him into trouble, and as a matter of fact he has not been near the places since the deputation.
254. Then I will not press the question;—do you know of ex-Constable Quealy? I do.
255. Do you know that he had a great deal to do with the Chinese dens? Not of my own knowledge.
256. Only from hearsay? I have not heard much about anything but his drunkenness.
257. You are aware that men are in the habit of leaving all their wages in the gambling-dens—wharf-labourers, coal-lumpers, seamen, and others? Yes.
258. You are well aware that heart-rendering scenes occur in the street by their wives following them to the very doors of the Chinamen's places, and begging them not to go in? I have seen some awful scenes.
259. Have you ever seen a riot in one of these dens? I have been present when fifty or 100 rows have been taking place.
260. Were there any broken skulls? Yes, I have seen men taken out of there bleeding and unconscious.
261. Are there not a large number of low Europeans in the pay of Chinamen as touts? Yes; I have heard them called "bummers." The police have told me, upon inquiry, that they are noted thieves.
262. Did you beforehand hear anything about the Commission going round Lower George-street this night week? No.
263. Have you since heard that the police gave an intimation to the Chinese residents there that the Commission were going to visit them on that occasion? Yes. In fact, immediately before the Commission came round we sold more brooms and scrubbing brushes to the Chinamen than we ever did before.
264. Do you know of any respectable females having been insulted? Yes; I know of a Mrs. Chambers, whose husband will be only too glad to give evidence, having been insulted; and I know of a Mrs. Kelly, whose husband will also be glad to give evidence, having been insulted too.
265. Are you aware that little children, both boys and girls, go in? I have seen boys go in to play fan-tan.

- Mr. T. Nock. 266. You have not seen children stay there to buy pak-ah-pu tickets? No.
- 3 Sept., 1891. 267. You are sure that these places are kept only for the purpose of gambling, not for trading? Yes; I do not suppose that the utensils in the whole of the twelve Chinese shops near me would fetch £5.
268. Had you ever any conversation with Ah Toy about a book-case, said to have been presented to Inspector Atwill? Yes; after the Commission was appointed Ah Toy came to my shop one evening, and asked me to make out an account. I asked him what he wanted an account for that night, and he said, "Oh, Police Inspector wants a bill." As I was very busy I sent him up to Mr. Chambers, my accountant, who asked him the same question. He replied to him also, "Oh, Police Inspector wants a bill." Mr. Chambers asked him what he wanted it for, and he explained that it was for a book-case supplied to Inspector Atwill. Mr. Chambers then said, "Has he just bought it?" and he said, "No, eighteen months ago." We asked if he wanted the account receipting, and he said, "No."
269. The bill was made out to your own knowledge? Our accountant made it out.
270. And the account was of eighteen months standing? Yes; that is what Ah Toy said.
271. Do you know exactly what the article was? A book-case, I believe.
272. Do you know anything of a diamond ring presented to one of the police? I have heard about it, but do not know anything about it personally.
273. Do you know whether at any time Mr. Beale used to refuse to let his premises to Chinese? I was present when he turned them out, and when his foreman said to Ah Ping, "Well, I have turned you out," "Yes, and more ——— fool you," said Ah Ping, "Why?" asked Mr. Beale's man, "Because you cannot let these places to respectable people." "They cannot pay the rent" he replied. "I have got a shop now in the new buildings, you see, from Mr. M'Coy." I went to him and said "I want a shop," "No; no Chinamen in my shops," said Mr. M'Coy. "What rent you get," I said. He told me £6 a week. "Then, I will give you £7," I said. But that was not sufficient an inducement, so the Chinaman offered in addition a bonus of 100 sovereigns down, and a three years' lease.
274. Do you know this of your own knowledge? Moy Ping related the circumstance in my presence, and he also said that he could get a shop in the centre of George-street, if it would suit his business as he had the money to pay for it.
275. As you have been in the business nineteen years perhaps you would tell the Commission the amount of loss you sustained in the depression of your business through persons avoiding that portion of the town? I should put our losses during the last twelve months down at £500.
276. And are they increasing each year? Yes; we shall have to shut the place up directly, if we do not get some success.
277. Is it a positive fact that the respectable people who used to come down Lower George-street on their way to the Manly boats, do so no longer? Yes, and not only so, but the wives of coal-lumpers and wharf labourers who used to come down the street to make purchases go elsewhere now because the stench is so bad.
278. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Was there any price mentioned in the account you made out for Inspector Atwill? Yes; £5 I think.
279. And did the Chinaman by his conversation lead you to believe that no money was paid for it? We asked him if he was being paid for it then, and from what he said I took it that he was not.
280. And that was since the Commission was appointed? Yes, and since it was appointed the police has been thoroughly disorganised. The Inspector has interviewed every man of any standing down there saying, "You know nothing against me, do you."
281. In other words, the police from the Inspector downwards have been going round to the different persons connected with the Anti-Chinese Gambling League trying to impress them favourably with their past action in reference to gambling? To all excepting myself.
282. And previous to the appointment of the Commissioners you have never been troubled with the police in connection with the matter? No; but I have troubled them. Indeed I asked Mr. Beadman to allow me to repeat to authorities statement that he made with reference to gambling, and he said I must think he was a ——— fool. I replied, "I have no need to think that. This witness (a man called Nolan who will corroborate all I say) has heard exactly what you said."
283. Can you give me the names of the Government officials who, you say, have been in the habit of patronising these places? I should not care to do that.
284. Do you know the names of them? I know the names of two of them.
285. *President.*] And I suppose you know the names of the bank clerks and mercantile clerks occupying good positions who have been in the habit of going there? Yes, I do; but I would not give them up. It would only do them an injury.
286. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] We are not interested in private individuals, but when you speak of "high Government officials" I think we should know exactly what you mean? I consider a postmaster a high Government official; but they knocked off before the Commission was appointed. The *Echo* devoted a leading article to the question, and they knocked off after that.
287. *Mr. McKillop.*] Used they to go in through the front door in George-street? Yes; and I have seen the postmaster to whom I allude occupy a chair in the middle of the floor. The number of people who go to the gambling-dens amounts to thousands. The night the raid was made and the dens were shut down no less than 500 men were shoved out into the street from the different houses. To show you the growth of the evil, I may also state that these men who kept accommodation women on the premises in Lower George-street keep well-furnished houses in Cambridge-street for them now.
288. These women are "kept" by the Chinese? Yes.
289. *Mr. Abigail.*] Can you indicate the houses? A terrace, in Cambridge-street.
290. The houses are well furnished, and the women live in style? Yes. The City Solicitor, Mr. Merriman, told me some time ago that he would personally interview Mr. Fosbery on the matter, and I believe he did so on two occasions, but I have seen no result. The fact is, that for years past I have been running here and there in the hope of getting something done, and I have succeeded in getting nothing done. Indeed, as I said before, I have been insulted by members of the police force in front of my own shop.
291. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you in fear that you may be attacked at any time? I have been warned to keep away.
292. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] By the Chinese? Yes; by Chinamen who have known and respected me for twenty years.

293. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are you in fear from the police? Most decidedly I am, because I have no protection from them, and all other members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League will suffer the same. Mr. T. Nock.
3 Sept., 1891.
294. *Mr. McKillop.*] You are an official of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No; but I am a member of it, and the press has supported us in all that we have done.

FRIDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Young Yow, examined through the interpreter:—

295. *President.*] Where do you live? At 69, Goulburn-street.
296. Have you been visited by the police within the last fortnight? Yes, sometimes by one, sometimes by two policemen. Young Yow.
4 Sept., 1891.
297. Do you know the names of the constables? No, I do not.
298. Do you know their numbers? No.
299. When was the last visit paid to you by the police? Between two and three weeks ago.
300. What did the police say to you? You had all better not be caught gambling. If you are caught you will be arrested.
301. Did the police say anything about the intended visit of the Royal Commission? No.
302. Are you aware that the police visited other Chinese residents near you? About other people's places I know nothing.
303. Do you know from your countrymen that they have also been visited and warned by the police? Some of my neighbours have read out of the paper to me that I had better not gamble, because of the appointment of the Commission.
304. Has the gambling been continued since the appointment of the Commission in any of the places in Goulburn-street? No; they are all frightened.
305. Do you know anything about the Chinese residents in Lower George-street? No; I know nothing about them.
306. Were the police who visited you in plain clothes or in uniform? In uniform.
307. What part of Goulburn-street do you live in? In the block between Pitt and George-street—at the corner of Robertson's Lane.
308. Do the shops near you do any business in dealing in wares of any kind? There are two stores a couple of doors further up than my place, carrying on a general trade, and there is also one draper.
309. Are not all the other shops used as gaming-houses? As far as I know, one is a lodging-house, but what the others are I do not know.
310. Do you not know that nearly all of them sell lottery tickets? On the opposite side of the street they carry on lotteries, but not on my side.
311. And do not they play fan-tan also? Yes.
312. Are the people who gamble in Goulburn-street mostly Europeans? The majority of them are Chinamen.
313. What are the stakes generally when the Chinese play? They vary. Sometimes a few pence, and at other times 2s. or 3s.
314. Do you know anything about the profits made by the houses in the block between Pitt and George-Streets? The general rule is that a penny out of every shilling is kept by the bankers.
315. Have any of the Chinese thereabouts become rich out of the profits of this game? As far as I know they sometimes win £3 or £4, but I know nothing of any big money.
316. Do you know who are the owners of the property opposite where you live? No; I do not know who the landlord is, but that can be found out.
317. Do you know the rental of any of the shops thereabouts? 30s., £2 5s., and £2 10s. a week.
318. Are you personally a tenant? Yes.
319. What do you do for a living? My house is a kind of lodging and boarding establishment, a cook shop, and a place for the accommodation of Chinese gardeners.
320. How many rooms are there in the house? Three upstairs and two downstairs.
321. How many people do you accommodate? The number varies from four to ten.
322. What rent do you pay? £2 10s.
323. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you gamble? Yes; sometimes.
324. Are you a winner or loser by the game? I win and lose about equally. Sometimes I lose, and then I make it up again.
325. Do you smoke opium? No.
326. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Since you received a notice to attend the Commission, have you talked the matter over with anybody? No.
327. Who is outside in the corridor? Chen Ah Teak; I brought him with me to interpret for me if necessary, because some Englishman was round yesterday and made a charge against me which I thought might entail some explanation.
328. Have you any friends in the Police Force? No.
329. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know of any amount of money or any present of any kind being given to a policeman? I never saw any.
330. Are there ever any rows in Goulburn-street? Yes; rows do occur sometimes.
331. Through gambling? Sometimes through gambling, and sometimes not.
332. How do most of them occur? Most of them occur through gambling.
333. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did any row take place in your house in which crowbars were used? No.
334. Have you ever seen young lads or children going in to play fan-tan? Yes; I have seen them go into the other places, but never into mine.
335. Do you play pak-ah-pu? Yes; in the front shop. 336.

- Young Yow. 336. Have you ever given lottery tickets to children? No; only Chinamen play in my place.
337. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you a fan-tan table there? Yes; there is one there.
- 4 Sept., 1891. 338. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long ago is it since it was used? It has been out of use for about three weeks.
339. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Had you any idea that the Commission were going to visit any of these places last Saturday? Yes; I was aware of the visit through the newspapers.
340. Is it not a fact that a policeman went round beforehand warning you not to gamble, because of the projected visit of the Commission? The police came round before the information appeared in the papers.
341. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did you see it in the papers yourself, or did anybody read it to you? Some of my neighbours read it to me.
342. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Were you quite aware, from what your neighbours told you, that the Commission was going to visit Goulburn-street last Saturday night? Some of my neighbours knew, and some did not.
343. What is generally supposed to be the busiest time for the gambling-houses in your vicinity? From 6 o'clock to about half-past 8 o'clock at night. The market gardeners and others engaged in the suburbs during the day come into town for an hour or two then for the purpose of playing.
344. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you opium on your premises? Yes.
345. Do Chinamen come there to smoke? Yes.
346. Do you make a charge of so much a pipe? The people who come bring their own opium.
347. Do white women and children indulge? No.
348. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you allow women to come in and out of your house? No.
349. How long have you lived in Sydney? Seventeen years.
350. And have you been the occupant of this house the whole of that time? I have been in my present house for three years, and before that I carried on a similar business in Pitt-street.
351. How much a week do you get from your lodgers? My rent is £2 10s., and I make on an average £4 or 30s. net profit from everything in connection with my house.
352. *President.*] Are you the proprietor of any other house? No.
353. Do you know the police officer in charge of the district? No.
354. Do you know any policemen at all? Yes, I know some by sight, but not by name.
355. Have you ever spoken to any of them? Yes; they occasionally say "Good morning," or something like that.
356. Do you know of any of the police being friendly with any of the proprietors of gambling-houses in Goulburn-street? No, I do not.
357. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you ever been summoned for keeping a common gaming-house? Never.
358. Have you ever heard of any presents of furniture, jewelry, or money being made to policemen by Chinamen in your locality? No.
359. Are any of your countrymen in Goulburn-street aware that you have come here this morning to give evidence? Yes, they all know.
360. Did they talk the matter over? Yes; some of them came to me and said, "What are you going to tell the Commission to-morrow?"
361. *Mr. Abigail.*] Before you stopped the fan-tan in your house, how many used to congregate there? From ten to twenty.
362. Up to that time, were you under the impression that it was not contrary to law to carry this thing on? Yes.
363. Was that the general impression among your countrymen until recently? As nobody had come to warn us of it we thought that we were not breaking the law, but after we received warning from the police we knew that we were doing so.
364. But is it not a fact that it is still carried on in spite of that? Yes; it is still carried on at certain hours of the day.
365. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you ever been annoyed or worried by the police in regard to the matter until the last few weeks? They would come occasionally, and tell us that we had better not gamble.
366. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Did any policeman ever enter your house? Yes; policemen have been into my house, and told me to knock off.
367. Have they ever been in whilst you were gambling? Yes.
368. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did the police ever make a raid and snatch up the money that was on the fan-tan board? Sometimes when a raid of that kind is made the police and everybody present snatch whatever they can lay their hands on.
369. You have seen the police do it? I know that that is how it is done, but I never saw it.
370. Still you know that the police do help themselves to the silver? Yes, everybody makes a rush; the police and everybody who is gambling.
371. As a rule, how much is on the table—take the average amount? There may be £1, 15s., or perhaps much less.
372. Never more? The most I have ever seen down at one time is £1.
373. Is it not a fact that the banker has sometimes £10 or £20 down? He might have it on his person but it would not be on the table.
374. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do the Chinamen in Goulburn-street knock about with white women? There are some very filthy places down there where white women congregate, but I never go amongst them.
375. Do your countrymen go amongst them a great deal? How can I tell if I do not go there myself.
376. *Mr. McKillop.*] Who told you that when these raids were being made by the police they took the silver from the fan-tan board? Several well-known gamblers have told me, but I cannot at present recollect their names.
377. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do the Chinese drink much grog when they come to your place? Yes. They bring their own grog with them.
378. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know whether any of the people who visit your place are in an advanced stage of venereal disease? It would be very hard to say. If it were so they would not tell me.
379. But judging from their outer appearance? I should not know anything about it.
380. Do you know any who are showing signs of leprosy? I have seen such in the past, but do not know where they are now.

381. Do they frequent the gambling-houses? Yes; but if any of them came to mine I should soon turn them out. Young Yow.
382. How much opium is consumed in a night? The people who visit me smoke from 6d. worth to 2s. worth apiece. 4 Sept., 1891.
383. How many visit your place to smoke opium? At present there are four or five; there used to be from seven to ten.
384. Do you know of any fund that exists for the benefit of the police? No.
385. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How many men visit your place on an average per diem? The number varies from ten to thirty. I daresay it would average twenty-five.
386. And what do you get from each man? Those who board and lodge with me—about five altogether—pay me 15s. a week each.
387. *Mr. Quony Tart.*] Are you the sole proprietor? No; I have two partners.
388. What are they doing? Helping in the cookery.
389. *Mr. Abigail.*] So three of you divide that 30s. a week profit amongst you? I made a mistake—there would be from 25s. to 30s. a week for each partner.
390. So that, as a matter of fact, the profit is about £5 a week, not 30s.? Yes; the total profits would amount to about that.
391. Are your partners connected with any other establishment than yours? One of my partners is simply a cook on the premises, the other has an interest in some gardens.
392. Do you know how many of your countrymen are living off similar businesses? About four others in the same block.
393. Do you know of any others in the city and suburbs carrying on boarding establishments? I only know of those in Goulburn-street.
394. *President.*] What are the names of the Chinese societies in town? One society is called the Loon yee Tong.
395. Do you know of any others? There is the Bow on Tong and the Bow Sing Tong.
396. Any more? The only other is the Hing Sing Tong.
397. I want to know the objects of the Loon ye Tong? Various gambling-houses connected with it knock off a commission of so much in the shilling, and set it apart as a fund.
398. For what purpose? It is for taking up and sending to China the bones of deceased Chinamen, and also for sending home to China old and decrepit men.
399. Why should they create a fund of that nature out of the profits of gambling? Because the money is more easily got in that way than from the Chinamen privately or the stores.
400. Is this fund used for any other purpose? Yes; it is used for purposes of defence.
401. That is to say, the fund would be used to pay fines that might be inflicted by the magistrates? As far as that is concerned, I am not fully aware of it. Should money for the payment of fines or anything else be necessary it would be subscribed, in the first instance, privately, but if they could not get enough that way the balance might be taken from the fund.
402. Are there properly appointed officers in Sydney for the administration of the fund? The principal stores would be the treasury.
403. And are proper books of account kept? I should not know about that, but probably books would be kept.
404. The principal merchants then would be the treasurers? Yes; the principal storkeepers would hold the money.
405. And who votes the money that would be used for defences? Men would be elected at meetings of the whole of the society for that purpose.
406. Have you ever attended a meeting of that kind yourself? Those who have notices sent to them would go, and I have been.
407. Where was the meeting that you attended held? I am not quite certain where it was, but I know that one that I attended was held in a hotel parlor.
408. I think you must remember where the meeting was held;—you are evidently concealing the truth? If it is a very large meeting it would be held in a hotel; if a small one, in a storekeeper's place.
409. I want to know where that particular meeting was held, and you must tell me? It was held at Way Kee's.
410. When fines have been inflicted upon Chinamen, has the fine ever been paid out of that fund? As far as I know, if a fine is imposed a man will pay it himself, but if he cannot do that he goes to gaol; unless his friends come round and pay it for him.
411. Do you remember the raid made a few weeks ago at Moy Ping's? I have heard of it.
412. Was a meeting of this particular society, or of any other society, held immediately afterwards? No.
413. You must speak the truth, now? Yes; there was a meeting at Sun Sam War's in Lower George-street.
414. Were you present? No; I was not there myself.
415. Were any of your partners there? Yes; one of them went there to hear the proceedings.
416. You mean that he was at the meeting? Yes.
417. I want to know what the business of that meeting was? My partner came back, and told me that the meeting had decided to gamble less on account of the action of the Government, and for the present to keep quiet.
418. At that meeting was there no provision made for paying the fines that had just been inflicted? I do not know anything about it. My partner did not mention it.
419. What is the name of that particular partner? Ah Chung.
420. Did Ah Chung live with you? Yes.
421. Can you tell us how much money that particular society has to its credit;—has it much? I do not know.
422. How many members are in that society? I cannot tell exactly how many.
423. I do not want to know exactly, I want to know approximately? It is very hard to say.
424. Two hundred, 300, or 400? I am frightened to say. There might be 200, or there might be 300, members. If I knew I would tell you.
425. But you have not less than 200? I cannot say.
426. Do the members of the society subscribe directly to the funds? Everybody subscribes. 427.

- Young Yow. 427. So that there is an income derived directly from the members, and also from the gambling-tables? Yes.
 428. What do you pay per week or per month? Two shillings and sixpence, 3s., or 5s., according to means of the members.
 429. Weekly or monthly? We subscribed once, and the fund was invested in trade.
 430. How many dead Chinamen have you sent home? That information can be got better from those who have charge of the funds.
 431. Is Way Kee the chief man in that society? Yes; he would know all about it.
 432. He would have the accounts? Yes.
 433. Do you know the names of any other officers? The Doon Goon community have the biggest say in it, but people from the other parts of China have also a voice in the matter.
 434. Way Kee can pay the money, I suppose, just as he pleases, for any purpose that he considers within the scope of the society? He cannot pay it out himself it would have to be voted by a meeting.
 435. Is the money vested in Way Kee solely? It is sometimes left in the sole charge of Way Kee for a year, and then placed in the charge of somebody else for a year.
 436. But if the money was vested with Way Kee solely he could pay it out for any purpose that he liked? Way Kee would have the money in the bank, but he could not use it for any purpose other than the meeting directed.
 437. After the meeting that your partner attended in Lower George-street, was any money paid out of the fund? I am not aware that it was.
 438. Are you quite sure? I really do not know anything about it.
 439. At that meeting was any questions asked about money being paid to the police? I was not there myself, so I could not say.
 440. Is there a branch of that society in Goulburn-street, or anywhere near there? No. Goulburn-street has no share in it.
 441. Is all the money in the form of subscriptions from the gaming-tables paid direct to Way Kee? About two years ago it was made up monthly or weekly, and sent down, but lately I have not heard how the money has been paid.
 442. Now how about the Bow on Tong—what are its objects? That society is composed of different members of the Hang Shang community, who subscribe 5s. each.
 443. Per annum? They only made one call, and then some gave £5. The lowest subscription taken was 5s.
 444. What are the objects of that society? To send home old men and dead bones.
 445. Are its objects then quite the same as those of the first society you mentioned? As far as the old men and dead bones are concerned its objects—yes.
 446. Do they pay any of their funds to defend themselves from police proceedings? No; they only pay away money in respect of old men and dead bones.
 447. Who are its officers? On Yik and Lee, in George-street North.
 448. What about the Hing Sing Tong? It is similar in every respect to the society last named, but consists of a different community.
 449. Who are the officers? Hang On & Co., storekeepers, Campbell-street.
 450. And the funds are not used for defence purposes at all? No.
 451. Have you or your partners ever been proceeded against by the police on any charge whatever? No.
 452. Is it true that you have never paid the police any money? Never.
 453. Have you ever made them a present of any article of furniture or jewelry? No.
 454. You never gave any article at all to the police? No, nothing at all.
 455. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you or others engage young larrikins to tout for you, or watch for the police? No.

Chen Ah Teak, called :—

- Chen Ah Teak. 456. *President.*] Where do you live? At North Willoughby.
 457. What business are you in? I am not in any business now. I keep a lot of gardeners.
 458. How many Chinamen have you in your employ? I used to have half a dozen in some places, a dozen in others, and smaller numbers elsewhere; about fifty altogether.
 459. Where are your gardens? Some at Pennant Hills, some at Pearce's Corner, some at Gordon, and some at Botany.
 460. Do you import these men from China yourself? No; I never imported any at all. I always engaged them here.
 461. How much a week do you pay them? I give each man £40 a year, except the head men, who get £50.
 462. And they feed themselves? No? I pay for their food too. It costs about 10s. a week per man.
 463. Do the men stay long in your employ? Yes; they stay for some years.
 464. What do the men do on Saturday and Sunday when their work is done; do they go into town? Some go into town and others remain in the gardens.
 465. What do they do when they come to town? I do not know.
 466. Do they go to Lower George-street? They go anywhere. I cannot say where they go.
 467. Are they members of any Chinese society? Well, I do not know what you mean.
 468. You know that there are Chinese societies in Sydney? I have heard that there are, but I know nothing about it.
 469. Do you not know that there are Chinese societies in Sydney—charitable societies, for sending your countrymen's bones to China? Yes.
 470. What is the name of one of them? One is called the Chung Fae Tong, another the Loon Yee Tong, and another the Bow Sing Tong.
 471. Are you a member of the Loon Yee Tong? No.
 472. Who is the principal man in it? Way Kee and Yen Tah are the principal men.
 473. How many members of it are there in Sydney and up the country? Two or three thousand I should think.
 474. Are all the principal Chinese merchants members of that society? Some of them are interested in it and some are not.

Chen
Ah Teak.
4 Sept., 1891.

475. But the majority of them are? Yes.
476. From whence do they derive their income? They get their money from subscriptions from individual Chinamen, and never anything from the gambling-houses. Everyone gives a subscription to it.
477. I did not ask you anything about the gambling-houses, Chen Ah Teak? No.
478. This society gets its money by subscriptions? Yes.
479. And some men who keep gambling-houses pay towards it because they are members? Yes.
480. Are you quite sure that some of the gambling-houses do not pay a commission out of their profits to it? I do not know personally about that.
481. Do you ever go to the Chinese gambling-places? No.
482. You are a married man, married to a white lady? Yes.
483. And you have a family? Yes.
484. What does this society spend its funds upon? To send home the bones of their countrymen, so that they can go and pray over them; also to send old men, blind men, and lame men home.
485. How many men's bones has the society sent for the last ten years? Nearly 500.
486. How much does it cost to send a man's bones home? They spend sometimes nearly £100.
487. But then they send a number of them together? Yes; it sometimes costs £10 to remove a man's bones from the country.
488. Are you a member of this society? I was two years ago.
489. Do they pay money for the Chinese when they are fined at the Police Court? Never; this money is always for the use of the poor people I have referred to.
490. Then if a poor Chinaman is fined at the Police Court, this society will pay his fine? No; this money must all be spent upon sending poor people and old people home to China.
491. Where is the money belonging to the society kept? It is all put into the bank.
492. Who is the treasurer? The money is all kept at the big Chinese stores.
493. Do you still pay your subscription? Yes.
494. Do you never attend the meetings? No; never.
495. You do not bother about it at all? No.
496. You lived in Lower George-street a long time? Yes.
497. When did you leave there? Nearly six years ago.
498. Do you know that a great many Chinese shops in Lower George-street are used for gambling? I have heard that it is so. I have seen them sometimes in passing; but I never noticed it much.
499. Can you tell me how these Chinese gambling-shops are managed;—Is one man, or are several men the owners? I do not know; I never went into the gambling-houses at all much.
500. Some of your countrymen keep gambling-houses;—You know, I suppose? Yes; some of them do; I do not know how many keep them though.
501. Do you know if they make much money? I do not know; I do not think they do. Some of them are very poor. I lend them money sometimes, and never get it back again.
502. Sometimes you lend money to a man who keeps a gambling-house? No; I never lend money to gambling-shops.
503. Now, do the men who run these gambling-shops make much money? Well, there is a company, and they make money.
504. Are any of the Chinese merchants members of these companies? Yes; Wong Lee Hing, who went home to China.
505. Did he make lots of money? Yes; he was a very rich man.
506. Can you tell me how he made his money? He made some through gambling, and some through business.
507. Some of the Chinese merchants in Lower George-street are interested in the gambling-houses now;—you know that? I do not know that any are now.
508. Perhaps you do not know for certain, but you have reason to believe that it is so? There are some, I think, who have.
509. Is Way Kee a Chinese merchant? Yes.
510. He is also a partner in some of these gambling-houses? I do not think he gambles at all.
511. Perhaps not personally, but he is connected with a company? I never heard it.
512. But do you not think so? I never hear anything about that.
513. Have you not heard that Way Kee was interested in some of these gambling-houses? I never heard that. Way Kee lets houses.
514. Where are Way Kee's houses? In Lower George-street.
515. All of them in Lower George-street? I think so.
516. Any in Goulburn-street? No; I do not think so.
517. Do you know any of the police officers in Lower George-street? Yes; I know some of them very well.
518. Is it true that Way Kee pays money to the police, or gives them diamond rings, or presents of furniture to stop away? I do not think so.
519. But do you not know very well that some of the gamblers—perhaps not Way Kee—give presents to the police? I never heard anything about it.
520. Are you quite sure that you never heard anything about it? Yes; but it might be so.
521. Do you ever go down Lower George-street now? Yes; but not very often.
522. Where do you buy your goods? From Goon Ping's store in Goulburn-street.
523. What part of Goulburn-street is that? No. 52 on the left-hand side going up.
524. Is fan-tan played on his premises? No, he is an honest man and a big merchant.
525. Does he own any houses? Yes.
526. Is he one of a company engaged in the running of gambling-houses? No.
527. You know Inspector Atwill? No.
528. Did you every make him a present of anything? No.
529. Did any of your countrymen make him presents? I do not know.
530. What are these other societies that you have spoken of—are they all the same as the first? What are the objects of the Bow Sing Tong. To take dead men's bones back to China.
531. Who is the chief man in the society? Tin War, and On Yik and Lee.

- Chen
Ah Teak.
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532. Where does Tin War live? In Lower George-street.
533. Is fan-tan played in his shop? No.
534. Where does On Yik and Lee live? In George-street.
535. What is he in business? A merchant.
536. Does he bring a lot of Chinese out from China? No; he brings a lot of goods, but not men.
537. Is he interested in any gambling-shop? No.
538. How many men has he in his employment? Nearly half-a-dozen, I think.
539. What are the objects of the Chung Fue Tong? They are similar.
540. Who is the chief man in that society? Bow Loong and Wing Ling.
541. Where does he live? In Lower George-street.
542. What is his business? He keeps a grocer's shop.
543. And is gambling carried on in his house? No; never.
544. When were you in Lower George-street last? I pass through every week.
545. When were you there last? I was at Sam War's store the other day, just to talk to him.
546. Did not he talk to you about the Chinese Gambling Commission? Oh, no; he never said anything about it. We did not take any notice of it.
547. How long were you talking to Sam War? Oh; not very long.
548. What was the subject of your conversation? We only talked business.
549. When did you see Way Kee last? I see him very seldom. The last time was about two months ago. I am very busy as a rule, and cannot talk to these people.
550. Is there any opium-smoking going on at North Shore? No; I never engage an opium-smoker.
551. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] There is a great complaint about gambling? Yes.
552. You are an old resident in Sydney? Yes.
553. You know who is the largest gambler in Sydney? No; I do not.
554. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What did you come here to day for? Because my countryman wanted an interpreter, so he came over to North Willoughby for me early this morning.
555. Do you charge him any money for coming? No; my countrymen are all poor people, and I do not charge them any money.
556. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Can you assist us in putting down the evils of gambling and opium-smoking? I do not think we can stop them.

TUESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Jack Armstrong called and examined:—

- Mr. J.
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557. *President.*] Where do you reside, Mr. Armstrong? At 121, George-street North.
558. What business do you carry on? That of a tobacconist and hairdresser.
559. Is your place of business within what is known as the Chinese locality—that is to say, Lower George-street, or George-street North? It is nearly right opposite the Naval stores.
560. You are, I believe, President of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes; I am.
561. Is that the correct title of the League? Yes.
562. What are the objects of your League? The objects are set forth in the prayer of the petition on the subject, which is signed by all the shopkeepers in that particular neighbourhood, and to which about seventy-five signatures are attached. Perhaps I had better give you the heading to the petition.
563. Tell us what are the objects of the League in the first place;—can you not state shortly what are the objects of the League? Yes; the objects of the League are, by every legitimate means in our power, to remove from our midst the Chinese gambling-dens.
564. How many members are there in your League? Seventy-five members.
565. They are all Europeans with the exception of one—Mr. Goldtown, a Chinese merchant? —
566. Is Goldtown a Chinese name? No; I may explain that, as I understand, his name means that in English, and by advice, he called himself Goldtown.
567. I suppose the Anti-Chinese Gambling League have made inquiries as to the existence of the nuisance connected with the Chinese gambling-dens in that part of Sydney? —
568. The majority of the people living in that end of the town are perfectly conversant with the mode of life of the Chinese living in their midst? —
569. What I want to know is this: Does the League confine its agitation in this matter to the northern part of the city? Yes; we intended at the time to extend it further, but it was ultimately decided to limit it to that particular part of the city.
570. Then we are to understand that the scope of the inquiry is limited to the northern part of the city? Yes.
571. How many shops are there in the lower part of George-street occupied by Chinese and used by them as gambling-dens? To the best of my knowledge, there are thirty-six shops occupied by Chinamen in Lower George-street, and twenty-eight I believe to be occupied by Chinese for gambling purposes.
572. What is the average rental paid by these Chinese who occupy these gambling-dens? I cannot give you exact information on that point.
573. Can you not form an idea approximately? I believe the rents are supposed to average about £6 a week. It would be impossible for anyone to say how much they pay exactly unless one collected the rents or did some business with them in that way.
574. Did you say to the Premier during the interview on the 30th July that the landlords of these tenements were paid by the Chinese tenants from £6 10s. to £7 10s. a week? It is very probable I did. I have not got the newspaper reports myself.

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575. Then, are we to understand that that was not from information within your own actual knowledge or experience? It was from hearsay. I was going to ask you if you will allow me—as you appear to be quoting from newspaper reports—to put myself clear before the Commission. In the *Daily Telegraph* report of the interview with the Premier I think I am reported correctly; in the other papers I am reported as having made a statement about Chinese gambling in reference to the 2d. in the 1s. What I really said to Sir Henry Parkes was that the Chinese merchants had made that statement, and I reported that statement to the Premier.

576. That is a small matter; but you know of your own knowledge, I understand, that these shops are not carried on for purposes of general business, and that nothing is sold in them, or offered for sale, in fact, except a little tobacco, perhaps, and so forth? Yes.

577. That the bulk of these thirty-six shops you mentioned are used as gambling-dens, and are not conducted for purposes of general business? Yes; I know that perfectly well. Most of them have nothing to sell.

578. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that people assemble on these premises day and night for the purpose of gambling? I know that, yes.

579. That is of your own knowledge? Yes. I will tell you how I know it.

580. I think you need not explain. If you know it of your own knowledge that is sufficient for our purposes. What sort of people generally attend these gambling shops during the daytime? Well, I have known several officials employed in the Post Office attend there to my own knowledge. They belonged to the sorting department, and knock off work about 8 o'clock and return about 12 o'clock. The interval they would put in in these Chinese gambling-places.

581. What other classes of people attend these places? All sorts, including many of the respectable portion of the community—what would be called respectable people.

582. Can you not give me an idea of what classes of people are seen going there? Well, the respectable class of people are not seen to go there.

583. Then I want to get at the class of people you do see? There are wharf-labourers, coal-lumpers, seamen, and others.

584. All white people? There are coloured men, too, among them occasionally.

585. You have been speaking of the attendance in the daytime; in the evening, I suppose, the attendance is very much larger? Yes; I should say so, considerably.

586. The attendance is not by any means confined to the Chinese? No; not at all.

587. Do many people assemble on the footways outside the doors of these gambling-houses? Not latterly.

588. Up to what time did they do so? Up to the inception of the League it was a common practice.

589. Can you tell me the date of the formation of the League? About the 14th July, 1891; but I think there was a meeting held previous to that.

590. What rent do you pay for your premises. Mr. Armstrong? £3 5s. a week.

591. How many feet of ground does your house stand on? I have no idea. Of course, latterly there has been a big extension. It is part of a block owned by Alderman Playfair.

592. You occupy a shop owned by Mr. Alderman Playfair? Yes.

593. How long have you been a tenant of that? Very nearly two years. I was in business before that in the same street, further down.

594. You say you pay £3 5s. a week; was that the rent you went in at originally? Yes—£3 5s. a week.

595. Are you satisfied with that rental? Well, I suppose every tenant would be willing to have a reduction in his rent.

596. I ask you, as a reasonable man, whether you are satisfied that the amount you pay per week is a fair rental? Well, I think the rent is too much at the present time. Some time ago it was a fair rent, but it is too much now.

597. Have the profits of your business fallen off during the last three months, as compared with the first three months of your tenancy? I practically stand at the present time £100 worse off than I was twelve months ago.

598. What I desire to know is whether your business has fallen off, and if so, to what extent during the last three months, as compared with the first three months? I can scarcely answer that question, as I was running two shops at that time.

599. Has there been any diminution in your takings? Yes; to a very great extent.

600. That is in the last three months, as compared with the first three months of your tenancy? Yes. There has also been a diminution in the business of other persons down there. But I should say this is also traceable to other reasons besides the existence of the Chinese down there.

601. Then you do not attribute it to the existence of the Chinese gambling dens altogether? No.

602. Do boys or young girls go into these gambling-dens to buy tickets in the lotteries carried on there? Not to my personal knowledge. But I have known boarding-house keepers' wives send their boarders down there to buy tickets in the lotteries. That is, I know it from hearsay.

603. How do you know that they are sent to buy tickets? From the persons going to get the tickets.

604. Can you give us the names of the principal gambling den proprietors in Lower George-street? Moy Ping is supposed to be the principal one, I believe.

605. How many people should you say assemble in his place of business in the day time? No one I believe would be able to give you that information unless they went inside, and I have not been inside the premises to see.

606. Can you not give us any idea as to the numbers? No; they go inside and disappear very quickly.

607. Yes; but I suppose you see them going in? Not necessarily. The majority go into these places—the respectable portion—very quickly, as I have said; they do not hang about at all.

608. I want to get an idea of the profits derived from these shops if I can; that is why I ask you the question? Well, an idea may be gathered from an incident I can mention. A man named Dawson, a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, has a shop almost immediately next the "Ropemaker's Arms." Some time back the landlord of these premises would not let them to Chinamen. In consequence of this a Chinaman on one occasion approached Dawson, and said to him, "You take a shop, Dawson, and I will allow you 30s. bonus weekly if the shop is taken in your name, and I am allowed to use it for gambling." The shop is two doors from the "Ropemaker's Arms," and lets for £4 10s. a week. It was originally a shooting-saloon.

609.

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609. Do many assemble outside the doors of these gambling-dens? The larrikin element do to a large extent.
610. With what object do they hang about there? Well, they seem to be rather proud of it.
611. But for what reason do they hang about these dens? Waiting for the banks to be drawn.
612. Are you aware of ladies and respectable persons going down George-street being insulted by the Chinese in that locality? I have not seen them; but I know of several ladies, friends of my wife, who will not go along that part of George-street, and go up Pitt-street instead.
613. Is that because they fear being insulted? It is principally because of the dirt, I think; but members of our League have stated that their wives have been insulted. They have told me so.
614. You are aware, I suppose, that ladies will not go down to Circular Quay by way of that part of George-street? No.
615. Have you noticed a falling off in the traffic in that respect? Yes; there has been a great decline during the last three years.
616. To what do you attribute the disinclination on the part of these ladies and the respectable part of the public to go down Lower George-street? The plain way they put it is that they "will not go through Chinatown."
617. I want the principal reason, if possible for this objection to going through that quarter; I understood you to say it was because they were insulted, or subject to insult from the Chinese there? I will not say absolutely that they are insulted.
618. Is it because of the bad smells arising from opium-smoking, do you think? You can detect the smell of opium-smoking pretty strongly there at times.
619. Then you think this disinclination on the part of the respectable portion of the communities, and of ladies to go along the northern end of George-street, is on account of that part of the city being occupied principally by Chinese residents? Yes, that is to say, the Chinese gambling-houses.
620. Did you tell the Colonial Secretary that your own business had fallen off 15 per cent. during the last two years? Yes; I dare say I did.
621. Did you say that many of the Chinese were very rude to women passing down the street? Yes.
622. And you know that of your own knowledge? With regard to that, I was simply stating, what we, as members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League had frequently referred to in conversation.
623. And what you had observed, I suppose? Well, yes; it was a matter of pretty general comment among members of the League.
624. As a matter of fact, do they not avoid George-street North, or that particular part of George-street under consideration, because they are liable to insult and annoyance from the Chinese residents there who inhabit these gambling-dens? Yes; friends of my own have told me of instances.
625. I suppose they would have no reason to tell you so, unless it had actually occurred? Certainly not; they would not have made statements of that kind, without they had been insulted.
626. Have you any objections to these premises, you have more particularly referred to, on the score of the lack of sanitation—I mean as to these thirty-six gambling-houses? I cannot say myself; I have never been in them. I speak entirely from the outside appearances.
627. That is to say, I suppose, the exterior walls are dirty; the windows not clean. Your remarks apply purely to the outside? Yes.
628. Do you know anything about the custom of the Chinese, with regard to women down there? I have seen Chinamen with European women, but for what purpose, I cannot say.
629. The proprietors of these gambling-houses, do they keep women either on their premises, or anywhere else, do you know? I only know from hearsay.
630. Has your Society made particular inquiry as to that phase of the Chinese question? No; I think not.
631. Has your Society any official report to the effect that the Chinese gaming-house keepers keep women either on the premises or at other places for immoral purposes? Some other members of the League will be able to tell you more about that.
632. You are President of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes.
633. And have access to all documents in connection with it? Yes.
634. Have you any reports of the kind I have mentioned? Yes; from members of the League there have been reports.
635. Do you mean written reports that come to the Society in the ordinary course of business? No.
636. Have you no record of any such reports in the minute-book? No; only the statements which have been made from time to time.
637. Just occasional statements? Yes.
638. You do not know of your own knowledge that the proprietors of these gaming-houses keep women for the use of the public? For the public.
639. Or for their own use? There are some houses in Harrington-street where they have women it is a well-known fact.
640. What I want to know is, do these gaming-house proprietors keep women on their premises, or anywhere else, for the use of their own countrymen, or for Europeans? I cannot say myself.
641. Do you know anything about the circumstances under which the ordinary Chinese come to the Colony? No; I do not.
642. What I mean is, do they come here at their own expense, or are they imported, or brought here at the expense of other persons? At the present time I know a system of "swapping" is carried on pretty extensively.
643. What is that? Say that a vessel leaves China, and some man wishes to stay in this Colony. When the ship is sailing another Chinaman is put in his place, and the other (that is the one who wishes to remain) will stop here. In that way they manage to evade the poll-tax. I know myself this is done.
644. What I want to know is whether the Chinese merchants in Lower George-street import their countrymen to labour for them? I believe so. Many of them are simply slaves.
645. Can you give us any information as to how many people reside in the gambling houses in Lower George-street? There is only one house you can see into, and there are forty or fifty in that house. It is down below the level of the street, next to the "Blue Anchor Hotel."
646. Is that used as a gambling den? I have been told that it is principally a boarding-house.

647. Is there any opium-smoking carried on in those gambling-houses as a rule, do you know? That I cannot tell you, as I have never been inside them.

648. What work has the Anti-Chinese Gambling League done since it was established? We tried in every way to approach the police in the matter at first, and asked their advice and assistance; but the police said they were powerless to aid us. We then approached the Members for West Sydney, to ask them to bring the matter before Parliament. We had an interview with the Labour Party in the House, and they appointed certain Members of their body to introduce a deputation to Sir Henry Parkes. This was subsequently done, representations were made to the Premier on the subject, who said he would look into this matter, and I believe this Commission of Inquiry is the outcome of that action.

649. The Anti-Chinese Gambling League was only established in July last? Yes.

650. And is that all you have done in the matter up to the present time? Yes.

651. Your object, mainly, was to galvanise the Government into some kind of action I suppose? Yes; we got up petitions on the subject, and so forth.

652. That was all since July last? Yes.

653. And before that, were members of the League in a private capacity active in trying to get the police to suppress the evil? Yes.

654. That action on the part of private residents generally would go back for some years probably? Yes.

655. How long have you been living in Lower George-street yourself? I have been living in Lower George-street actually for twelve years.

656. Did you ever communicate with the police yourself on the subject of this evil? No.

657. That is not until you became a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No.

658. Do you know any one who did communicate with the police on the subject? I know several members of the League.

659. When were the police first communicated with to obtain their assistance in suppressing these Chinese gambling-houses? I could not give you that exactly.

660. Can you not tell us approximately in what year? Well, one gentleman says that he has been speaking to the police for the last ten years.

661. Have you ever sought to ascertain why the police were apparently so inactive in removing this nuisance? I cannot say. I have myself spoken to Inspector Atwill on the subject of these lotteries.

662. When did you speak to the inspector? Within this last month.

663. That is not what I want; I want to get far back if I can in relation to this matter—I should like to go back some two years or twelve months at least? I cannot speak for that time.

664. Cannot you give any information at all to explain the continued neglect on the part of the police during the last two or three years to remedy this crying evil? No; I can only speak from what I have seen.

665. That is exactly what I want to get at; to what do you attribute this inactivity? Well, the police say they cannot do it; but I think they could.

666. Then you have every reason to believe that the police have been culpably negligent in the matter of suppressing the evil for the last two or three years? Well, no; I cannot say that if what the police assert be true.

667. But what would your reasoning teach you;—what would you think, or have you any other reason to believe that they have been culpably negligent during the last two or three years? I should say they have.

668. It has been a glaring evil? Certainly; and it has been on the increase until recently.

669. Have you ever heard it suggested that the police have been interested in shutting their eyes to the existence of this evil? Yes; I have heard it asserted by members of the League.

670. Do you think it a reasonable thing to assert? Yes; I think so.

671. Has it ever been alleged, to your knowledge, that the police take bribes from the Chinese who keep these gambling dens? I have heard it stated by several; but I do not think that anybody would be able to prove that they have.

672. I do not want you to prove it; that is for us to do if it is possible to be done;—what I mean is, is it a matter of belief among persons most likely to know, that the police have received bribes from these persons? If bribes have been given, I do not suppose any third party has seen it.

673. But I understand you have every reason to believe that there must have been some corruption in the ranks of the police force to have permitted this evil to exist so long without any active attempt being made to eradicate it; that, I think, is a fair way of putting the case? I should say so, certainly.

674. Now, I want you to consider this point;—if there has been corruption in the police force, must it not have extended right through the ranks in order to be successful, that is to say, from the ordinary constable on the beat up to the inspector or sergeant of police immediately over the constables on the beat? Well, you see, there are certain regular policemen on that beat.

675. Never mind about that; must not the corruption have been general in order to have permitted this thing to go on without check for such a length of time? I would sooner not express any opinion upon that.

676. But I must ask you to;—I want to know whether, in your opinion, if there has been corruption in the police, it must not have been fairly general? That I cannot express an opinion about, for I have no idea whether corruption has been general throughout the police force or not.

677. You know nothing about that question? No.

678. You have not even a vague suspicion of its existence at all? No.

679. You are not able to answer the question I put to you as to corruption in the police force with regard to that district must have been general to be effective? No.

680. It is an important question this, and you practically refuse to give any answer to it? I have said I do not know because the police change so often there.

681. I am not asking you about that—I am asking you whether for the corruption to be general, it must not have been general? I do not think it would require to be general.

682. Then supposing the case of a policeman to be on duty there at night, who is incorruptible, and he sees gambling going on in these houses? Yes.

683. Would he not, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, report that to his superior officer? Certainly.

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684. Do you know if any such reports have been made by an ordinary policeman in that locality to his superior officer? Not that I am aware of.

685. Do you know if any of these Chinese merchants or proprietors of gambling-houses keep women—their own mistresses—in elaborately-furnished houses in any part of the locality known as The Rocks? I believe there are several such houses, but I have never been inside of them.

686. They keep women there? Yes.

687. Their mistresses? They may be married to them for all I know.

688. You have never been inside you say, and so cannot speak from actual personal experience? No; I do not know of my own knowledge, but most of the Chinese are rather fond of European ladies; they seem to like them better, though, for the matter of that, they have no chance of getting their own country women here.

689. Do boys attend these gambling-houses in Lower George-street much? I think they do, because I know when they come into my shop they ask in getting change for coppers. I have asked them why they want coppers, and they will reply, "Oh, to go up to the Chinamen's and make a rise."

690. Do you know within your own experience whether the wives of sailors or wharf-labourers, or white people generally attend at these houses to get their husbands to come away because of the money they spend in them? I have been told so.

691. Is it within your own knowledge? No.

692. Do you know who are the landlords of these gaming-houses? I believe five of the shops belong to Mr. Beale.

693. You say five of them are owned by Mr. Beale;—do you know who is the largest owner of these places? I could not say that. The next is owned by Mr. Himmeloch.

694. Do you know any other landlords of the tenements about there? There are some houses on the opposite side of the road, but they are not occupied by Chinese. Alderman Playfair owns some houses in Hatherton-street and Playfair-street. He is my landlord, but he does not own any shops of the class you mention.

695. Within the last two or three years, have the police within your knowledge made any raids upon these places—these gambling-dens? Yes; they did make a raid about two and a half years ago.

696. Were they successful on that occasion? Yes; and then there was this one they made recently.

697. They made a raid on these dens about two and a half years ago, and also within the last two months? Yes.

698. Have you ever heard it alleged that any of the landlords of these places have given the police bribes? No.

699. Or that they have used their influence with the police to induce them not to interfere with the Chinese gambling dens? Well, I have heard a statement made by a member of the League that a police officer in the district said, referring to the action of the League, that he would be a d— fool or a b— fool (I forget which) to interfere with vested interests.

700. Did he refer to any particular landlord? No; I do not think he referred to anyone in particular. He spoke of "vested interests" in the neighbourhood.

701. Is it true that you told the Premier that these gaming-house proprietors paid £6 10s. to £7 10s. per week rent? I may have said that. I have heard so.

702. But you do not know it as a matter of fact, is that the case—I mean from your own personal knowledge? No.

703. What would be a fair rental for these houses, supposing they were not used as gambling-dens? About £3 a week, I should say.

704. That is a very great difference;—are there any shops to let now near Bridge-street in George-street? One has been vacated by Chinese recently, and, on the other side of the street, there are two vacant now, and one next the "Ropemakers' Arms."

705. There are four or five shops vacant there now? Yes.

706. Who are the landlords of those houses? One would be the shop in Beale's block.

707. Mr. Beale would let to Chinese, would he not? He has done so. When he bought that block * * *

708. I mean now? Yes; they are all let to Chinese.

709. The landlord of the other houses you have spoken of;—would he let to Chinese at all? No; that is, as far as I have been told by the people tenancing them.

710. Has the Anti-Chinese Gambling League confined itself to Lower George-street and that locality? Yes; we intended to take the whole of the city at first.

711. But you have practically confined your attention to Lower George-street? Yes.

712. And to nothing but the suppression of this gambling nuisance? Yes; we kept solely to that.

713. And your Society has no evidence in its possession as to the police having been successfully bribed to ignore the existence of this evil in your midst? Well, no. We have only the statement made by Mr. Goldtown to us, and which was referred to in the interview that the deputation had with the Premier.

714. Can you state shortly what Mr. Goldtown informed your Society of in that regard? Mr. Goldtown attended at one of our meetings one evening, and represented that he was a Consul of China, and represented about twenty-five Chinese merchants in the city, who desired him to attend the League for the purpose of assisting in its objects. He also informed us that while in China, before coming here at all, he had attempted to stop the practice of gambling, and told us of the laws relating to gambling in China, and the punishment imposed upon persons found guilty of it. He is a very fair speaker. He afterwards made a statement to members of the League that he knew 2d. in the 1s. was stopped from the prize fund for the purpose of bribing the police. He said it was a fund that was collected weekly by certain Chinese from the different gambling-houses for that purpose. He said he knew the man who actually collected the bribes, and the Chinese admitted this. That it was collected of the purpose of bribing the police.

715. Where does Mr. Goldtown reside? At 417b, or 497a, Pitt-street.

716. Is it true that he is leaving the Colony? There was a rumour to that effect, but one of the police told me that he is in Goulburn-street still.

717. Has he reported himself to you since the appointment of the Commission? Yes.

718. When did you see him last? It is about a month ago I should say.

719. What conversation had you with him then? I called at his place myself with another member of the League. I omitted to state that he offered to pay the League £25 on behalf of twenty-five Chinese gentlemen

to

to assist in carrying out the objects of the League. This was at the interview I have previously referred to. He tendered the money in my presence to our treasurer, Mr. Buchanan. After thinking the matter over, I said it would not be right, that it might injure the standing of the League to take the money. I therefore said, "No, if you want to enter the League, you can pay the same fee as the other members, 2s. 6d." To this he said that they did not wish their names to be mentioned, as the Chinese had a secret society, and that their lives might be endangered.

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720. Did he say anything about offering money to the police to make them shut their mouths? No; that was not at the meeting, and merely in general conversation, when six or seven members of the League and myself were present. On the last occasion he said any time he was required, if a telegram or a letter were sent, he would be happy to come down.

721. Do you, personally, know anything about presents having been made by Chinese to policemen? I have heard it asserted lots of times.

722. Do you know any policemen who have been in receipt of presents? No, I cannot say I do.

723. Have you any information at all that would assist us in tracing any action of the kind? In reference to the police?

724. I want to ascertain, if possible, the case of a Chinaman who has made a present, and a policeman who has accepted one, or any information that will lead us to suspect, or implicate a particular policeman;—can you tell the Commission anything which will assist us in that direction? Well; some years ago a policeman received a gold watch and chain, but that was publicly.

725. There was no scandal about that? No; he had lived a long time in the district.

726. Ten years ago I suppose gambling was not so ripe in the district? No. I should say it has increased 50 per cent. in ten years.

727. Do you know any of the policemen in Lower George-street personally? I know all of them.

728. Can you tell me the names of any of the police who were on duty in Lower George-street five years ago, that is the police on duty during the day or night time? During the last three years I could say.

729. Well? Constable Quealy.

730. How long has he been stationed there? Three or four years.

731. Did you know him four years ago? Yes.

732. Was he a poor man then? That I cannot say.

733. You do not know anything about his circumstances? No.

734. Do you think he was the possessor of £1,000 then? I could not say, he might have been. But I believe he was working on the wharfs before he joined the police force.

735. Was he constantly on duty in Lower George-street? Yes.

736. He has retired from the police force now, I think? He was dismissed.

737. What was he dismissed for? For drunkenness on duty, I believe.

738. You know nothing about his circumstances now? Not much. I believe he applied for a hotel license on Thursday week, and it was refused.

739. Where is the hotel he applied for? He applied twice, I think, the first was in Balmain, and, as I have said, it was refused; but he applied again for one in Woolloomooloo, and I believe it was granted. I have heard so.

740. Do you know whether he is the possessor of any considerable sum of money? I heard that he had £600.

741. Who told you that? A member of our League—I forget who at this moment.

742. Have you any idea as to how he became possessed of this £600—have you had any suspicion? I cannot say; of course I may surmise.

743. Have you any suspicion? No.

744. Do you think he could have saved it out of his earnings as a policeman during two or three years? No, I should say not, certainly. It would not be possible. But he might have got it other ways, by gambling, backing horses, or speculating in other ways.

745. Have you seen Quealy lately? Yes.

746. Did he say anything about the matter of the police receiving presents? He did say he would have something to say about the case. But whether his information would have a tendency to strengthen the case as against the police, I do not know. We had no conversation about money matters at all, or anything of that sort.

747. *Mr. Abigail.*] You were among those who formed the deputation to the Colonial Secretary? I was.

748. Then I suppose you heard four or five members of that deputation make statements about the police receiving bribes of watches, diamond rings, and so on? I heard Mr. Davies make a statement there something to that effect; but it was treated as a joke. Sir Henry Parkes laughed. Mr. Davies said it was an old joke about a policeman getting a watch in three months from the time of his entering the force. But it appeared he was not satisfied with a watch, but wanted a diamond ring. It was more of a joke than anything else, I thought.

749. You have seen the report of the deputation in the *Daily Telegraph*? Yes.

750. In that report you are accredited with stating that a Chinese merchant informed you, that, in these Chinese gambling dens they stopped 2d. in the 1s. in order to create a fund for bribing the police? Yes.

751. And Mr. Goldtown is the Chinese gentleman referred to? Yes.

752. Is he a merchant? Yes; he was described on his card as a silk merchant.

753. And I think he told you that he represented twenty-five Chinese merchants? Yes.

754. Did the league take a record as to who those gentlemen were? No, he told us that they would not allow their names to be mentioned, on account of the probability of the Chinese taking measures to do them injury.

755. However, you were so satisfied with Goldtown as to allow him to become a member? We had admitted him before. We were willing to take anyone into the league who had the same interest as we had.

756. Have you taken any trouble lately to ascertain whether this man is still in Sydney? Not recently. I may say that I went with another member of the league, Mr. Christensen, in company with Mr. Davis, M.L.A., to Mr. Tart, to ask what status he, Mr. Goldtown, occupied. Mr. Tart said he believed he was a respectable man. We went on one occasion to see Mr. Goldtown, as we had been advised to get him to make an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, but he was not at home. He came down in a cab that night, and we asked him whether he would make the affidavit. He replied no; that now there was a Commission appointed, he would verify everything he had said.

757.

- Mr. J. Armstrong. 757. You are credited with saying that bad smells and filth prevail in this part of George-street, as well as gambling? No doubt.
- 8 Sept., 1891. 757½. You know that of your own knowledge? Yes.
758. And opium smoking? That I do not know, but I believe there is a good deal of it.
759. Do you know the smell of it? No, but the smell of Chinese tobacco is very bad.
760. You are also credited with saying that ladies were frequently insulted passing up and down that part of George-street? It was a matter of common conversation among members of the League. I do not speak from personal experience.
761. You never saw any conduct of the kind yourself, but have heard other people speak of it? Yes; I have frequently heard it asserted.
762. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any policeman receiving a bribe in the shape of a gold watch, or a diamond ring, or a piece of furniture? No.
763. Do you know any member of your League who could give direct information on that question—that is, as to bribery of the police? Well, I do not know whether you would call it bribery, but there is a member of our League who has stated that two plain-clothes constables have been in the habit of going into an oyster saloon in George-street with Chinese, and having supper; and I suppose the majority of people would imagine that the Chinese and not the police paid for it. I told the Inspector of Police shortly after the occurrence.
764. You reported it? I told him myself within the same month.
765. What is the name of the member of the League who gave this information? Williams, a jeweller.
766. Where does he live? Next door to On Chong, in George-street. He is a watchmaker and jeweller. He told me he had seen them there several times.
767. Has the League considered the present law of the Colony in its application to this evil of Chinese gambling? Yes. I have spoken to Inspector Atwill myself, in regard to this lottery business, and he said there was no "contingency" to pay, and consequently the police had no power. I said, "You can see it marked up in plain English, five marks, 1s. 2d., six marks so much, and so on." But I contend that there is a contingency.
768. Has the League represented the matter to any other officer connected with the police? Yes. Mr. Kelly, our secretary, wrote to the Inspector-General of Police, inviting him to be present with the deputation to Sir Henry Parkes.
769. Has the League taken any steps to test the truthfulness, or otherwise of the allegations as to corruption on the part of the police? We found that it would be impossible to sheet that home to the police, except from the statements made by Mr. Goldtown. In fact, it is impossible to find out—at least, I think it impossible.
770. Do you know whether these lottery houses are frequented by young boys or girls? Lads of from 12 and 14 up to 16 or 17 hang about there a good deal. They seem to rather delight in hanging about these shops.
771. Do I understand you to say that the police have distinctly informed you that they are powerless to act in this matter of the Chinese gambling-dens? Yes; several times. Mr. Inspector Atwill has told me so.
772. Have you asked him the reason why they were powerless to act? He said at the time the raid was made on Moy Ping's establishment, that the League starting had practically blocked the police. He also said that the police had been planning the raid for a long time, and the publicity given to the matter by the League starting had tied their hands. Yet, immediately the League was started, within a week, the raid was made.
773. Have you any reason to believe that the starting of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League has had a tendency to stop the gambling in Lower George-street at all? Well, one shop has closed up, and you do not see so many people about. They may be inside, of course.
774. But, taking it altogether, you say you do not think there is so much of it going on now as there was two or three months ago? I do not think so. But the E. S. and A. C. Bank would be able to tell you better than anyone else on that point, by the amount of money deposited with them by these people. If you go there when they are paying in their money, you have to stand back for them; they take their money in a carpet bag. A Chinaman named Sun Lee is said to have sent £60,000 home to China.
775. Who told you that? I do not know who made the statement.
- 775½. Does it not strike you that upon a serious matter of this kind it is hardly the thing to make statements without giving some foundation for them—this being really a very serious matter? Admitted.
776. For instance, the Premier told the deputation, "If the statements made were warranted—and it must be supposed they were or they would not have been made—that the police actually received valuable presents to the extent of watches and diamond rings, and that subscriptions were made with a view of making their services as conservators of the peace and good order of the State useless; if these statements were at all founded on fact, it disclosed a state of things which he would not hesitate to state he would lose no time whatever in investigating as thoroughly as possible." Now, what I want is to get some evidence to go upon in relation to this statement of the collection of money for the purpose of bribing the police to wink at the operation of these Chinese gambling-dens? With regard to the statement of Goldtown, I may say that he only stated that the 2d. was subscribed in the northern end of the city.
777. According to his statement it is confined to Lower George-street? Yes.
778. Has your League any suggestions to make as to altering the laws with a view to the suppression of this evil? Yes; we have made a suggestion in the prayer of our petition, which was drawn up by a legal gentleman, the suggestion being that the landlord should be held equally responsible with the tenant, upon due notice being given that the house was being used for gambling purposes.
779. Is gambling going on in these houses in Lower George-street now? Yes; it was going on when I came up, a little after 2 o'clock.
780. That is, I suppose, the people were going in and out in the usual way? Yes.
781. Did you ever go into one of these houses yourself? Yes; I went in on one occasion with two members of the League. We took three tickets. On coming out again there was a policeman outside, to whom we offered to give ourselves in custody, showing him the tickets, but he only laughed.
782. Those were lottery tickets I suppose? Yes.
783. Did you ever see them play fan-tan there? No, not in Lower George-street. 784.

784. Do you know what it is? I have seen them play it in Cooktown. They have a square plate on which there are certain marks to put the cash on, and they play with brass coins.

785. Were you informed what were your chances of winning? No; we simply took our tickets. It is stuck up on the shop windows outside. Five marks would be 1s., but now there is 2d. of that deducted. Six marks is 3s. 4d., I think, but I do not remember exactly.

786. Do you know if it is possible with a sixpenny ticket to win a large amount—say £74? I have heard it is. The Chinamen take pretty good care if a man wins a large amount that it shall be known—that “Dutch Peter,” or “French Louis,” or whoever it may be, has won a large amount; and it soon passes round.

787. Have you heard of complaints from the wives of labouring men about the losses sustained by their husbands in these dens? Yes, I have been told by Mr. Daley, Mr. O'Connor, and others. We were talking about it the other day.

788. The wives make a disturbance about it? They have come to my shop and told me that they have been up to bring their husbands from these places. They have also told me that they have lost the whole of their week's earnings, and run tick with me for a little tobacco.

789. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many Chinese houses do you say there are in Lower George-street? About thirty-six shops in all, and about twenty-eight gambling-houses.

790. Do you know the names of the Chinese occupying these houses? No, but the names are outside on their premises.

791. You cannot give us the names? I cannot.

792. Can you explain the kind of gambling that goes on there? I cannot say what kind of gambling goes on inside, but I know that the whole of them sell lottery tickets.

793. Have you got the ticket you paid 6d. for? No.

794. What did you do with it? I put it in my pocket at the time.

795. If you had the lottery ticket could you trace the name of the shop where you got it? I know the shop. It is one of five immediately below Beale's buildings.

796. Have you found any respectable Chinese merchants connected with these gambling-houses? No; I may say that from hearsay I believe the respectable Chinese are averse to it.

797. You cannot swear to it? No; I have very little dealings with them. In fact, I do not speak to them once in twelve months.

798. You do not know how many share in those twenty-eight shops? No; I am very much averse to Chinese altogether, and have no dealings with any of them.

799. I thought you would be able to tell us as Chairman of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I simply sit there as Chairman; there are other members of the League who will be able to give you more information than I can.

800. You have said that you with others gave yourself in charge of a policeman—what is the name of the policeman you met outside the door on that occasion? I do not know. He is a new constable to that end of the town.

801. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Who were the promoters of this Anti-Chinese Gambling League? A number of shopkeepers in the locality. It is a movement that has been talked about for a considerable time. Eventually we called a meeting, a majority of the shopkeepers having been visited by myself and Mr. Kelly to ask them to subscribe their names, and this [*referring to document*] was the list we originally got.

802. You were elected President, I understand? Yes.

803. Then we must take it that you were one of the principal individuals connected with the formation of the League? Well, I do not know that I was.

804. Did those gentlemen who spoke at the deputation to the Premier, receive their information from any member or members of the league? Many of them know the facts themselves from residence in the district.

805. How would Mr. Davies know about the facts stated there? The members were present, some of them, at special meetings of the League.

806. Were your meetings open to anyone? Yes.

807. Did anything take place of a startling character in Lower George-street that led to the starting of the League? No. It was simply in consequence of the falling off in business, and the discussions that took place among the shopkeepers with regard to the nuisance of these Chinese shops in the neighbourhood. It was a matter of general complaint. People would not go up and down that part of George-street, and it was stated by firms such as Felton and Nock, and others, that their trade was falling off in consequence.

808. Do you think the presence of these Chinese in Lower George-street, and their gambling propensities have had the effect of causing a depression in business that would not otherwise have existed, had not the gambling-dens been there? Well, there would certainly have been a depression in business on account of the late strike, but I do not think it would have been to the same extent.

809. And you really believe as a business man that the enormous amount of gambling that is said to exist in these Chinese habitations, is causing a depression in business in that part of the city? Yes, there is no doubt about it to my mind.

810. Have you ever heard anything definite about any presents being given to Inspector Atwill or any one else by the Chinese? Several have told me about chests of tea, or jars of ginger, or something of that kind having been given to Inspector Atwill.

811. Can you remember the name of any person who told you that chests of tea or jars of ginger had been sent to Inspector Atwill's house? I heard from a number of shopkeepers, before I was connected with the League, that it was done. But I do not believe that you could get anyone who has seen it done. It is a matter of surmise in most cases. No doubt they had bills for these things, but whether they were paid for is another matter altogether.

812. Have the members of the League ever gone into these gambling-houses in a body to see things for themselves? No. Many members of the League have been gamblers themselves.

813. So that really it is only from hearsay what you have said with regard to presents being given to the police? I have never said that presents have been given myself. It is simply hearsay evidence. With regard to the statement made by Mr. Goldtown, as to the deduction of 2d. in the 1s., it was not so, because the statement was made in the presence of the League.

814.

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814. But as to the statement made by Mr. Davies, M.P., and others? No, I cannot say as to that.
815. You have stated that respectable people are insulted going down George-street? I have heard so.
816. The words you use are to this effect, that ladies and respectable people would not go down George-street, but went round by Pitt-street instead; that many of the Chinese were very rude to people passing down there, and the police said they could do nothing? Yes. I may say I have seen one myself, a larrikin Chinaman—that is, I have heard him pass remarks. To respectable women his manner would be insulting, but the women he passed the remarks to he very likely knew.
817. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you ever had an interview with Constable Beadman? I have had several conversations with him.
818. Was it relative to this Chinese matter? Yes. It was immediately after the deputation to Sir Henry Parkes.
819. What was the nature of the conversation? They taxed me with having made a statement that the police were bribed by the Chinese. I said that I had simply reiterated the statement of Goldtown, and I told Sir Henry Parkes that the time had gone by for secrecy.
820. Did Constable Beadman say anything about a certain amount of money he had in the bank? He said he had a banking account.
821. Was it £460 he said he had in the bank? He may have said so, I do not remember.
822. What else did he say when he passed that remark? He said, "I suppose you will think I got that from the Chinaman."
823. How long was Beadman on that beat? About four years.
824. Used ex-Constable Quealy to be nearly all the time in the Chinese quarter? I think the beat extends from Hunter-street to Circular Quay.
825. Do you know anything about the matter of an alleged gift of a diamond ring to one of these policemen in that quarter? I know one or two policemen who wear diamond rings, but whether they were presented with them, or whether they bought them, I cannot say.
826. Do you know anything about one that was presented to a policeman, or was handed to him to look at, and he walked off with it, and afterwards returned the ring with a "paste" stone substituted for the diamond itself? No. I never heard of that.
827. Who is the bank manager you refer to as being likely to give us information with respect to the moneys banked by the Chinese who run the gambling-houses? Mr. Bellette.
828. What is Quealy's present address, do you know? The "Shamrock Hotel," Woolloomooloo, but whether he can be found there now I cannot say.
829. Were you in Lower George-street at the time Sergeant M'Kenzie was in the district? No. I was going to sea for a living at that time.
830. Is it not a fact that the practice of these coal lumpers, wharf labourers, and others gaming at those Chinese gambling-dens, is one of the reasons why many of the shopkeepers in that part of Sydney often fail—through their accounts not being fully paid up? Yes; a man named Codd, some time ago, could not make it pay; and there are several others.
831. You never went through any of these Chinese houses at any time? No; not through them.
832. You know nothing about the sustentation fund? Only what I have stated here.
833. Do you think the present law in force in this Colony would be ample to cope with the evil, if it were put in force? Yes; I am of opinion that the law can be put in force effectively right away; and I may say our League holds that the evil can be done away with at once; that the continuance of the evil is due either to negligence or connivance on the part of the police.
834. Are you aware that some of the places in Lower George-street are so strongly barricaded that it is next door to impossible to make a successful raid upon them? It is quite possible, though I do not know of it myself.
835. You have not seen it? No; I was invited by the Inspector of Police to go to Moy Ping's, but I did not go. Some other members of the League did. I may say here that Constable Quealy stated that he intended to give evidence before this Commission, because Inspector Atwill opposed his application for a publican's license.
836. Did you know a Mr. Chazel, who, it was said, received a sum of money to vacate his shop, in order to allow certain Chinese to run it for gambling purposes? Yes.
837. Was it spoken to you? No, not to me.
838. Did he make that statement at one of the meetings of the League? No.
839. To whom did he make the statement, to the best of your knowledge? Well, several persons heard the statement. It was a matter of pretty general information down there, as to his receiving a large sum of money to vacate his premises in favour of the Chinese.
840. Who would be the best and most reliable person to summon before this Commission, to give some solid information as to the gambling nuisance in Lower George-street? There is a butcher living immediately at the back of Harrington-street, and who goes by the name of "Cursing Jimmy," who is an habitual attendant of these gambling-dens.
841. Any others? Mr. Christensen.
842. Has he gambled? Yes; and he has been many years there.
843. Is there not a Mr. Dawson? Mr. Dawson is the man I spoke of to whom a Chinaman offered a bonus to take a shop.
844. Is it not a fact that in hundreds of cases men lose the whole of their week's wages in these gambling-dens? Yes; they have told me so repeatedly. They would say, "I cannot pay you this week, Jack. I lost it all with the Chinamen—will pay you next week."
845. Can you inform the Commission of certain instances where the wives have gone down George-street beseeching their husbands to leave those places? Yes; I have seen them near my shop.
846. At your shop? Yes. They have said their husbands were up the street at the Chinaman's, and would spend every shilling they had got there. Mr. Daley has told me that men having received £5 or £6, would lose everything they had, and borrow from him a few shillings to get some meat, or something of that kind. Mr. O'Connor has had similar experience.
847. In your opinion the police are very careless, if not quite indifferent? They say, "they have no power to cope with it;" that is the argument they use every time—they have no power to cope with it.

Mr.

Mr. Alfred Chambers called and examined :—

848. *President.*] Where do you reside, Mr. Chambers? I live at Rockdale.
849. What is your business? I am book-keeper for Messrs. Felton and Nock, 194 George-street.
850. What is the business carried on by your firm? General ironmongers.
851. How long have you been there? Four years.
852. What is the rent of the premises? Forty-odd pounds per month.
853. Are they very extensive premises? Well, no.
854. About what frontage? That I cannot say.
855. What accommodation do they provide? Just the ordinary building, it is a double-fronted shop—there are two shops as a matter of fact of one storey only.
856. It is near the Chinese quarter, is it not? It is surrounded by Chinese, you might say.
857. I suppose you spend a considerable part of your time there? Yes; all day, from 9 o'clock till 6.
858. Then you have plenty of opportunities of observing what goes on in the neighbourhood? Oh, yes; I have overtime besides the regular hours I have mentioned.
859. Have you observed the police to be very active in carrying out their duties in that locality? No, sir; I never have observed them at all active as regards the Chinese gambling. They have never made any attempt to stop it. I could have stopped it myself had I their power. I have often wondered how the gambling could be carried on to the extent it is.
860. Is it carried on in the day or night principally? At all times—Sundays included.
861. What class of people mostly frequent these places? All sorts, but mostly Europeans. During the last year or so there have been comparatively very few Chinese in the neighbourhood; most of the respectable Chinese have gone away.
862. The decent Chinese merchants have left the locality? Yes; a great many of them have.
863. And the houses are taken up by these keepers of gambling-dens? Yes; from our place up to the American Exchange Hotel. Where one house stood some little places have been built where no European could possibly get a living.
864. Do they carry on any business there? No; no legitimate business at all. They have a few things in the window sometimes; but most of them have none at all. If you are not known you cannot get in, as a rule, just now.
865. Have you been in any of these places? Yes, once. In the shop upon which the raid was made.
866. Moy Ping's place? Yes; I have seen fan tan played there.
867. You have not been in any of these other places? I have never been in; but I could have gone if I had been with the right people to get in.
868. *Mr. Abigail.*] Were you a member of the deputation to the Premier in relation to this Chinese gambling question? No, I had nothing to do with it.
869. Have you read the statements that were made at that deputation? Yes, I read all of the reports.
870. Then, you noticed that several members of the deputation made statements to the effect that the police had received bribes for passing over these places, and allowing them to carry on? Yes. That has been common talk for the last two years. But things like that are of course difficult to prove. I have frequently seen two constables going in and out of that same Moy Ping's place—over and over again, day after day. So much so, indeed, that I spoke to Mr. Nock—I think first about two years ago—wondering who they were, before I knew they were constables.
871. Then they were not in uniform? No; in private clothes like an ordinary citizen. When I knew who they were I took more particular notice of them.
872. You do not know whether they went in for the purpose of stopping the gambling? It certainly did not strike me in that way. It would be ridiculous to suppose they could be doing so, going in day after day like that, when they could stop it any time they liked.
873. Is it not difficult to obtain admission to those places while gambling is going on? No. I have been in myself; and my idea is that it is not so difficult.
874. Was fan tan played there? I saw a game played there. I followed several others, and walked in when they were playing.
875. There was a table in the room with a square board on it? Yes.
876. And brass coins with holes in the middle? Yes, and marks on the corners of the board.
877. Were there many in the room? It was full. One had to push through the crowd to see.
878. Was there much money on the table? There were from half-crowns and shillings to pennies.
879. A considerable sum of money, I suppose, if it was all reckoned up? I dare say, but I cannot say much about it, as I was only there a few minutes. I simply followed the people who were going in and out.
880. Do you know whether that was the room where the detectives or plain clothes constables went when they went inside? I am pretty sure it was. That was the only place except that at the front, and a little place in between.
881. What are the names of the constables whom you saw going into this place? Constables Beadman and Carson.
882. At all events you do not think they stopped in the front shop? I am sure they did not. Had they have done so everybody could have seen them from the outside easily.
883. Do you know of your own personal knowledge of any of the police receiving presents of gold watches or diamond rings, money or furniture? Personally I have no direct evidence to offer. But I can say something with regard to an article of furniture supplied to Inspector Atwill.
884. What is that? When this inquiry first came up, about two months ago, Mr. Ah Toy came to me one Saturday afternoon late and asked me to make out a bill for him. He said he wanted it dated—and then he counted on his fingers; I could not make out what he meant at first—"Dated," he said, "back to November, 1890," and I did so. I put two penny stamps upon it, or a twopenny—I feel sure it is the former. I wrote Nov. 1890 on the stamps, and he signed his name. Mr. Atwill had had the goods the year before, or last November.
885. You have no doubt about that bill being receipted? No, I am quite positive. He said Mr. Atwill had come and asked him for it. I said to him, "Did you get any money?" And he replied, "Oh, no money."
886. And that refers to Mr. Atwill? Yes, you will find the bill, if Mr. Atwill produces it, in my handwriting.

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- Mr. A. Chambers. 887. Have you any knowledge of any other member of the police force having been supplied with goods in that way? No, that is the only one I know of.
888. Do you know whether Ah Toy is engaged in gambling, or connected with any of these gambling-houses in any way? I do not know whether he is or not.
889. He has premises in that neighbourhood? Oh, his place is not a gambling-shop.
890. He does not allow gambling on his premises in George-street? As far as I know he does not.
891. Do you think he is connected with gambling in any other place? Not as far as I know.
892. So far as you are aware, he is a respectable tradesman? Yes, I think so. I may say that other things have happened in George-street with regard to loss of trade, and so on. I can corroborate anything of that kind.
893. With reference to trade depression, if it has been stated that trade has fallen off very considerably of late as the result of the proceedings taking place in these Chinese quarters, can you confirm that statement? Yes, I believe it is so, and more especially since those little places have been built about us, unquestionably.
894. Does this loss occur because the people will not go down there? Yes; that is the case. They will not pass along that part of George-street. If you know any one coming by the North Shore ferry, or Manly Beach steamers, you will find they will not go that way.
895. Is it because they are afraid of being interfered with? Yes; especially after dark. Every house has a man standing outside on the watch.
896. Are they Chinese, or larrikin Europeans? Chinese. The larrikin Europeans stand on the opposite side of the pavement, but one is as bad as the other.
897. Are the Chinese prominent in insulting women passing along the streets? Yes; I could bring proof of several cases, if I liked to bring the witnesses here. I may say that my own wife and her sister have been insulted.
898. And the ladies who have been insulted in this way have said that they will not come there again? Yes. In the case of my own wife and her sister they have refused to come to my place of business, and I have had to meet them elsewhere.
899. Have you anything to say about the sanitary condition of lower George-street? Well, the smell there is something horrible.
900. Have you ever seen opium smoking? No; but I believe that must produce the smell that comes from these places.
901. Do the Chinese overcrowd these buildings? That I cannot say, but I should guess so.
902. Do you know anything about any assignation houses kept by these Chinese? Unquestionably, I do.
903. Whereabouts are they? Well, a good many of them have houses of their own now—in Essex-street, at the back there.
904. Do they keep their dwelling-houses away from their shops? Not altogether that. They have these women there, and keep them to themselves.
905. Do they keep them for their own purposes, or for the traffic with their countrymen? Some do, I believe. Of course there are several different kinds of Chinamen there. But they are mostly of the lower class, I believe.
906. Do you know the names of any of these Chinese who are keeping the women in the houses you refer to? That is rather a difficult matter, sir. I get rather mixed with their names. There are one or two respectable men there.
907. Do you know which of these gambling-houses is credited with being the most notorious down there? Well, Sun Sam Kee—he is supposed to be one of the biggest.
908. Does he not carry on a grocery business, or something of that kind—sells bags of sugar, and so on? I believe he does, but I will not be sure. Of course anybody can see these places; they have actually taken our numbers—I mean the places next door to us. We have been numbered 194 and 196 for years, and these two little places next to Bridge-street from us have also been numbered the same.
909. Do you know the owners of any of these premises? I have heard Mr. Bennett's name mentioned, and others.
910. What Mr. Bennett is that? Mr. Bennett, of the *Evening News*, I believe.
911. Do you know any others? I forget for the moment. There is another thing I should mention: When Mr. Nock was away a number of young girls came to our place, having an appointment to meet somebody at a house, which I conclude, must have been one of these little Chinese places I have mentioned. They had come in answer to an advertisement, "A young woman wanted as general servant," or something of that kind. They came to us, because ours was the only European place there. I saw about a dozen there, and advised them to clear away out of it.
912. You say there were quite a number of these girls? Yes.
913. And that they came in answer to an advertisement in the paper? Yes.
914. How long ago was that? In the month of April last.
915. Do you know the occupants of the house you refer to, near to your place of business? No.
916. You know there are Chinamen living there? Yes.
917. But you do not know their names? No.
918. What was the number of the place? I think it was 198 then, but I took no notice of it at the time.
919. Where was it situated? The other side of "Power's Hotel"—between that and the "American Exchange Hotel."
920. Have you ever seen girls and youths visit these Chinese houses at night? Not girls in George-street.
921. But you have seen youths there? Oh, yes—boys and men in respectable positions gather there. At first I had no idea what it could be, and have stood and wondered.
922. Have you ever had any conversation with any of the police about these places? No; I have had nothing whatever to do with it.
923. Have you ever been interfered with yourself, or been accosted by Chinamen down there? Yes; I have heard them "boohoo!" as I went by; yet I took no active part in the agitation against them.
924. Have they ever otherwise accosted you? Yes; they have come up and said, "play fan tan, welly good game."
925. Do they ever get Europeans to "tout" for them? They have done so.
926. Have you noticed any difference during the last month or six weeks, in the number of people going into

into these houses—I mean the gambling-dens in Lower George-street? I should rather think so. There are not half, or a quarter, or one-twentieth part going in now that there was before the raid was made.

927. The numbers attending these places have sensibly diminished since the last raid was made? Yes; there is not half the number.

928. Do you remember the night the Commission made a visit to that locality? I was not there that night.

929. But you heard of it? Yes.

930. Since that has the gambling been carried on to the same extent? I was told that last Saturday it was very bad—of course I am only speaking from hearsay—that it was worse than it has been for some time past.

931. What hour in the night would you say is the worst in these places? About 8, 9, 10, or 11 o'clock.

932. Do they carry on the business on Sundays? Yes; Sunday was one of the worst days. I used to have occasion to come over from North Shore to Balmain on Sunday, and saw a good deal of it, at night time. I have been in Goulburn-street, and in Campbell-street; I have seen a good deal of it there. I used to attend a church up in that direction, as organist.

933. Of your own knowledge, I understand, you do not know anything that would sustain a charge of bribery as against the police? Well, no—only from the fact, as I contend, that they could not possibly overlook such a state of things unless they were.

934. What you contend, I understand, is that this gambling has been carried on in such a glaring manner, that the police would have been bound to have taken some action, if they had attempted to do their duty? Yes, especially when I see two constables walking in and out of these places, to an extent to cause me to wonder what they are doing.

935. And you think that during the time the police were paying their visits gambling was still being carried on there? Yes, I should say so; in fact I might almost say I am sure of it, for every time I have passed there I have seen dozens going in and out.

936. You have referred to Sun Sam Kee; do you know him personally? No.

937. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have told us that you went into one of these houses on one occasion, and saw gambling going on there? Yes.

938–9. What place was that? Moy Ping's. There were a lot going in, and I went in with them.

940. Do you know any of them by name? No; not one. There were a great many larrikins there—I see them every day. There were also some apparently respectable men; a good many. They took no notice of me at all.

941. In answer to one question, I understood you to say that some of the Chinese keep bad women for the purpose of making money out of them. Can you take us to the place where they live? They are not in George-street, but there are plenty of places off Essex-street.

942. Do you know any respectable Chinese merchants connected with gambling? No.

943. Have you ever heard any respectable Chinese merchants passing remarks about the gambling-dens? Yes; *Mr. On Lee* told me they wanted to get rid of them all.

944. Any others? I do not remember just now.

945. But you believe that there are several other Chinese merchants who would like to do the same thing, that is, put down this evil? Oh, yes.

946. In these gambling-houses they have several games, do they not? Yes; but anyone can go in and buy a ticket for a lottery.

947. Could you obtain one now if you went down to buy it? Perhaps not now; but you can at ordinary times.

948. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You have said your wife and sister-in-law were insulted by the Chinese in passing down George-street. What was the nature of the insult? Well, making signs to them, and making noises with their mouths.

949. Did they know the lady was your wife? Do you suppose they could? Is it likely I would introduce my wife to those Chinamen? In fact they had no reason to interfere with them in any way.

950. Do you know of any other females being insulted? Yes; often. I should say that most of the girls who go down there now are no good. Anybody can see that for themselves, having much to do with the neighbourhood.

951. Respectable women are scarcely ever seen down Lower George-street now? Very seldom. Not from Bridge-street down.

952. And you attribute that to the presence of the Chinese? Yes; to the presence of the Chinese of the class I mention.

953. Which is the shortest route from the Post Office to Circular Quay—Pitt-street or George-street? From the Post Office to the ordinary ferries the nearest way would be Pitt-street, to the Manly boats George-street would be the nearest road. But you must recollect that people coming from Erskine-street and that direction along York-street would go down George-street.

954. Do you know ex-Constable Quealy, *Mr. Chambers*? Yes.

955. Do you know anything derogatory to his character, as to his having received presents from the Chinese, especially in money or jewelry? I have heard so, but not of him especially. I have heard it over and over again for the last two years. In fact I may say it has been common talk.

956. Have you ever seen any riots or rows in connection with these Chinese gambling-dens in Lower George-street? Yes; I have seen people thrown out over and over again. There have been several rows there, especially about a year and a half ago. I have seen people with blood on them taken up the street.

957. Have you seen working men's wives going down and beseeching their husbands to come away from these gambling-dens? No. The majority of them, I think, dare not. They would be too frightened.

958. Do you know the names of the streets or terraces where these women are kept that you have referred to? I do not know the names, but I could point them out to you.

959. What you would call The Rocks? Yes, I suppose it is as a matter of fact.

960. On the occasion your wife was insulted, your sister, or your wife's sister, I think you said, was there also. Was she insulted at the same time? Yes, the pair of them. It was certainly an insult to have Chinamen making grimaces at them and signs with their hands while they were looking in a respectable shop window.

961. To what extent has your business depreciated during the last twelve months? A lot.

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Chambers.*
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- Mr. A. Chambers. 962. Would you say 50 per cent.? No; it would be a remarkably good business that would stand a depreciation of that extent. But the depreciation I should say is quite 20 per cent.
- 8 Sept., 1891. 963. Were Felton and Nock's premises larger when you first joined the firm than they are now? No, the same premises.
964. *Chairman.*] We understand you to say that business generally at that end of the town has depreciated considerably during the last year and a half? Yes.
965. To what do you attribute that falling off? I attribute it to those Chinese places being built on either side of us. As I have said already, they have even got our numbers.
966. I want to know what, in your opinion, is the cause of the depression? I believe it to be principally caused by these buildings being occupied by objectionable tenants.
967. What wares do you sell in your establishment? All kinds of hardware, crockery, and glassware of all kinds.
968. Are you not aware that business generally in the city has fallen off during the last two years? Well, for the matter of that business has been falling off ever since I can remember.
969. How long is it since you arrived in Sydney? About four years and a half.
970. Are you not aware that there has been a marked depression in business during the last two years? I have heard people say so, but I do not think it has been any greater than the two years previously.
971. Then you think you do not sell so much hardware in your establishment in consequence of the presence of these Chinese gambling-dens, and the people who frequent them in Lower George-street? Yes. You see there is so much of our stock that ladies buy, and as I have said respectable people and ladies especially have come to avoid that part of George-street to a large extent.
972. Are you a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No.
973. Do you know Mr. Goldtown? Yes.
974. Have you ever had any conversation with him on this subject? No; I believe he is a well conducted man—I understand so.

[The witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Richard Vallauney Kelly called and examined:—

- Mr. R. V. Kelly. 975. *President.*] You are a resident of George-street, Mr. Kelly? Yes.
- 10 Sept., 1891. 976. What business do you follow? The grocery business—wholesale and retail.
977. Were you one of the deputation that waited upon Sir Henry Parkes some few weeks ago? I was.
978. I believe you are a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes; I am secretary to the League.
979. In your interview with Sir Henry Parkes you stated that this abuse had been in existence for a number of years? Yes.
980. How long have you been residing in Lower George-street? Close on two years now.
981. In your interview with the Premier did you speak of the existence of the gambling evil, only during the short time you were there, or for a longer period? *Previously* I was continually in the habit of passing there both in the day and night time.
982. Previous to your going to live there? Yes.
983. Therefore you have had a varied experience of the locality? Yes.
984. Extending over how long a period? Ten or twelve years, I may say.
985. Have you found that these gambling-dens have considerably increased in number within your experience? Yes; they have been considerably augmented.
986. Personally did you ever visit any of these dens? Not myself.
987. I mean for the purpose not of gambling, but of satisfying yourself as to the mode of procedure? No; I am averse to gambling in any shape or form.
988. I thought you might have gone in out of curiosity to see what was going on and satisfy yourself on the point? No; I cannot say that I have ever personally visited these places out of curiosity; but I have seen enough outside to know that gambling is carried on to a very great extent.
989. Can you say what class of people generally frequent these places? Well, you may say the labouring classes, and the middle class, that is clerks, tradesmen, and that class of people. I cannot say that they would reach as far in the scale of society as the aristocracy, but they go up pretty near that—that is the general run of people.
990. Have you ever witnessed any harrowing scenes in that locality, so far as men's wives going down there at any time in search of their husbands, who have gone to these dens, and gambled away their earnings? Yes; as a positive fact, one woman came to the door of my shop crying bitterly. She had been waiting for her husband to come out of one of these places, to which he had taken the whole of his week's wages. It is a common habit of working men to go into the Chinese gambling-dens, and spend nearly every penny they have earned, and then they have to borrow a little money to keep the family in bread and butter.
991. Since you have been in business in that part of the city can you say that the existence of this evil has interfered with your business to any extent? Yes; most materially.
992. In what way has it materially interfered with your business? Simply by driving the custom away. For instance, if I go to solicit custom, people tell me that they will not pass up George-street from Circular Quay in the direct course, but prefer to go along Pitt-street, and turn up Bridge-street, and deal with Mr. C. P. Downton, who catches what would otherwise be my customers, my establishment being more convenient to the different ferries on that side of Circular Quay.

993. Then you feel that the existence of these Chinese gambling-dens is seriously detrimental to your trade? Yes; we cannot get the custom that would in ordinary circumstances come in our way simply through this evil.

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994. Do you find that it has affected you at all so far as collecting the amounts due to you by your customers of the labouring class? Certainly; I have stopped all credit with the labouring class.

995. I suppose it would simply mean ruin if you kept on giving credit? I dare say it would materially affect my pocket.

996. You say that you have stopped the credit system in your business? Yes; I was about to explain how it has affected me: A man comes into my shop—say, he owes me £1 or 25s., he would probably say he could not pay the score, but ask me to take 15s.; and then say he wants 5s., 6s., or 7s., or whatever it may be, in coppers, to go up to the Chinaman to make a haul. They go to play fan-tan. In several cases I have refused it, and the men have never come back again.

997. And you lost their custom? Yes; and my money too, for in many cases the amounts were so infinitesimal that it would have been useless to proceed against them.

998. Therefore this Chinese gambling nuisance has affected you materially in every way? Of course.

999. I suppose you have noticed large numbers of people frequenting these places both by day and night? Yes; there is a continual flow of people passing in and out during the day and night.

1000. Are they principally Europeans? Yes.

1001. Have you ever noticed any women going in and out of these places? Yes; both women and young children occasionally.

1002. Both boys and girls? Yes; of tender age—under the age of 14 I should say, as near as I could judge.

1003. Do you know of any Chinese houses where women are kept for immoral purposes about that portion of the city? No; I do not know, of my own knowledge, that there are such places, but I have been told so. My business occupies pretty well the whole of my time, there being only myself and my wife in it, and I have had no time to go further than the street I live in to seek for information.

1004. As you have taken an important part in the League I thought you might have made it your business to ascertain? I have no personal knowledge of such things. I may say a policeman told me up the street, on one occasion, that a woman was carrying on the business of gamerouching.

1005. Who was your informant? Constable Thomas Wheelan.

1006. Have you ever noticed any scenes of violence in that locality? I have seen a European struck down with an iron bar.

1007. I was coming to that point: Have you ever seen any riots occur outside these gambling-dens? Well, not exactly riots. I have seen disturbances and free fights, and have afterwards noticed a constable among the Chinamen; but as far as I could see they did not take an active part in getting evidence to show who was to blame or anything. They merely took the assertions of the Chinese, to the best of my knowledge.

1008. You have said that an iron bar was used on one occasion? Yes; a European, who was somewhat under the influence of drink, went up to one of these places to ask some question in reference to money lost in gambling, and a disturbance then ensued. A Chinaman came out with a great iron bar, and struck him down, hitting him in the middle of the head, and splitting his head open. The man was taken to the Infirmary. In that case I believe the Chinaman got a month's imprisonment for the assault.

1009. The disturbance on that occasion was the result of a dispute over gambling matters? Yes.

1010. You have said you were present on the occasion of the deputation to Sir Henry Parkes, when some serious allegations were made against the police—that they had been presented with various articles, such as watches and jewellery, including diamond rings, and in some cases money. Do you know, from your own personal knowledge, of any presentation having been made to any particular member of the force? Not from my own personal knowledge, I do not.

1011. Do you know anything of it from hearsay? Yes; and from the manner in which the police shut their eyes to what is going on I am sure there must be some truth in it.

1012. You think there are grounds for suspicion? Yes. Of course it is difficult to prove. If a man in an official position like that was going to take a gold watch or anything else as a bribe he would not announce the fact by blowing a trumpet, and let everybody know about it. There must, however, be some truth in the statement.

1013. But sometimes bribery is found out? As I have said, I cannot speak from personal experience.

1014. But you regard the circumstances surrounding the case as suspicious? Yes; very suspicious, indeed.

1015. From what you have said, I gather that you are of opinion that the police have taken the situation quite easy? Yes. If I may offer a suggestion, while on the subject I should say that the best way to deal with the position would be to change the whole of the police force in that district, say nearly every three months, from the Inspector to the Watch-house keeper.

1016. That is a matter that will be better discussed later on;—have you been interviewed by any members of the police force since you have been a member of the League, or since this Commission was appointed;—have you had a chat with any of them? I may say that Constable Wheelan asked me at one time if the name of any policeman had been mentioned at any of our meetings at all, and I told him no. I also had a conversation with Constable Quealy. He said all we wanted to do was to keep the ball rolling, and to keep Mr. Inspector Atwill up to his work. That was before he (Constable Quealy) was dismissed.

1017. Have you known of any females being insulted while passing up and down Lower George-street? In giving that evidence I wish to ask if these females are going to be called upon to attend here. The Commission will understand that it is a delicate matter for a female to come before a body of gentlemen to give evidence in a case of this kind.

1018. We must request you to give the names, if you please? I cannot exactly state the names; but if called upon, I could get them.

1019. I want to get reliable information, and must have it, otherwise our labours will go for nothing? The females I refer to were principally servant girls. I may also state that my own wife has been insulted, and on one occasion she asked me to go back and close up the shop. It is chiefly on that account that I have taken an interest in the formation of the League.

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1020. Of what nature were the insults? It was in their attitude—their manner and general carrying on, which would imply that something improper was meant. But I have repeatedly had servant girls come into my shop on Saturday night on their way to the Savings Bank; and they have asked me if I would mind walking as far as Bridge-street with them as they did not care about passing the Chinese quarters. There is always a great congregation of these people outside, but I notice that since action was taken by the League they do not meet on the footpath at all, but keep to the street way.

1021. Is gambling still carried on in these houses? Yes; you can see them running up and down with their tickets—Pak-ah-pu tickets. It is carried on to a great extent day and night.

1022. I suppose the same class of people generally frequent those Chinese gambling-dens? Yes; there are a number of the faces very familiar to me; they congregate about there regularly.

1023. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know anything about the sanitary arrangements of these premises? I have never been over them, Mr. Abigail, but the stench proceeding from these places is very offensive indeed. I may say that in passing by these places I have frequently met females; whether they were in a delicate state of health or not I cannot say; but I have seen them spit in the gutter, and actually retch. The smell I have most frequently noticed coming from these places is that of opium-smoking, and a kind of garlic smell.

1024. You know the smell of opium? Yes.

1025. And you find it very strong and offensive? Yes; and it is accompanied often by the smell of sulphur from the Chinese' quarters. I have had to call a policeman to suppress them from burning sulphur.

1026. With reference to the insults offered to women, can you describe what those insults consisted of? That I cannot very easily define.

1027. Would they take hold of them, for example? I believe it quite probable. In fact, one female told me herself that on one occasion a Chinaman had run out and caught her by the arm, and asked her when she was going to come in and stay a little while with him.

1028. Do you know any place in that neighbourhood used for the purpose of decoying young girls? I have not exactly taken notice, or ascertained anything in regard to that particular thing. You must understand that things are carried on pretty quietly down there since it was publicly announced that the League was in existence.

1029. How long is that ago? Close on or about three months.

1030. Have you noticed any very young persons, male or female, visiting these places? Occasionally, I have.

1031. Do you know what they go there for? Well, I have sometimes seen them come out with tickets.

1032. That is lottery tickets, I suppose? Yes.

1033. Have you heard of any young girls being entrapped into these places for immoral purposes? I have heard a remark to that effect, but as to its truth I cannot say.

1034. You have stated that Constable Wheelan asked you if the names of any policemen had been referred to at meetings of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League; what led to that conversation? It was one night when I was coming away from one of the meetings of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and I met Constable Wheelan on my way. He wanted to know if the name of any constable had been mentioned as having received presents or anything of that kind. I told him that no names had been mentioned at all, but that a charge had been laid as to the general inefficiency of the police in the district.

1035. Was that before the deputation went to the Colonial Secretary, or after? To the best of my belief, it was after.

1036. Were you present at that deputation? Yes; I was.

1037. You are credited with speaking there of one Chinaman who had made £60,000 a year by gaming, and had sent the money home to China? That is what I was told, but I spoke from hearsay only. I think we got that information from Mr. Goldtown.

1038. From a Chinaman? Yes; a member of our League.

1039. When he made that statement, did he make other statements bearing on the question as well? Yes; he made several; but I cannot call them to mind now.

1040. Was this statement made to any individual members of the League, or was it said in the League meetings? I cannot say exactly where it was made now. I do not think it was said at a League meeting proper, but most probably after we adjourned. We used generally to sit awhile after we adjourned, as the meetings were held in a public-house, and we would have a little refreshment before leaving, so as not to use the landlord's room for nothing.

1041. After Mr. Goldtown made this statement did the officers of the League take any steps to test the truth of what he had told them? No. I think, after he made that statement, Mr. Armstrong, the President of our League, waited on Mr. Quong Tart one day to find out whether Mr. Goldtown was a man to be relied on or not.

1042. Did they obtain any evidence as to whether he was a man of good character and reliability? I did not hear what was said.

1043. Did you personally, as Secretary of the League, not take any steps to test the truthfulness of this man's statement? No.

1044. Do you know who this man is, who was credited with sending £60,000 a year home to China? No; I did not ask him who the person was. I may say I was not correctly reported as to that. I made a statement that the information I was giving was only from hearsay.

1045. I suppose you heard a statement made about the police—for instance, that the police were not content with getting gold watches under three months, but wanted diamond rings, and other statements from members of the League to the same effect? Yes; I know that such statements were made, but I think it was distinctly stated by the members of the League forming the deputation that they were proceeding on hearsay evidence only, and not on their own responsibility. I do not think there were any charges laid against the police directly by any member of the League as to receiving watches, etc.

1046. Mr. Black, M.P., stated: "The police were bribed, not only by chests of tea, but by gifts of money. He had heard that for years?" Mr. Goldtown informed us of that, and said he would take us round, and show us where the weekly dividends were handed over.

1047. Did your League not take any steps to ascertain the reliability of these very serious statements? I do not think so.

1048. Have you had any meeting since then? Yes.

1049.

1049. And was the subject brought up at any meeting;—was it decided or considered as to whether you would take evidence or ascertain facts to sustain these statements? I do not think we had the power to do it; we simply claimed the assistance of the Government.

1050. It was not done, you say? No; we had no *locus standi* to get that information.

1051. Then we are to understand that your League did not discuss the question with a view of obtaining evidence at this point? I do not see how the League could find out the information. They would have been bluffed in every way, as the officers of the Council were, if they had set about trying to find out the facts.

1052. Have you, as secretary, or any other member of the League, any direct evidence to tender that will sustain these serious charges? I have not myself. I do not know what other members of the League may have.

1053. Has the League considered this question with a view of framing suggestions as to how the evil is to be remedied? I do not know that there was a meeting for that purpose, but a suggestion was thrown out that the police should be moved every three months—that is, the inspector in charge of the station, and every man under him, should be shifted every three months, so that they would not get too well known in the neighbourhood and become too familiar with the Chinese.

1054. And do you think that would cure the evil? Yes; and I think also that the Chinamen should be relegated to one place, as, I believe, they are in Melbourne.

1055. You would confine them to one locality? Yes, to one locality.

1056. Do you think the two suggestions you have made would encompass the whole difficulty? I cannot say that altogether. But something must be done if they are to remain in our midst. In none of these places I have mentioned do they carry on legitimate business. They may have a few cases of soap or packets of cigarettes in the window; but I daresay if asked the price of soap they would not be able to tell you, but would ask you straight away to play fan-tan. In passing by these places at night I myself have been repeatedly solicited to go in and play fan-tan.

1057. Having had such experience, have you ever complained to the police on that beat with regard to it? I know the neighbours have spoken to them about it, and they have taken no notice. Personally, having observed their general inactivity, I thought it useless to complain about the thing to them.

1058. Have you spoken to the police about individual Chinamen soliciting you to go in and play fan-tan? No; because I have repeatedly seen the police standing outside these places, appearing to be totally inactive. They could see the people going in and out of the gambling-dens the whole time.

1059. But would it not have strengthened your position if you had reported this matter to the police;—do you not know that the Chinaman you referred to committed a breach of the law, and that he could have been arrested and fined for the offence? Well, these Chinamen are so much alike that I could not swear that the Chinaman who solicited me was the real man or not, not knowing his name.

1060. Do you know anything of the Chinese secret societies? No; but I have heard that my life, amongst others, has been threatened.

1061. Do they keep a banking account? I cannot say that they do.

1062. Have you any knowledge of how many of these Chinese houses are used for gambling purposes? About twenty-three.

1063. Have you got the minute-book of the Chinese Anti-Gambling League? Yes. I may tell you that when we were arranging for the deputation to the Premier I took it upon myself, as a matter of courtesy, to write to the Inspector-General of Police inviting him to be one of the deputation, because I heard rumours of certain charges that were to be made as to the inactivity of the police force on duty in the lower part of George-street, and that I thought it only right that he should be there.

1064. You have spoken of twenty-three Chinese houses in which gambling is carried on? Yes.

1065. Are there any legitimate Chinese places of business in that locality? Yes, such as Mr. On Yik Lee, Sun Kum Tiy, On Chong, and others. There are some whose names I do not remember.

1066. In these places you do not think gambling is carried on? No, unless it is carried on secretly, and that I cannot say.

1067. Is there any opium-smoking in those houses? I cannot say.

1068. You do not know of anything of a similar character to what you have been describing being carried on in these houses? Not in these places I have just mentioned.

1069. Have you heard of any Chinese losing considerable sums of money in the Chinese gambling-dens? Only through Mr. Goldtown's conversation amongst us.

1070. Then it appears the action of the League was principally prompted by the statements received from Mr. Goldtown? No; the League was formed when the names of these sixty-five persons were attached to the petition. We found that the evil was increasing, and in a conversation amongst ourselves we determined that the new party in the House would be able to give us some assistance, and we acted accordingly. The matter was mooted several times, and deputations were got up; but the thing was shelved owing to something being urged about vested interest.

1071. Do you know anything about the ownership of these Chinese gambling-dens? No. I may say that I have been working up a new business for two years; and it was just because my business was gradually falling off, and that people would not come and deal with me in "China-town," that I allied myself with the League.

1072. As a matter of fact, you cannot give any information from your own personal knowledge that would sustain a charge of bribery as against the police? No; I can only speak of their general inactivity.

1073. You have formed an opinion that the police are negligent or inactive in the discharge of their duty as regards this evil? Yes, that is my opinion; and it is the opinion of others besides myself. It seems only natural to suppose from their inactivity that they must be in collusion with the Chinese. If I were a police officer, and could not get my inspector to assist me, I would go straight to the Minister for Justice and report the matter.

1074. Do you know of any police officer who has complained to his inspector, and the inspector has not acted in accordance with his report? I cannot say that; but if I were a police officer, and made a report to my inspector, if he did not act upon my report in a serious matter such as this I would report him to head-quarters.

1075. Is it easy to get admission into these places? Yes; it has been easy, or rather it was when carried on openly; but since the League started it has not been carried on so openly.

1076. Do you know of any police that can give any information to the Commission as to their having made reports

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reports to their superior officers about these gambling-dens? How could I. I am comparatively a late resident in that locality, and having to work up a new business I have tried to stick to it, and have not had much opportunity of communicating with the police. The only policeman I have had any conversation with on the subject is Constable Quealy, who informed me that all we had to do was to keep the thing going—to push Inspector Atwill, and we could get the thing removed in a week. That was previous to his being dismissed.

1077. Do you know what he was dismissed for? I have heard he was dismissed for drunkenness, but I cannot say.

1078. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You do not know yourself, from your own personal knowledge, anything about the conduct of these Chinese gambling-dens, and their general character? No; I can only speak from outside observation, and seeing the people on the footpath.

1079. Have you been inside any of these gambling-dens? No; and I do not want to.

1080. What was the object of starting the Anti-Chinese Gambling League on this hearsay evidence? Well, some of the members of the League and myself knew for a fact that labouring men were continually in the habit of going into these places and wasting their week's wages, and it was found that they came to the shops and endeavoured to stick things up. Also, there was a general falling off in business. Then, on fresh arrivals coming by one of the P. and O. boats, for instance, we would hear remarks such as, "First impressions are bad," and, "We have arrived in a den of Chinamen," or something like that. Also, in going round to get customers, I ascertained from the Watson's Bay, Manly Beach, and North Shore people that they would not use that part of the town at all. They object to the presence there of what they call "China-town." That was the gist of their refusal to do business with me. Under the circumstances it was felt that something ought to be done.

1081. As business men, you are under the impression that if the Chinese were removed from that part of Lower George-street the European residents would do a larger trade than they do at present? I am positive of it. All we are sorry for is that we cannot get immediate redress, and that we have got to hang on until this inquiry finishes. I suppose some of us will be up King-street before then.

1082. What would you suggest as an immediate remedy for the evil? I would compel the Chinamen to live as Europeans, stick to legitimate business, and not crowd in small houses—sometimes twenty in a house; in fact you cannot tell how many there are. Europeans would not be allowed to carry on in the same way. The stench and filth is something horrible. Of course since the Commission has been started, and since you made your inspection in a body, they have had time to clean up and get the places white-washed, and have everything in prim style.

1083. You think that the starting of this Commission has had the effect of bringing about an improvement in these places? Yes; and I think the Anti-Chinese Gambling League can take great credit to themselves for having brought about the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the misdeeds of these Chinamen, and no praise is at present due to the Commission.

1084. When you formed the deputation to Sir Henry Parkes what special object had you in view? We simply wished to amend the law so that we could get at these Chinamen—so that the police would have power to go in at once and get at the landlord. If he knew that gambling was carried on in the premises he should be summoned and cited for allowing it. That, in effect, is the prayer of our petition. We have 500 or 600 signatures to that petition already, and expect to get a much larger number, as it is desired to make it a general question. If the Chinese were driven out of George-street they would go somewhere else, because if a man had 5s. to spare he would not care where he went so long as he could gamble it.

1085. *Mr. McKillop.*] The law, you think, is not sufficient at present? If they could imprison Chinamen at Tingha they could do it in Lower George-street.

1086. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Are the Chinese a moral class of people? I cannot say myself. I am not conversant with the Chinese language. I hear a lot of hints thrown out about their character in that respect, and have heard complaints of girls being decoyed into these places and drugged, but I cannot say myself.

1087. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say there are twenty-three of these gambling-houses in Lower George-street? Yes, to the best of my knowledge.

1088. Do you know which is the largest of these places—where the largest number of European and Chinamen go? I think it is that place on which the raid was made.

1089. Moy Ping's? Yes; and another one on the other side of the road. There are five or six places where the shutters are never down in the daytime at all.

1090. Do you understand the game they play? No; but I have had it explained to me.

1091. Do you know anything about the lottery-tickets—what the numbers are, and so on? I have seen them. They contain Chinese characters, indicating that a certain number of marks entitles the holder to so much, and so forth. I am very much averse to gambling, and take no interest in it. Since the League started the Chinese have employed a man to go round every morning with a sugar-bag to pick up the remains of the lottery-tickets flying about the street.

1092. Do you know the names of any Europeans who are in the habit of gambling with the Chinese in Lower George-street? There is one man I know who has gambled there. He told me that he borrowed 5s. and went into one of these places, and, having lost his money, pawned his watch and chain, and lost the proceeds in the same house.

1093. Can you tell us that man's name? Alfred Younger; he is employed on the "Fairlight," of the Port Jackson Steamboat Company.

1094. Do you know any of the respectable Chinese merchants down there who are mixed up with this gambling at all? No; I believe the respectable Chinese merchants down there are totally averse to it, and are sufferers from it.

1095. Are they in favour of your League? Well, Mr. Goldtown told us that he represented twenty-five Chinese merchants who had subscribed £25, which they wanted to hand over to the League, but we refused, on the ground that we were fighting the Chinese, and did not want to take Chinese money.

1096. Do you know any other Chinese merchants down there besides Mr. Goldtown? Yes; there is On Chong and On Yik Lee.

1097. And their houses are kept clean, and so on—there is nothing to complain of? No; I may remark that some six months ago I had to call a policeman on to my own premises; the Chinese residents next door were burning sulphur to such an extent that the family were almost smothered.

1098. Have you noticed any policemen standing outside the doors of these gambling-houses? Yes, repeatedly.

1099.

1099. That is, while the gambling is going on? Yes; I have already said that on one occasion some members of our League went into one of these places and took lottery tickets, and afterwards offered to give themselves up, but the policemen only laughed at them.

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1100. Can you give us the name of the constable? No; I cannot tell you his name. The members of the League were Mr. Christensen, Mr. Armstrong, and another man, an outsider, who used to be in the employ of Mr. Christenson; he goes by the name of "Big Ted."

1101. At what hour is the gambling mostly going on? I have mostly noticed it after shutting up my establishment for the night. I generally go for a stroll up town with my wife, and have noticed it most particularly on Sunday night. I have often noticed the policemen passing up and down outside, and taking no notice of it.

1102. How long is it since you started business in Lower George-street? October, two years ago.

1103. Did you notice any gambling-houses down there when you first started business? Yes; but it has become worse instead of better. I was led to believe that there was a good business to be worked up there; but I doubt if I shall stop there another three months unless these Chinese are driven out. They will come and say, "Me shut you up—me pay more than you." They have been known to offer £150 to induce a tenant to clear out and let them come in.

1104. I notice, by your minute of the 21st August, that you were instructed to give to the secretary of this Commission the names of persons likely to be able to give valuable information to this Commission;—will you do that? Yes; I have only waited for a communication from the secretary in the first place. I shall be happy to give him all the assistance in my power, and I am surprised that he has not had the foresight to ask me for my assistance. I should say that Mr. Nock was told privately from a Chinese friend that his life was in danger—to keep away from meetings of the League, or he would be killed. The names of the secretary and treasurer were also mentioned, together with Mr. Armstrong, the president.

1105. Are you afraid? Not in daylight, when I can see them and deal with them; but that is not when they could do the business.

1106. You will supply the information referred to? Yes, certainly, and trust that you gentlemen will do something to get us redress.

[The witness desires that it should be placed on record that he objected to the presence of Mr. Lisson, the Chinese interpreter, during his examination, and that Mr. Lisson accordingly withdrew.]

Mr. Robert Nolan called and examined:—

1107. *President.*] What is your occupation? I am an ironmonger's assistant, and am employed at Messrs. Felton and Nock's.

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1108. Do you live there? No.

1109. Are you a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No.

1110. You know that gambling is carried on in a number of Chinese houses in Lower George-street? Yes.

1111. Are you of opinion that the police are well aware of the fact? I believe they are thoroughly aware of it.

1112. Have you ever been into these gambling-houses yourself? Yes; I have gone in, and have seen people of all classes playing there.

1113. It is a notorious fact, is it not, that gambling is carried on to a very large extent in these gambling-houses down Lower George-street? Yes; it is a well known fact.

1114. And you are of opinion that the policemen are well aware of it? Yes.

1115. Have you heard any accusations made against the police of taking bribes for non-intervention in regard to this evil? In the course of ordinary conversation I have.

1116. You do not know of any particular policeman having been convicted of accepting a bribe? No, sir.

1117. If there was corruption amongst the police, and they connived at this breach of the law, then do you think the corruption or connivance must have been general throughout the force? I do not say that. So far as the knowledge of the existence of these gambling-houses is concerned it may be said to be general; but as to corruption, I do not think it is.

1118. Then, how do you account for the police not taking action? Well, as it goes in the course of ordinary conversation, it is on account of the police taking bribes.

1119. In that case, how do you account for the non-intervention of the police you have omitted from the general charge? I cannot answer you there.

1120. You cannot account for the opinion you hold in that regard; you simply say it may not be general? Yes; that is all.

1121. And you cannot give any reason for that belief? No reasons of my own.

1122. Do you know Constable Carson? I do.

1123. And Constable Beadman? Yes.

1124. Did you ever hear them in conversation with Mr. Nock at all? Yes; several times.

1125. Was it lately? No; some time ago.

1126. How long is it when last you heard them in conversation with Mr. Nock? It is some months ago.

1127. Before the establishment of the League? Oh, yes.

1128. Do you know the nature of the last conversation? Well, in a sort of way, I do. Mr. Nock was finding fault with the police in general for not doing their duty.—I did not hear names mentioned—in not clearing out these Chinese, on account of the pest they were, and the reply of the police was, "Oh, we cannot do anything," or something to that effect. Something was also said about Members of Parliament owning the places, and also about "vested interests." I did not pay much attention.

1129. And that is all you can remember about the conversation? That is all.

1130. An important conversation, such as you have told us took place, simply ended with the remark by Mr. Nock, that the police did not do their duty in the matter of putting down these gaming-houses? That is all that took place.

1131. On that occasion? Yes.

1132. Did you ever draw Mr. Nock's attention to these two men being in the gambling-houses? Yes, on many occasions.

1133. Did you ever hear a conversation between Mr. Nock and Constables Carson and Beadman as to their attendance at those shops? I heard a conversation between him and Beadman. I heard Mr. Nock tell Beadman one day that he was surprised to see him going into these places so frequently, and he replied

Mr. R. Nolan. 10 Sept., 1891. replied, "I told you before the property is owned by members of Parliament and other influential men, and if we turn the tenants out they cannot get respectable people to occupy them;" Mr. Nock said, "That's the second time you've told me that, will you allow me to make use of that statement?" he said, "You must think me a bloody fool."

1134. I suppose these constables attended various houses? Yes; I have seen them in several.

1135. Can you give the names of the houses? No. I have seen them in one next "Power's Hotel," and in one next the "American Exchange Hotel." I have also seen them in company with a certain Hing Jang. I have served him several times when behind the counter.

1136. Did he suggest to Constable Carson or Constable Beadman that they were interested in winking at the existence of these gambling practices? I cannot give you any particulars of the conversation further than what I have stated.

1137. Did you ever hear any conversation of that kind in which Mr. Nock insinuated to these men that they took bribes? No.

1138. Did you ever hear any allusion made to the police having received presents of anything in the shape of a diamond ring, a watch and chain, chests of tea, or jars of ginger? Yes; I have heard of chests of tea and things of that kind.

1139. In a conversation which took place between Mr. Nock and whom? I think I heard some words between Mr. Nock and Mr. Inspector Atwill.

1140. You remember a conversation between Mr. Nock and Inspector Atwill, at which it was insinuated that inspector took presents from the Chinese? No, not directly.

1141. Well, tell us in your own way about these chests of tea and jars of ginger, and whom they were given to? It was on the Friday afternoon before the late raid was made on the Lower George-street gambling-houses. Inspector Atwill came into the shop and asked if Mr. Nock was in. I brought Mr. Nock down, and a conversation took place between them. Something was said about who the different places belonged to, and what they were built for. Inspector Atwill said the places were built for Chinese gambling-dens, and, so far as the police were concerned, they could do nothing, because of the difficulties of surprising the keepers of these places. There was, he said, a door here and a door there, and it was a very difficult matter to get into them. During the course of the conversation I heard Mr. Nock mention about half-chests and chests of tea being hawked about at Christmas-time, and there must be someone concerned.

1142. Yes;—and what did Inspector Atwill reply to that? Well, I was passing to and fro at the time, and I could not say what he replied to it. I know Mr. Atwill wound up by saying, "My dear man, the best thing you can do is to come and help us. Will you go into these places at night and let us in?"

1143. Did you ever see Constables Carson and Beadman inside in the room where they play fan-tan? No; only in the front shop.

1144. They do not usually play fan-tan so openly, I believe? No.

1145. And in a back room, as a rule? Yes.

1146. Have you ever seen these constables engaged in gambling themselves? Not with the Chinese.

1147. Among themselves? Yes, with dominoes, I have.

1148. In these Chinese places? No; in the Coffee Palace Hotel across the road.

1149. Would they be on duty when they were indulging in this game? I suppose so, but I cannot say.

1150. Were they in uniform on the occasions you saw them? No; plain clothes. They are always in plain clothes, these two particular men.

1151. You do not know of your own knowledge of any presents having passed between the Chinese and the police? No; not of my own personal knowledge.

1152. Can you tell us of any person who has made a present to any policeman of any grade? No.

1153. You cannot give a single instance? No; not a single instance.

1154. Then the opinion you have formed about the matter is entirely based upon supposition? Yes; quite upon supposition.

1155. Cannot you give us an actual fact? Well anyone going there from half-past 7 o'clock till 10 can see for themselves. I should think that the police could put a stop to it if they like.

1156. Then you have come to the conclusion that there must be corruption somewhere? Well, yes; there must be something in it, I think.

1157. But you cannot mention any particular instance? No, sir.

1158. *Mr. McKillop.*] You think it looks very suspicious? There is no suspicion about it. If you go by our shop any time after 6 o'clock, you will find a man at each of the doors, and they will ask you to go in and play, if they think you are a fit and proper person. They asked me several times, but they know me well now, and do not do so.

1159. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is that the case every night? Yes; I can guarantee you will find them there to-night.

1160. *President.*] Could you not remember an occasion when Constables Carson and Beadman were in the back rooms, where they play fan-tan? No.

1161. Could they see the people in the back room through the glass door? No.

1162. Do you know if the police have ever disturbed them at the game? Now and again, occasionally.

1163. Is there generally a stampede when the police make their appearance on the scene? Yes; a regular stampede.

1164. Have you ever been present when there was a visitation by the police? No; but I have seen them come out of the back lane, when there has been one of those visitations.

1165. The exits are very numerous at the back? Yes.

1166. How long have you been in the neighbourhood of Lower George-street? About three years and a half.

1167. During that time can you give a rough idea of how many times the police have made such visitations and disturbed them? Twice or three times, I think.

1168. Only two or three times during the whole of that time? Yes.

1169. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you seen any members of the police force going with a Chinaman into an oyster-saloon at that end of the town? No.

1170. Would that be at the cost of the Chinaman, do you think? Yes; at least that was the impression conveyed to my mind.

1171. Who were the policemen who were in the habit of going into this place with a Chinaman? Constables Beadman and Carson.

1172. Can you give us the name of the Chinaman? Hing Jang.

1173. Have you ever seen any other Chinaman going in with them? Yes.

1174. Who? Moy Ping.

1175.

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1175. Would you know the man if you saw him? Yes.
1176. Anyone else? Yes; there were two other little Chinamen; I cannot say who they were.
1177. Would the police first go to the houses of these Chinamen, and then go over to the Coffee Palace Hotel? No; they would pick them up on the footpath.
1178. That is, meet them casually? Yes.
1179. And you say the impression conveyed to your mind was that the Chinamen took these constables in to stand treat? Yes; that is the fact, I am sure. I have seen them in the coffee palace at dinner.
1180. And appearing to be on most friendly terms? Yes; very friendly terms.
1181. Are these the policemen who are supposed to have received presents of diamond rings and so forth? They say so—that is the rumour.
1182. Have you ever seen them hold up their hands to show their rings? I have.
1183. What impression was conveyed to your mind by that action? I cannot say, unless it was done in mockery. I have seen them hold up their hands to show rings on fingers and pull out their watches.
1184. Have you seen them gesticulate like that on more than one occasion? No; I have seen them do it to Mr. Nock at our door. They were just like two school-boys.
1185. It struck you that they were guilty of conduct unbecoming policemen? Certainly.
1186. *Mr. McKillop.*] The Chinamen you saw going in with these policemen for refreshment, were they keepers of these gambling dens or respectable Chinamen? So far as I know they were respectable men.
1187. You have mentioned Moy Ping—he keeps a gambling-house? Yes.
1188. Then when you say respectable I suppose you mean respectable to look at? Yes.
1189. Have you ever noticed girls—mere children, or both boys and girls—entering these gambling-dens in Lower George-street? No; but I have noticed middle-aged women of loose character.
1190. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know anything about the sanitary condition of these places; I believe the smells emanating from them are very objectionable? Yes; the smells from those places are something horrible. Sometimes, as you are passing by, they will be burning something, the smell of which is literally enough to knock you down.
1191. Do you know whether these places are very much overcrowded or not by residents? That I cannot say from actual experience; but I have seen them flock out there sometimes like—I cannot tell you what—that is, I can scarcely describe it. They flock out in droves when there is a row on there with their countrymen.
1192. Is there much opium smoking carried on there? Yes; there is any amount of it carried on in the basement.
1193. Have you ever smoked opium? No.
1194. You do not know the effect of it? No.
1195. Do you know anything about women being interfered with while going up and down Lower George-street? Yes; it is a common occurrence every night. I could point out the Chinamen who do it.
1196. Can you give us their names? No.
1197. But you can point them out? Yes.
1198. Have you ever made any reports to the police about that? No; except on one occasion I spoke to one constable about it, and he said, "Oh, well, I cannot help it; if police officers will go bumming round there all day smoking cigars, it is not our fault."
1199. Do you know the name of that constable? I do; but I would rather not give it to you. I do not think it is necessary.
1200. It is very necessary, and you must give it, if you please? Well, it was Constable Adair.
1201. That was a reflection upon the other constables there? Yes; I suppose it was. It was only the other day he said that to me.
1202. He said, at any rate, in clear terms, that nothing could be done when other policemen went bumming round smoking cigars? Yes.
1203. Do you know if in any of these houses women are kept for immoral purposes? I do not think so.
1204. Have you ever noticed any children—boys and girls—going there for gambling purposes? No; only boys.
1205. Do you know anybody who could give practical evidence with regard to this alleged bribery of the police? Yes.
1206. Be good enough to give us the names, please? A man named Bowker. He lives somewhere in Princes-street.
1207. *Mr. McKillop.*] He is a carpenter, is he not? Yes.
1208. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is he often to be found in these places? Yes.
1209. Do you know any others? Yes; there are three or four others.
1210. Can you give the names? I cannot give the names. They went by some names in the *Sunday Times*. I have heard them sing it out in the street.
1211. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know anything of a bill or account for a wardrobe or cabinet being made out to Mr. Inspector Atwill on behalf of Ah Toy? No.
1212. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have mentioned the Chinaman named Hing Jang? Yes; he lives next to Mrs. Powers' hotel. He is a tall man. He has something the matter with one of his eyes.
1213. Do you know of any respectable Chinese merchants in Lower George-street connected with gambling operations? I do not. I have heard something about Sun Kum Tiy and Sun Hing Jang, I think.
1214. *Mr. Abigail.*] The Constable Adair you speak of is a senior constable, is he not? Yes.
1215. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you ever seen Inspector Atwill speaking to the Chinese down in your quarter? Yes.
1216. In a free and easy manner? Yes.
1217. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know anything about these lotteries—the way they are conducted? No; I never went into them.
1218. *Mr. Hawthorne.* You have seen fan-tan, and played it? Yes.
1219. Did you win any money at it? I cannot say whether I won or lost.
1220. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know how many Chinese there are keeping these gambling-houses? About thirty, I should say.
1221. How many respectable Chinese do you know there? There are two or three men known to us—Mr. On Lee, and two or three others, whose names I do not know.

- Mr.** 1222. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you know if any prostitution is carried on in that quarter? There is any amount of it—in Queen-street; in some of the houses there they have regular bunks built for them.
- R. Nolan.** 1223. Prostitutes? Yes.
- 10 Sept., 1891. 1224. The traffic is confined to Chinamen of a lower order and native girls? Yes; I often see them going there.
1225. *Mr. McKillop.*] The street is right opposite to your place, is it not? Yes, you turn round by a fruit-shop, up the lane. I have seen them going round there in numbers.
1226. Have you ever been into any of the houses in which these prostitutes congregate? No, never; but I have heard men say who visited those places that they have actually been driven out by the stench.
1227. What day was it on which you had the conversation you have described with Constable Adair? This week, on Tuesday.
1228. Did he seem to be greatly put about by these wholesale allegations which have been made against the police? No.
1229. Did he seem to be a bit annoyed? No; he is not a man to show his annoyance.
1230. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How did the conversation arise? We were talking about these Chinese gambling-dens, and nothing being done.
1231. Were you discussing the appointment of the Commission? No.
1232. *Mr. McKillop.*] All classes of people go to these gambling-shops I understand? Yes.
1233. And gambling is going on during the seven days of the week? Yes.
1234. At night-time also? Yes.
1235. Has it dropped off at all since this Commission started? Yes, it has to a very considerable extent. As I came along to-day the place had quite a deserted appearance.
1236. Is there any particular day on which the gambling is principally carried on? Yes, on Saturday afternoon—pay-day.
1237. On Sunday also? Yes; but I do not think they are so busy on Sunday; the busiest time is on Saturday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock.
1238. You are salesman in your establishment, are you not? Yes.
1239. Has there been any noticeable falling off in your business? Yes; in our place the trade has fallen off considerably during the last two years.
1240. To what do you attribute that falling off in business? Principally to the increase of these Chinese houses. There are twelve of them this side of us.
1241. And people—respectable people—will not pass that way? No. I have heard Mr. Downton, a grocer, and Mr. Johnson say their customers will not go that way to transact their ordinary business, but go up Pitt-street rather.
1242. Do you believe that the police could remove this evil if they liked? I do. I heard a police officer say that he could shift the lot of them.
1243. Do you know his name? No.
1244. Is he serving in that district? I believe so.
1245. Is he a constable or a sergeant? I do not know.
1246. Would you know him if you saw him? Yes.
1247. Would you kindly try and find out this information, and send it to the Secretary? Yes.
1248. Mr. Inspector Atwill, you say, has stated that nothing can be done to remove this evil? The night before the raid I heard him say to Mr. Nock that it was impossible for him to do anything.
1249. Did he give any reason? The only reason he gave was with regard to the arrangement of the doors in the interior of these places, remarking that by the time they could get to the third door, all the people would be away.
1250. Did Mr. Nock make any remark about surrounding the place? Yes; he said it was the simplest thing in the world.
1251. What did Mr. Atwill say to that? Inspector Atwill said, "Let us see what assistance you will give us," and I think Mr. Nock said he would give all the assistance in his power, or something to that effect.
1252. Has Constable Adair the power to enter these gambling-houses? Yes; I suppose so.
1253. Does he frequent these places the same as Constable Carson and Beadman? No; I have never seen him near them.
1254. Have you ever seen in the papers advertisements for woman servants to apply to places in Lower George-street? Yes; several times. I could not say who put them in.
1255. What numbers were they to apply to? No. 192, I think. We are numbered 194 and 196, and young women used to come in to our place to make inquiries as regards the advertisements.
1256. Were they young girls? Yes; young servant girls.
1257. Were they respectable looking? Yes.
1258. Do you think the advertisements were put in by the Chinese? That I cannot say.
1259. But you think it looked suspicious? Very suspicious.
1260. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] They were put in by your firm? No.
1261. As these advertisements were not put in by your firm, and as the numbers of the houses are similar, the inference is that they were put in by the Chinese;—is that your opinion? Yes. There are no white people nearer to us than twelve or thirteen doors off.
1262. *Mr. McKillop.*] Your place is next door to Ah Toy's? Yes.
1263. There is no gambling going on there, I suppose? Oh, no.
1264. Are you of opinion that, on account of these Chinese shops in that locality, the rents there have increased considerably? Yes.
1265. If these people want a building they do not care what price they pay for it? No.
1266. Do you know of offers of money being made to European residents to quit their premises? Yes.
1267. Will you mention one? Yes. Mr. Chazell, I was informed, got £150 to clear from one side of the road to the other.
1268. Do you know of any other? I do not know of any other personally, but I believe one or two others were offered similar sums to that.
1269. Do you know anything about a man who kept a shooting gallery? Yes; that is a long time ago. I never heard whether he got anything.

1270. Are you a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No.
 1271. You do not reside in that part of the City? No.
 1272. Are there any Chinese in the quarter where you live? No.

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 R. Nolan.
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Ah Toy called and examined:—

1273. *President.*] Where do you reside? In Lower George-street.
 1274. What business do you carry on there? I am a cabinet-maker.
 1275. How long have you been there? I have been thirty-six years in this country.
 1276. How long have you been in business in Lower George-street? Oh, a long time there.
 1277. Do you know Inspector Atwill? Yes.
 1278. Did he ever buy anything from you in the shape of furniture? Yes.
 1279. What did he buy? A book-case.
 1280. What was the size of the book-case? It was 3 feet by 10 feet, I think. It was a long time ago.
 1281. What was the height of it? About 7 feet 6 inches.
 1282. Was it built of cedar? Yes.
 1283. A first-class book-case? Oh, yes. I sold it a long time ago.
 1284. What would you charge me for one of those book-cases? Sometimes I sell them for £6 10s. or £7. If I had it for a long time I would sell it cheap. If it was a friend I would give it him cheaper. If he was a good man, who looked after me in the city.
 1285. Do you make wardrobes? Yes.
 1286. Did you ever sell a wardrobe to Inspector Atwill? No. I sold one to Inspector Anderson.
 1287. When was that? I cannot say—a long time ago. He paid me full money. I sold to Mr. Read, Superintendent of Police, too.
 1288. What did you sell to him? It is too long to remember.
 1289. When did you sell that book-case to Inspector Atwill? About eighteen months ago, I think.
 1290. You say he never paid you for it, I think? Who said so—why would I give it for nothing?
 1291. Did he pay you for that book-case? Yes—£5 cash.
 1292. When did he pay you that cash? A long time ago. I said, "Never mind the bill."
 1293. When you gave him the book-case he paid you cash? Yes.
 1294. You did not give him a receipt? No.
 1295. When the men took the book-case away Mr. Atwill paid him the money, and there was nothing further done? No.
 1296. Do you remember going into Mr. Nock's shop, one day, two or three months ago? Yes.
 1297. That was to get somebody to make out a bill for you? Yes. That was for the book-case, but the money was paid a long time ago.
 1298. How did he pay you, in notes or gold? In notes.
 1299. How can you remember so well that he paid you in notes? I recollect he paid me in notes, and I recollect Mr. Anderson paid me in notes the same.
 1300. Did you say you sold the book-case to Mr. Atwill for £7? No; £5.
 1301. What did you give it to Inspector Atwill for £5, seeing that you were in the habit of selling them for £6 10s. and £7? Well, if I have a friend I sometimes give it to him for less.
 1302. Inspector Atwill is a friend of yours? No; not a friend of mine.
 1303. Then how did you come to sell this book-case for £5? Well, sometimes if people know me for a long time I give them something for nothing.
 1304. Is it true that you are interested in one of those gambling-houses down in Lower George-street? Who said there was gambling in my house?
 1305. Is it true that you are interested in any of the gambling-houses in Lower George-street—answer me straightforwardly? I have nothing to do with that—I know nothing about it.
 1306. Are any of your friends interested in any of these houses? I have no friends in the gambling-houses.
 1307. Not friends among your countrymen? Oh, plenty of friends.
 1308. Have you not friends among your countrymen keeping gambling-houses there? I have nothing to do with gambling—I am a cabinet-maker.
 1309. Do not evade my questions. Tell me, shortly, have you not among your countrymen some friends who are keeping gambling-houses down there? There are some men I know.
 1310. You have been there a long time, and know them? Yes.
 1311. Is Inspector Atwill very kind to any of these friends? I do not know anything about that.
 1312. Do you know a policeman named Quealy? I do not know the policeman.
 1313. Or Carson? No.
 1314. Or Beadman—do you know him? I do not know any of them.
 1315. You only know Inspector Atwill? Yes.
 1316. Do you know of Inspector Atwill making a raid upon a Chinese house down there? I know nothing about that.
 1317. Not Moy Ping's? I do not know.
 1318. Do you not know Moy Ping? Yes, I know Moy Ping.
 1319. Is Moy Ping a friend of yours? He has been a long time in the city, and comes into my shop.
 1320. Is he a friend of yours? No friend of mine.
 1321. Do you speak to him? Of course I speak to him.
 1322. Did he ever lend you any money? What would he lend me any money for?
 1323. I ask you did he lend you any money? No.
 1324. Did you ever lend the inspector any money? No.
 1325. How many men have you working for you in your establishment? I had sixty men working for me at one time.
 1326. All working in the one shop? No, not in the one shop; I have a store next door.
 1327. How many shops have you now? I have one shop now, and a big yard.
 1328. And how many men? Twenty-one, I think.
 1329. All Chinese? Sometimes Chinese, and sometimes European.
 1330. How many Chinese have you there now? Twenty-one.
 1331. Are they all cabinet-makers? No; there are two servants, four polishers, and one cook.

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- Ah Toy. 1332. Do they all sleep there? Yes.
- 10 Sept., 1891. 1333. How many rooms are there in the house? Fifteen rooms.
1334. When the men have done work what do they do in the evening? I cannot tell you that. I do not know when they go out and when they come in.
1335. You live there? Yes, upstairs.
1336. Are you married? Yes.
1337. Do you allow the men to bring women into your shop? Oh, no; I do not allow that.
1338. What was it Inspector Atwill said to you when he came to ask you for that account? He said, now that there was trouble with these gambling-houses, people might say that he got it—the book-case—as a present if he had not the receipt.
1339. You say he paid you the £5 in cash—in gold? No, not in gold, in notes.
1340. On what bank were the notes? I cannot answer that.
1341. Do you enter these transactions in your books;—when you sell a book-case do you put it down in a book? No; no books for small cash purchases. I keep books for big people running an account.
1342. Have you a banking account? Yes.
1343. Do you pay the notes into a bank? Sometimes; but I pay a good deal of money away.
1344. What did you do with the money you got from Inspector Atwill? I cannot say; perhaps I paid it away for wages and grub—provisions.
1345. Who carted the book-case up to Mr. Atwill's place? It is too long ago to remember.
1346. Is it true that the book-case was taken up in the night-time;—I want you to be very careful how you answer that question? I forget; it is too long to remember.
1347. You can remember that Inspector Atwill paid you in notes, and yet you cannot remember whether the book-case was sent to him in the night-time. You must be very careful. If you do not answer these questions properly we shall have to take steps to compel you to do so. I want you to tell me now if you sent that book-case up to Inspector Atwill's house in the night-time? I am trying to think. I cannot tell which vanman took it away. I think it was about half-past 5 o'clock, or something like that. I could not get a vanman to take it away.
1348. Do you ever deliver your furniture at night-time? Up to 6 o'clock.
1349. Do you deliver after 6? Sometimes half-past 6.
1350. At what hour do you shut up shop? At half-past 6.
1351. Was it not 8 o'clock at night when you sent that book-case to Inspector Atwill's house? No; I recollect it was not.
1352. How can you recollect now, when 5 minutes ago you said you could not recollect anything about it? I know; I am sure.
1353. Did you ever sell anything else to Inspector Atwill? I only polished his furniture.
1354. When did you polish his furniture last? I forget all about it now.
1355. You can form some idea, I suppose? I cannot remember.
1356. Was it twelve months ago, or six months ago? I forget what date, I have such a lot of people working for me.
1357. You must tell me as near as you can the date when you last did work for Mr. Atwill? About three years ago, I think.
1358. How do you recollect now? Well, I do not remember—I cannot swear. He asked for a man to do some polishing about three years ago, I think.
1359. What polishing did you do for him then? It was an old wardrobe, I think, to be done up.
1360. Only a wardrobe? That is all, I think.
1361. Is it not a fact that at Christmas-time before last, or last Christmas-time, you made Inspector Atwill a present? What would I give him a present for?
1362. I want you to tell me that? I gave him nothing.
1363. Did you not, last Christmas, give Inspector Atwill a present? I never gave him anything.
1364. Did you make a present to any other policeman down there at Christmas? No.
1365. What did you charge Inspector Atwill for the job of polishing you did for him? I do not recollect now—perhaps 5s. for the half-day.
1366. Did you get the money for it? The man would get the money when the job was finished to give to me. I forget all about it.
1367. You know there is a Chinese Society in Sydney? I know nothing about it; I have not joined it.
1368. You know Way Kee? Yes.
1369. Is he not treasurer or president of a Chinese society? I do not know anything about it.
1370. You swear that positively? Yes.
1371. Do you not know a society called the "Koong Yee Tong"? No.
1372. Or the "Loong Yee Tong"? I know nothing about it.
1373. When you die do you not wish to have your bones taken to China? I never think about it.
1374. Do not your countrymen wish that done as a rule? Some may like it.
1375. Many of them like it? Yes.
1376. And do they not pay money into a society to have that done? I know nothing about it.
1377. Are you quite sure you have not had visits from your countrymen to ask for subscriptions? Yes; sometimes they come and ask for 10s. or £1.
1378. What is the money used for? To send old bones to China.
1379. Who is the man who keeps the money? I know nothing about it.
1380. Whom did you pay the money to? I do not know. Some Chinaman coming in for subscriptions. I did not ask questions about the man's name.
1381. When anybody came in and asked you for a subscription you would give the money? Yes.
1382. That is very good of you;—if I went into your shop and asked you to subscribe money would you give it to me? Perhaps so.
1383. You know Way Kee? Yes.
1384. Did he not get the money you subscribed? I do not know anything about it.
1385. Have you ever been summoned or proceeded against by the police for anything? What would they summon me for?

[The further examination of the witnesses was postponed until next sitting day.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

The MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Ah Toy further examined:—

1386. *President.*] Did you stay in Lower George-street last night? Yes.
1387. In your own house? Yes.
1388. Did you go out at all? No.
1389. Have you been thinking about the matter during the night? Yes, I have.
1390. Can you tell us anything more than you told us yesterday? No.
1391. You cannot think whether it was in the night or not that you delivered that book-case to Inspector Atwill? No.
1392. Do you always employ the same van-man to take your furniture out? No; I employ two or three.
1393. Can you tell us the name of the van-man who took the book-case to Mr. Atwill? No; I cannot remember.
1394. But he was one of three, was he? No; I cannot say that.
1395. But you have just told us that you employed three men to deliver furniture? Yes.
1396. So that it was probably one of these three men who took the furniture to Inspector Atwill? I cannot say; I have forgotten all about it.
1397. But is it not true that you get three men to do this work for you—you take one man one day, another man another day, and the third man some other time? Yes.
1398. What are the names of these men? One man has not been working for me for a long time.
1399. I do not want to know that—I want to know what the names of these three men are? Well, I have one man called Tom working for me now, and another called William; I have forgotten the name of the other.
1400. Well, will you point all three out to the Secretary of the Commission any time he comes down to ask you to do so? Yes; I will do that.
1401. Were you talking last night to any white man? No.
1402. Did not Inspector Atwill come to see you last night? No.
1403. Did any of Inspector Atwill's men? No.
1404. Did Inspector Atwill know that you were coming here yesterday? No.
1405. Did you see Mr. Way Kee last night? No.
1406. Have you seen Mr. Way Kee during the week? No; I do not speak much to any Chinamen. I keep to myself.
1407. Have you ever heard of any of your countrymen paying money to any of the policemen down there? No.
1408. Or making them presents of rings? No; I have got enough men of my own to look after.
1409. Your countrymen are very good sometimes to their friends, and send them presents of tea and ginger? A Chinaman who has a good heart will give a box of tea or some other present. There is nothing in that.
1410. Do you know a Chinaman named Moy Hing? No.
1411. He is a partner in the firm of Kwong Hing Chong? No; I do not know anything about them.
1412. Did Inspector Atwill come to you again after you gave him the receipt? No.
1413. Did he come himself for the receipt? No; he sent a police servant.
1414. Did you not say yesterday that he came himself to ask you for the receipt? No; he spoke to me in the street, but he sent his servant for the receipt.
1415. It was a policeman that he sent to you? Yes.
1416. Do you know the policeman's name? No, I do not; he was a very old policeman.
1417. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is he down there now? Yes.
1418. *President.*] Is he on duty in Lower George-street? Yes.
1419. Was he in uniform when he came for the receipt? Yes.
1420. Had you ever seen the constable before? Oh, I have seen him years ago.
1421. Down George-street? Yes.
1422. Could you point him out to us? Yes.
1423. Will you point him out to the Secretary? Yes.
1424. When had he better go down to see him? Oh, any day.
1425. Will he be on duty this afternoon? He is minding the cells at No. 4.
1426. And what did he say to you when he came from Inspector Atwill? He said that he wanted the bill.
1427. About which the inspector has spoken to you in the street? Yes.
1328. And what did you say? I said "I cannot write it myself, but will get some one else to do it."
1429. Where did Inspector Atwill meet you when he asked you about the bill? At my shop-door.
1430. And tell us now what he said? He said, "Why, when you sold that book-case did you not give me a bill?" I said, "Do you want me to give you a bill?" and he said "Yes, I have got big children and little children, and they will want by-and-by to know how much I paid for it."
1431. He said that he wanted the bill so that his children, when they grew up, would know what he gave for the book-case? Yes.
1432. He said nothing about the Commission? No.
1433. Did you not tell me yesterday that Inspector Atwill told you that he wanted the bill to show to the Commission? No; I never said that yesterday.
1434. You are quite sure you did not say that yesterday? Quite.
1435. And, as a matter of fact, he never said anything about the Commission to you? No.
1436. He simply told you that he wanted the bill receipted, so that his children might know what he gave for the book-case? Yes.
1437. You are quite sure that he paid you for it? Yes.

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1438.

- Ah Toy. 1438. You remember distinctly that he paid you? Yes; he gave me £5 for it.
1439. He paid it in gold, did he not? No; in notes.
- 11 Sept., 1891. 1440. Were they Queensland notes? Oh, I do not know that. I could not remember what notes merely passing through my hands were—could you?
1441. And the only other work you did for Inspector Atwill was some polishing? Yes; he asked me one day to send a man up to his house to polish something.
1442. And he paid you for that? Yes. The man was half a day at it.
1443. Have you sold any furniture to other members of the police force in Lower George-street? Yes, I did, a long time ago.
1444. Can you tell us the names of the other policemen? Inspector Harrison and also Superintendent Read, when he got a new wife.
1445. Do you remember what it was you sold to him? No. It was a book-case, I think, or something of that kind.
1446. I suppose, when you sell furniture to the police you sell it cheap? No; just wholesale.
1447. *Mr. Abigail.*] You know all about the Chinese in Lower George-street, I suppose? No; not much.
1448. Do you know Pung Nung, who lives at 178-180, Lower George-street? No; I know more European people than Chinese.
1449. Do you know Sing Lee? No.
1450. Do you expect me to believe that you have lived down there for thirty-four years and do not know these people, who are living so near to you? No; I do not know them, and I do not care to speak to them.
1451. But do you know that there is any gambling going on? I see plenty of people going in and going out, but I do not know what they do inside.
1452. Well, do you know that there are a number of your countrymen who keep shops down there? Yes.
1453. Do you know what business they carry on? No; I never asked them.
1454. But do you not see as you pass up and down what they do? No; some keep fruit-shops, I believe.
1455. But how do most of them make a living? I do not know; I cannot tell.
1456. If a number of Europeans kept shops and sold nothing, yet lived comfortably, we should be able to say how they got their money; we want you to do the same with regard to your countrymen; you know that there are a lot of people paying high rents for shops in Lower George-street? Yes.
1457. Do you know what business they carry on to enable them to pay these rents? I never asked them.
1458. But you must know for yourself;—do you see any Europeans keeping shops? Yes; next to me there is Felton and Nocks.
1459. You know what they sell? Yes.
1460. Then do you not know that in the Chinamen's places pak-ah-pu is carried on? No; I do not know anything about it.
1461. Do you not know that if you refuse to give information to the Commission you can be sent to prison? No; I do not know anything about it.
1462. Well, I may as well tell you that you can;—now do you know that there are gambling shops carried on by the Chinese near to where you live? No, I do not.
1463. You have lived there thirty-four years and do not know what is taking place around you? I know that some keep cook-shops.
1464. Come, do you not know that there are a number of Chinese gambling-shops in Lower George-street? I know, but I cannot prove it myself.
1465. Do you know Dung Lee's? I know the place, but I have never been in.
1466. Do you not know that it is a gambling-house? No.
1467. Do you know Han Ah Kee? No, I do not know him. I look after my men working, or perhaps I go into the town to buy something, but I do not hang about the street.
1468. How many Chinamen kept shops in Lower George-street when you first went there? I do not know. I only look after myself.
1469. Have the shops kept by Chinamen not increased very much during the last two or three years? They have increased a good deal, but I do not know about the last two or three years.
1470. How many cabinet shops are there, down there? There is one other beside my own.
1471. And those are the only two? There are only two, or at most three.
1472. You do not know what the business of the other thirty shops is? No.
1473. You do not know that there is gambling carried on in them? No, I do not; I have never been in.
1474. Do you see people visiting these places frequently—boys, young men and girls? I see them in the street outside.
1475. But do you think not that they visit the shops carried on by Chinese? I never notice them.
1476. And during all the years you have lived down there you have never observed them going inside? No; because I know that a number of persons knock about the street.
1477. Have you ever heard of any of your countrymen losing large sums of money in these gambling places? I never heard of any; it has nothing to do with me.
1478. Have you ever heard of any of your countrymen committing suicide in Sydney? No.
1479. You are not yourself connected with any secret society? No; I have enough to do to look after myself.
1480. Do you know a Chinaman named Sing Lee? No.
1481. Were you in conversation with him last week in George-street? No; I do not know him.
1482. You never spoke to him last week? No.
1483. You have had no conversation with any Chinamen in reference to the gambling carried on down in Lower George-street? No, it has nothing to do with me. I mind my own business, and during the last thirty-six years have been doing the same.
1484. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did any of the Chinamen living down there know that you were coming up here? Yes; some of them asked me where I was going and I said that I was going up town.
1485. When was this? Yesterday morning.
1486. Did not they ask your wife whether you were coming before the Commission? No.
1487. Had not you some conversation with some of the Chinamen in Lower George-street last night after leaving

leaving here? No; except with my own workmen, and to them I said that I did not know why I was called up to the Town Hall. It seemed to me to be all nonsense.

1488. You think it is all nonsense? Well, it meant a loss of time to me.

1489. Do you like to see gambling and opium smoking going on down there? No; I never gamble, and never smoke opium.

1490. But perhaps you do not mind seeing other people doing it? Oh, they can look after themselves.

1491. Have you never played fan-tan? Not since I was a little boy.

1492. Have you never played in this country? Yes; I played up country on the diggings, and lost £1, and said I would never play again.

1493. Did you ever take any pak-ah-pu tickets? No.

1494. Do any of the men who work for you smoke opium;—you have pipes on the premises, you know? One or two of my men smoke.

1495. You permit them to do it? Well, they have been used to it, and would be sick if I stopped them.

1496. Do you charge them anything for smoking? No.

1497. What did Inspector Atwill say to you the night he came to your shop-door? He said, "You sold me a book-case long ago, and never gave me a bill for it. You had better do so now, as I want my children to know what I paid for it."

1498. Did you not say yesterday that Inspector Atwill told you that there was a lot of noise made about policemen getting presents, and that he wanted a bill on that account;—you said that yesterday, did you not? No, I did not.

1499. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You are quite sure that you did not see Inspector Atwill from the time you left here yesterday until you came here this morning? No.

1500. Did you see any one from him? No. I said to my men, "I have been losing my time";—that was all.

1501. Do you do any trade with private people? Yes; I would sell to you or anybody else.

1502. What price do you usually charge for a book-case like the one you supplied to Inspector Atwill? About £6 10s.; but as I had the book-case in stock for eighteen months I sold it cheap.

1503. Do not people generally pay you by cheque? No.

1504. Are you always paid in cash? Private people always pay cash. Shop people always give me a cheque.

1505. Inspector Atwill paid you in cash? Yes.

1506. How long is it since you saw Inspector Atwill;—be particular, because you know that many people have a chance of seeing you when you do not see them? It was about three weeks ago, I think. I forget exactly, but I remember him saying, "Good evening."

1507. Was that when he asked you about the book-case? No.

1508. How long is it since he asked you about the account? About six weeks ago.

1509. Do you never give accounts when you sell furniture to private people? No, never.

1510. Have you no bill-heads? Yes.

1511. How far is it from your place to Mr. Atwill's house? I do not know.

1512. About a quarter of a mile? Very well, you know better than I do.

1513. Have you not some regular man to do your carting? No. I generally get Tom or Jack. Jack has been working for me for many years.

1514. Was it Jack who took the book-case? I do not know, but I think it was.

1515. Has he got a parcel delivery van? No; I do not think I was at home when the book-case was delivered.

1516. *Mr. McKillop.*] What rent do you pay for your place? £5 a week to Mr. Merriman. Last year I paid £7.

1517. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Now, Mr. Ah Toy, I want to ask you an important question: You told Mr. Abigail a little while ago that you have lived in Lower George-street for thirty-six years, and yet you do not know your next door neighbours. So far as I know your character, you are not connected with gambling, but we want you to say whether or not you know that these are gambling-houses? I cannot prove it.

1518. We do not want you to prove it; we want your impression;—you know whether a Chinaman keeps a cabinet shop, or is a regular merchant, and if he is neither of these, you must know what he does? I think some of the places in Lower George-street are gambling-shops.

1519. You can read Chinese? Yes.

1520. What, besides the name of the firm, is there on the doors of those shops? Oh; I never noticed them.

1521. Does it say, "Day and night fan-tan inside"? Yes, I think so; but I cannot prove that gambling is carried on inside.

1522. Upon how many shops have you seen this writing? I do not know; about twenty I daresay.

1523. Do you think that all this gambling down there does much good to business—to European business or your own? No good certainly. Anybody who gambles is no good.

1524. Can you smell the opium outside the shops? Yes.

1525. If a person does not smoke he does not like the smell? Of course not.

1526. Do you know of pak-ah-pu being carried on down there? Yes; it is the same sort of thing.

1527. Fan-tan and pak-ah-pu are different? Yes.

1528. Are you in favour of pak-ah-pu? I think it is not much good.

1529. Do you know any merchants down there who share in the gambling-houses? I do not know; I do not want all that I say taken down by the shorthand-writers.

1530. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are you afraid of making direct statements here? I am afraid to let other people know, because I have not much power against the Chinamen, and they would get a "down" on me.

1531. Then, as a matter of fact, you are rather afraid of making a clear statement, lest your countrymen should do you some injury? Yes.

1532. If you were assured that they could not do you any injury, and that you were perfectly safe, you would be able to tell us a great deal more I suppose? No.

1533. Then why are you so anxious that what you say should not be put down? I say everything that is true. I say that gambling is no good, and that smoking opium is no good.

- Alt Toy.
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1534. Have you ever heard of any of your countrymen being injured by any other of your countrymen for making statements that reflected upon them? Sometimes.
1535. They are very revengeful then if a man speaks the truth, and it happens to be against them? Yes.
1536. Have you ever heard of a reward being paid to the friends of anybody who has been injured or killed by any of your countrymen in that way? Yes; I have heard of such things—a long time ago.
1537. Who paid the money—do you know? I cannot tell.
1538. Have you heard of more than one case of that kind? I have heard of two or three cases perhaps.
1539. Have you ever heard of money being paid to Europeans who have been injured in that way by any of your countrymen? No.
1540. The money is kept solely for the Chinese and their friends who are injured? I do not know that.
1541. And this money comes from the funds of secret societies, does it not? I cannot tell.

Thomas Martin Davis, Esq., M.P., called:—

- T. M. Davis,
Esq., M.P.
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1542. *Mr. McKillop.*] You are a Member of Parliament? Yes.
1543. And you were present at a deputation to Sir Henry Parkes on the 30th July? Yes.
1544. In your remarks you said that your attention had been drawn to the statement that bribes were given to the police? Yes.
1545. Would you kindly inform the Commission what you know of those statements—whether, as far as you are concerned, they are mere hearsay, whether they are backed by circumstantial evidence, or whether they are known to you as positive facts? Well, I may state that, as a result of my observation of what was going on in Lower George-street for many years, I had always some suspicion that the police received bribes. The fact is that I lived down there for over ten years, in the Sailors' Home, and in continually walking to and fro in that part of the city I saw the thing carried on so openly that it was only natural to suppose that the police, who knew that gambling was going on, and who also knew that it was illegal, must have had some little allowance, or else they would not have winked at it as they did. Before going with the deputation to the Premier, however, I spoke to a number of people on the subject, and asked if they had any reasonable proof that bribes were given by the Chinamen. One of the persons I spoke to was Mr. Maguire, the photographer, in Lower George-street. He told me that Inspector Atwill had come to him on one occasion, and had either asked his sister, who helps him in the business, or had been asked by her (I forget just how the conversation started) whether he was going to get his photos taken. At all events, Inspector Atwill made a remark to this effect: "All you shopkeepers ought to supply the police free for the protection you get." They did not seem to see it in the same light, however, and consequently Mr. Atwill did not get a sitting. Mr. Maguire then told me that a Chinaman who lives, I think, next door, or, at any rate, very close to him, had complained to him that a police sergeant (I think his name was Jameson—he has since retired) used to blackmail him to the extent of a £20-note. He said that the Chinaman had told him that. I think the Chinaman's name is Way Kee. Then I was informed by Mr. Nock that a Chinaman came into his shop one day and asked him to make out a receipt for a book-case supplied to Mr. Atwill, and that he, remembering the appointment of a Commission, thought that it looked rather suspicious, and consequently sent him upstairs to his accountant on purpose that a third party might witness the transaction. Mr. Nock's accountant saw; and, although the goods had been delivered some months before, up to then no receipt had been made out. Whether the money had been paid, however, it will be for the Commission to consider. Well, taking everything into consideration, and knowing as I do that gambling has been going on and gradually increasing for a number of years, for I remember the time when there were only two or three gambling-houses in Lower George-street, I could only come to the conclusion that the police were directly interested in permitting its continuance. I myself took part in it when I was at sea. At that time there were over a dozen, aye, a score of us, living in the Sailors' Home drawn into it. One week I believe that I made £5, but afterwards I lost £15 in about twenty minutes. I have seen the business going ahead since then, have seen the class of people engaged in it, and have wondered sometimes that I really did put up with the nasty smells, and the mixture of nationalities crowding over the table simply to put money on for gaming purposes. I have also wondered how it could all go on with the police walking backwards and forwards a few feet from the door.
1546. You went in and out quite openly, I suppose, just as if you were going into some place of business? Oh, there is no secrecy about it at all.
1547. You held the position of Secretary to the Seaman's Union up to a few months ago? Yes.
1548. Would you inform the Commission of the hardships endured by large numbers of your men who lost their wages in the gambling dens? I have known a man whom I have had acting as delegate on board a steamship to collect the monthly contributions beg of me to let his accounts run on for another month, as he had lost the whole of his own wages and the Union's funds too. On other occasions I have known men come to Mr. Daley, one of the principal coal stevedores, and ask him for the love of God to give them a little money for a bit of meat for Sunday's dinner, and those are men who the day before must have received £6 10s. in wages, for at times coal-lumpers make good pay. These men seem to have been brought under the influence of Chinese methods of gambling to a very striking extent. They do not go to horse-races or put money on "totes," but many of them have a perfect mania for fan-tan; indeed, I have heard Mr. Daley say, when he has paid £700 away in wages on a Saturday morning, "I will guarantee that the Chinese have £500 of it before this time to-morrow morning."
1549. Do you know anything of a police sustentation fund? During the time I was knocking about amongst the Chinese gambling-houses, eleven or twelve years ago, I never heard of such a fund; indeed, I was too much concerned in my own sustentation. I was recently informed by Mr. Armstrong, the tobacconist, that the Chinese set aside a little for the purpose of a sustentation fund, but personally I must say I have seen no proof of it.
1550. What class of people used to frequent these dens when you were in the habit of going there? I have known people in various grades of society go there. I have seen old men, fathers of families, who had a genteel appearance to keep up, slipping in and trying their luck, sometimes to the tune of half-a-sovereign, and I have seen small boys there, hanging on to the shirts of the winners. Of course, when there is plenty of money knocking about, some men are bound to come off winners, but it is only a momentary victory, and these boys look out for the winners, and as soon as a man makes a bit of a haul ask

ask him to enable them to try their luck again, if it is only to the extent of a penny. I have known cases where boys have started with a penny and have come off with a pound or two.

1551. Have you noticed the age of these boys? Well, no doubt the vicious life they lead stunted them, but I should say that some were as young as 14 or 15.

1552. Have you ever noticed any women or girls? No; not playing fan-tan.

1553. Do you know ex-Constable Quealy? I know him by sight and also by reputation. I have seen one or two memorials that have been got up in the neighbourhood to have him removed for drunkenness. One memorial was to the Inspector-General, and he is out of the force now.

1554. Did you hear anything about him taking a large amount of money out of the bank? No, I did not hear anything about that. The last information I had about him was that he had applied for a public-house license, and that it was refused, but that a subsequent application was granted.

1555. He is getting it in his brother's name now, I think? Oh! is that it?

1556. Have you ever seen any plain clothes constables going in and out of these dens? Well, that is the beat of Higgins and Senior-constable Adair. They are plain clothes men, and I have heard that Higgins is very well to do. How he got his money I do not know; it might have been left to him by his relations, but he got a lot of property a long time ago at a sale.

1557. Have you ever noticed any of those men going in and out of these dens? No; I have noticed them standing close to them.

1558. *President.*] What was the value of the property that Higgins bought last;—what did he pay for it. I am not sure of the exact value of it, but I was told that it was worth something like £3,000.

1559. Did he pay for it in cash? That I do not know.

1560. *Mr. McKillop.*] The property is situated in Cumberland-street, is it not? Yes. It is wonderful how much money some people will hoard up. I have known a sailor in boats on the coast to save considerably over £2,000.

1561. Do you know Carson or Beadman? I know Beadman.

1562. Did you ever see him frequent these dens either in an official capacity or otherwise? No; I have not seen him going into the dens. During the last five or six years I have not seen much of this kind of thing, because I have lived in Balmain, and my office has been in Sussex-street.

1563. While you were in any of these places did you ever see a constable come in and look on at the game? As a matter of fact constables might have come in in plain clothes, and I should not have noticed them.

1564. I suppose the gambling-rooms are pretty well packed? Oh, yes; to overflowing. The excitement is intense. There is more excitement, I believe, when there is a lot of money on the board, and the croupier is picking out the counters, than there is over the Melbourne Cup.

1565. What are the sanitary conditions? Abominable.

1566. Are any of these places in cellars? The one I used to go to was one of the most respectable, and it was none too high.

1567. What was the name of that particular shop? It was a coral shop.

1568. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Was it Kum Tiy's? Yes, that is the name.

1569. *Mr. McKillop.*] You said that the police were not content in getting a gold watch in three months? I did not say "a gold watch," I said "a watch."

1570. "But must have diamond rings on their fingers;—it was a well-known fact that they were paid to keep their eyes shut";—what did you mean by that? I have seen policemen with rings on their finger, and at one time they were not backward in showing them.

1571. But they have disappeared now? Yes.

1572. *Mr. Abigail.*] How long ago is it since you saw a ring on any of their fingers? About eighteen months ago I saw one on Beadman's finger. Indeed, I was having a drink with him in Montgomery's Hotel. The point that I wanted to bring out about the diamond rings was this: I do not for a moment mean to say that Chinamen have been in the habit of giving bribes direct in the shape of diamond rings, but I mean to say that with money that the police have obtained as bribes, they have bought diamond rings. It is a common saying that if a policeman has not got a watch in three months he is no good to the force—he is not worth having. That is a very common saying in Great Britain as well as here. So I said to the Premier, "They are not content with a watch in three months, but must have diamond rings as well."

1573. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] At all events, you mean that they receive bribes from Chinamen? And that the police in Lower George-street are much better off than elsewhere.

1574. *Mr. McKillop.*] You said that the Chinamen, on the night of the raid, were rushing about for crowbars? I was not there on the night of the raid, and simply stated that from hearsay.

1575. Have you ever seen any weapons in gambling dens? Oh, yes; a common thing is to have lime, so that if there is a fight they throw it in the eyes of their assailants and blind them.

1576. Have you heard of respectable females being insulted in passing to and fro in Lower George-street? Mrs. Kelly told me that she was insulted in coming down Lower George-street upon one occasion. Of course it is well known by everyone in the city, I suppose, that Lower George-street is spoken of as "China Town." There is such a nasty smell down there, too, that no respectable people ever attempt to pass lower down the street than Bridge-street; and people wanting to go to the Manly Beach boats invariably turn down Bridge or Hunter Street, and proceed along Pitt-street to the Circular Quay.

1577. I suppose you are acquainted with a good many business people whose places are situated between Bridge-street and the Argyle Cut? I know pretty many.

1578. Have they told you that for the past twelve months their business has been falling off considerably? I have been told that the business is falling off considerably down there, and that it has been doing so gradually. Indeed, Mr. Christensen, who has a fish and oyster saloon, and who is a very old-established tradesman, told me that the night the raid was made so many people were turned out of the gambling-houses on to the streets that his receipts were increased by £5. He knew nothing of the raid, and was quite surprised to find so many persons coming in who had, at one time, been in the habit of visiting his establishment for a plate of oysters or a bit of fish.

1579. Then it is perfectly clear that the falling off in the business of legitimate tradesmen is entirely due to the presence of the gambling-dens? There is not the slightest doubt about that. They could not help suffering, because they depended entirely upon the wage-earning classes.

1580. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You said at the deputation that North George-street was looked upon by the police

T. M. Davis, Esq., M.P. police as one of the best beats for making money. On what authority did you make that statement? I know a policeman—it was Beadman—who was shifted from Balmain to Lower George-street, and in conversation with me one day he said that he would rather get back to Lower George-street.

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1581. Did he give you any reason for it? No; it was hardly likely that he would tell me he was receiving a lot of money from the Chinamen.

1582. Is there any possibility of finding out the names of the shopkeepers to whom the police went on the night of the raid for crowbars? I think Mr. Nock told me that the police went into some of the Chinamen's houses.

1583. I suppose that many of the statements made by you and other members of the deputation were made on the authority of members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Well, they made a lot of statements that were new to me. I did not know that the raid was going to be made until I saw it in the papers on the following morning, and it was then that I was told that the police had been into the Chinese shops for crowbars.

1584. *President.*] Am I to understand that all that information came from members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League—the information comprised in your speech to the Premier, I mean? No, not all. I knew to a certain extent from my own knowledge of the police and neighbourhood that members of the force were receiving bribes. Mr. Maguire told me about Dawson.

1585. Is Dawson in the force now? No, but he is in the city, I think.

1586. Then you said something about the pawn shops doing a good thing in lending money to persons who have lost their all in gambling? I can speak positively upon that point. I had my own watch in pawn for three months at the time I lost my £15, and scores of others have had a like experience.

1587. And the same thing prevails to-day? Yes, to a great extent.

1588. As late secretary to the Seamen's Union, you knew that? Yes. I can send you out of our body 150 men, I suppose, who could give you a long story of their losses at fan-tan. There are two brothers called Nolan, who work as hard as any other two seamen on the coast, but they work for the Chinese, and for the Chinese alone. They have hardly got a second shirt to their backs, or a decent suit of clothes to put on.

1589. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are they in ships now? Yes, running up and down the coast.

1590. It would be possible, through the present secretary of the Seamen's Union, to find them, I suppose? Oh, I can tell you of any number of similar cases.

1591. *President.*] That is not hearsay. It is the result of your personal experience as secretary to the Seamen's Union? Yes.

1592. The members spend a large amount of their money in these shops? Yes.

1593. Notwithstanding that your society framed a rule to keep them out of gaming-houses, and occasioned great destitution to their wives and families? Yes, I know of that from my own knowledge, and I have known even a president of the Seamen's Union to take tickets in the game of pak-ah-pu. That was long after the resolution was looked upon as a dead letter.

1594. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did the Society proceed against any of the men for this offence against its rules? We had four members up and fined them 10s., but we discovered that we should have to pay men 12s. a day to act as spies, so that the rule became inoperative.

1595. *President.*] In that way, I suppose, you would have exhausted your funds? Well, the fact of the matter was that we began to look upon gambling as one of those evils that cannot be got rid of. We have come to look upon it stoically.

1596. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is it not a fact that you have had some harrowing scenes between the men and their wives as a result of their gambling propensities? Oh, yes; I have had some harrowing scenes of the kind. I have known instances in which the wives have waited on the wharfs in order to get hold of their husbands' money the moment they received it, well knowing that if they did not it would all be left with the Chinamen. Some of them are regular slaves to fan-tan. I have known a man make a trip to San Francisco in the "Zealandia," receive £23 or £24 in wages, and in a few hours have nothing left.

1597. What would be the best way, to your mind, of coping with this evil? I have made inquiries, and if I can possibly get a Bill introduced—that is, if it is not against the Constitution Act—I should do so, making the landlord participator in the gambling for the purpose of criminal prosecution, because I am perfectly sure that the landlord must know what his premises are being used for. By the rent that a man charges you may be sure that he knows if his place is being used as a hotel, and the same applies to the ownership of these Chinese gambling-dens. No landlord could walk through Lower George-street, and seeing the 2d. or 3d. worth of merchandise that is exposed in the windows, imagine for a moment that he could extort £3 10s. or £4 a week in rent out of the business done. Mr. Christensen was offered £200 by a Chinaman to vacate his own shop, and hand it over to him, to be used as a Chinese gambling-house.

1598. *Mr. McKillop.*] It would be a good stand for that purpose, would it not? Yes, it would. Mr. Christensen told me that premiums like that were being paid by Chinamen to the landlords down there in order to get shops at all, and as the shopkeepers have to compete against them in rent it is with the greatest difficulty that they can manage to keep their business going on. Then too, the trade of the neighbourhood is greatly decreasing.

1599. So you think that on the whole the best remedy would be to make the landlords as well as the tenants legally responsible for any gambling that might be carried on? Yes, if the police had previously given him proper reasons for suspecting that his premises were being used for gambling purposes. At the present time under the Licensing Act the police merely put down "suspected of constant Sunday selling," although they may never have caught them at it, and at the last sitting of the Licensing Bench licenses were taken away on the ground of suspicion alone. If a similar rule was applied to the owners of gambling-dens who received a big share in the profits of fan-tan (because if you compare the rents paid by the Chinese gambling-house keepers in Lower George-street, with rents paid by persons for similar shops in equally good localities in other parts of the city, you will find that they are most excessive), I think you would be more likely to effect a reform than in any other way.

1600. *President.*] Have you made this matter a study? Yes, I have, and I find that the Chinese are paying far higher rents for their places in Lower George-street than are being paid by legitimate business men elsewhere. And to those rents you have to add the premiums paid to the landlords in order to induce them to grant leases to Chinamen.

1601. *Mr. Abigail.*] You heard of course all the statements made by the various members of the deputation to the Colonial Secretary? Yes.

1602.

1602. I suppose you read this report in the *Daily Telegraph*, headed, "Gold Watches and Diamond-ringed Constables"? Yes.

1603. Do you know of your own knowledge one single case which you can point to where a man in the force has received any present of any kind? No; it was never intended that anyone should think so. We give the police credit for knowing a little better how to act than to allow a third party to come in and see them receiving bribes.

1604. It was stated that the police were paid advances by some of the places so that the gamblers should not be convicted? That statement was made by Mr. Armstrong.

1605. You do not believe that the existing laws are sufficient to suppress the evil? I do not think so, because they are not carried out as strictly as it was intended that they should be. These offences are winked at. We have heard the opinion of the Attorney-General with regard to totalisators. It is one and the same thing. The police have at present power to go into any house in which they suspect that a number of persons are gambling, but they do not. They make raids, and that only at wide intervals of time.

1606. At all events, then, from your own personal observation, you believe that the police have, for some reason or other, neglected to enforce the law? Yes, for some reason or other, because if they had enforced the law they would have made more raids. As a matter of fact, there was an interval of two years between the last raid and the previous one.

1607. And gambling going on to the same extent, if not worse? Yes; and that raid only made after our deputation to the Premier—after enough pressure had been brought to bear.

1608. Have you any information about the moral aspect of these places? Well, we know that with gambling there is always prostitution and drinking.

1609. Have you seen any women about these places? Not in the shops, but they live at the back, and I have seen young English girls along with the proprietors of the gambling-houses.

1610. Do you know whether the Chinese keep private houses in Cambridge-street, in Little Harrington-street, and on the Rocks for these girls to live in? It is a very easy matter to go to people who will give you lists of dozens of girls kept by Chinamen.

1611. You have no doubt about the immoral effect of the presence of these gaming houses? None in the least.

1612. How about the sanitary conditions of these places;—are they clean and nice; do you get pleasant smells in them? Just the opposite. The smells are foul. I always avoid Lower George-street myself. When in my capacity as Secretary to the Seamen's Union I had to go round to a ship, I always took the same route that the general public do, viz., down Bridge-street and along Pitt-street to the Circular Quay.

1613. You do not like the smell of opium? No, and I do not like the smell of filthy dens.

1614. Have you ever heard of young girls being decoyed there for immoral purposes? Yes, I have heard of such things, and I have seen girls hanging about—some of them round the Suez Canal, where the very lowest dregs of society in Sydney are to be found.

1615. *Mr. Quong Turt.*] Can you name the total number of houses kept by Chinese where gambling is carried on? I cannot name them from my own knowledge, for the simple reason that I have not been in that business for ten or twelve years, and when I was I visited a couple of houses only.

1616. About how many gambling-houses should you think are there? Well, before the deputation to the Colonial Secretary, or indeed before the Anti-Chinese Gambling League itself was formed, I always put the number down at from twenty to twenty-five, but now I am told there are thirty-three from Bridge-street to the Circular Quay.

1617. Do you know any respectable Chinese merchants who are connected with gambling-houses? No; I believe such men as On Chong, Tin War, and On Yik Lee, to be thoroughly respectable people.

1618. How many Chinese reside in Lower George-street? I cannot say, but there are a great many persons living in every house leased or rented by Chinamen; as a matter of fact I do not think there are as many Chinamen living in Lower George-street as there were prior to the Act for the restriction of Chinese. I remember what a large number of Chinamen used to lodge down there when they arrived by the Chinese steamers, and also how many returning to China from the country districts used to await the despatch of the boats there.

1619. Have you known any members of the police force guarding any house whilst gambling was proceeding inside? Oh, yes; I have known policemen standing outside whilst gambling was going on inside.

1620. Can you give us the names of any of them? I am speaking of twelve years ago, and the *personnel* of the force has been changed in the meantime; but I have brushed clothes with policemen coming out of Sun Sam Kee's then.

1621. Between what hours was the gambling carried on? All day long, from the first thing in the morning. If they only get one person inside they will play. They will call him in if they see him standing outside, and say, "Yes, fan is on." I have been in a gambling-house in the middle of the day when there were only a couple of us present, and I have noticed that when they get you in alone, or with only one other person, they invariably win; in fact I was playing alone when I lost my £15.

1622. Did you ever hear that one of the biggest Chinese firms upon one occasion sent £60,000 to China? I heard that statement, but do not know anything about it, and do not see how anybody could know anything about it unless the Chinamen had personally boasted of the matter.

1623. You said something about the gambling-house keepers getting girls over to their places;—do you know the names of them? No; I do not.

1624. Have you been down there since the Commission was appointed? No; I have not.

1625. Have you heard of any complaints since the Commission was appointed? The Europeans down there have said that there was a little change for the better, but that of course is policy. They are purposely keeping quiet, in order not to arouse public indignation too strongly.

1626. *President.*] Have you made it a matter of study about those Lower George-street rentals? Yes.

1627. Then I would like you to state what comparisons you have made between the rents paid by Europeans and those paid by Chinamen in Lower George-street north of Druitt-street? Well, the comparison amounts to this: that a place for which a European would consider he was paying enough if he gave £2 10s. or £3 a week rental, would bring perhaps £4 or £4 10s. in the hands of a Chinaman. Whilst on this point, too, I may tell you that Mr. Maguire, who will be a very important witness, told

me

T. M. Davis,
Esq., M.P.
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- T. M. Davis, me that his landlord said that he was offered £4 a week in half-a-dozen places, as the Chinamen wanted to get hold of this house.
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1628. So that practically you think the difference between the amounts paid by Chinese and European is about £1 a week on a £3 house? Yes, with the probable addition of a bonus.
1629. Do you know any instances in which "higher" rent has been paid by a Chinese tenant, and a bonus given as well? I did hear of one.
1630. But I want you state any facts within your own knowledge? I cannot speak of any having come within my own knowledge.
1631. Well, where do you get your information from? Mr. Maguire will be able to put you on various cases.
1632. What localities in other parts of the city do you consider as corresponding with Lower George-street? A corresponding locality, to my mind, would be a locality with about equal traffic.
1633. I want you to name a locality comparable to that particular part of Lower George-street? I should imagine that somewhere about Goulburn-street would correspond with it.
1634. Yes; but I mean a locality not inhabited by Chinese? It would be a very difficult thing to do; there are so many points one has to take into consideration.
1635. I know it is; but I fancied that as you had given the matter some thought you might be able to give us a comparison? I was thinking that one of the principal streets in Newtown would be comparable.
1636. You ought to be very careful there, because there are sections of the Newtown Road that are very valuable, and sections that are not; I think, perhaps, you had better say that you cannot think of a corresponding locality? Exactly. I do not know that there is a corresponding locality.
1637. Then, as a matter of fact, you have not thought out the particular question? No; I admit that I have not.
1638. If you had answered the question, I should have asked you what rents were paid in the corresponding locality. Did Mr. Christensen refuse to accept the £200 offered to him to vacate his premises? Yes.
1639. Can you tell me who made the offer? He did not give me the person's name.
1640. Can you tell me what rent he pays? Either £4 or £5—I think £4 a week.
1641. About how many feet of ground does it stand upon? There are two windows—not very large ones.
1642. But you cannot carry in your mind the probable frontage? I should imagine that it must be about 14 feet or 15 feet.
1643. That is rather a narrow frontage for two windows? Yes, but they are small windows. There may be about 16 feet of frontage.
1644. Has he seats on each side of the shop? Yes, and a pathway up the centre.
1645. How many storeys are there? Two storeys. He lives upstairs.
1646. Can you tell me really what rent he pays, or are you speaking from hearsay? He told me himself, but I admit that I have forgotten the exact figures.
1647. The rent that he paid was not one of the factors that enabled you to come to a conclusion when you made a comparison on the rental question? No.
1648. Do you know any of the owners of these properties? No, I do not know them; but I have heard of their names. Mr. Josephson is one.
1649. How many shops conducted by gamblers does he own? I do not know.
1650. Then we have heard of the Hon. Wm. Alex. Long in connection with the ownership of these places;—can you tell me how many places he owns? No, I cannot. Then Mr. Beale and also Mr. Himmeloch own others.
1651. Which Mr. Josephson is it? Isaac.
1652. Would you consider that Mr. Himmeloch is a man holding a high position, and one whom the police have any cause to fear? No; I do not know that I should.
1653. It has been said that the police were afraid to do their duty, because these shops are owned by persons of high position in the country? Yes.
1654. Did you hear that statement? Yes.
1655. But you did not make it yourself? I do not think I did.
1656. Do you know any of the other landlords? No, I do not.
1657. We have four of them;—who is Mr. Christensen's landlord? I do not know.
1658. The number of gaming-houses is about thirty-three? I have been informed, on what I believe to be good authority, that that is about the number. Previously, I had thought that there were about twenty-five.
1659. If you think there are only thirty-three gambling-shops in Lower George-street, do you not think that idea of yours for checking the thing involves rather a drastic scheme of legislation? Well, thirty-three gaming houses are not like thirty-three other houses.
1660. Do you not think yourself, that to bring in a Bill such as you spoke of would be rather a drastic course to adopt, because it is a Bill that would have a general effect all over the Colony? It would certainly have a general effect.
1661. Perhaps that is a matter that you would like to think over? I have looked at it in this way —
1662. Well, you have thought over the matter and come to this conclusion? Yes; I have considered that as a landlord has property he has certain obligations, and such a measure as I propose would make landlords take a little more interest in their tenants than I am sorry to say they do now. We have numbers of landlords who do not reside at all in Sydney, who live in England and who do not care how the money comes so long as they get their annual incomes.
1663. I want you to restrict your remarks to landlords who are interested in gambling-houses? I am talking in a general way.
1664. But pardon me, I want you to confine yourself to this question: Seeing that there are only thirty-three gaming-houses in Lower George-street, and that gaming is illegal, do you not think that the present law is sufficient if the police only put it in operation? I do think that the present law, if it was put into force and kept in force, would be sufficient.
1665. If the law was put into force could not we suppress the whole of these houses? Oh! if there was a thorough determination on the part of the police to get rid of Chinese gambling it could be done.
1666. And the fact that they have not done so is your reason for believing that bribery exists? Yes;

I know that if forty or fifty Europeans were in business carrying on a trade of that kind and didn't give the police something they would very soon be shut up. We give the police credit for being abler men than to walk up and down a street without knowing what is going on inside the shops.

T. M. Davis,
Esq., M.P.

11 Sept., 1891.

1667. You have taken a great deal of interest in connection with Chinese gambling? Yes, in connection with my office of Secretary to the Seamen's Union I have often spoken on the subject. I did so many years ago, and then wondered why the police were so apathetic.

1668. And the peculiarities of the societies you have been connected with is this—that its members resort to these Chinese dens rather than to totalisators or any other form of gambling. You also say that the coal lumpers go in for it pretty strong? Yes; if a man has a few glasses in him he is sure to be drawn in.

1669. Do you know anything about Goulburn-street? No; all the men of our society use Lower George-street, and the evil has been forced upon my attention by the large number of cases of distress that have arisen out of it.

1670. Mr. Maguire is your authority for stating that Way Kee told him about giving £20 to Constable Dawson? Yes.

1671. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I suppose you would also like to see opium-smoking put down? Yes, I should, and if I could be of any assistance I would.

1672. And the two are generally found together? Yes.

MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Ah Wah called and examined:—

1673. *President.*] How long have you been in Sydney? Ten years.

1674. Where do you live? Down Lower George-street.

1675. Have you lived in Lower George-street all the time you have been in Sydney? Yes, sir.

1676. What business do you follow? A Chinese merchant's.

1677. In whose employ are you? My grandfather's.

1678. What is his name? Way Kee.

1679. What business does Way Kee carry on? Selling Chinese goods.

1680. He is a Chinese merchant? Yes.

1681. Have you ever seen any gambling going on in his premises? No.

1682. There are no fan-tan tables there? No.

1683. Does Mr. Way Kee do a large business? Pretty fair.

1684. Do you keep his books? Yes.

1685. Can you tell me how much money Way Kee sent home to China this year? Yes—this year?

1686. Yes; in round figures, how much has he sent to Hong Kong, or anywhere else in China? About £7,000 or £8,000.

1687. How did he send it;—in gold? Yes, in boxes.

1688. He sent that amount home this year? Yes.

1689. To whom did he send that? To Quong Fung, a Chinese merchant.

1690. What did he send it for? To buy goods.

1691. Did he send any money to any one else? Yes; to Che Wo another Chinese merchant in Hong Kong.

1692. How much did he send to him? He sent to him about half the amount I have mentioned.

1693. Then the whole of the money you have stated was divided between the two merchants? Yes.

1694. Has he remitted any money by bank draft? Not much.

1695. You always ship the money in gold? Yes.

1696. Did Way Kee send any money to any one else in China? No.

1697. Did he remit any to London? No.

1698. Does he remit to any other place except the place you mention? No, only to Hong Kong.

1699. Does Way Kee bring his countrymen out here? No.

1700. Five years ago did he? No.

1701. Has he any of his countrymen in his employment outside the store in Lower George-street? He has a few—some in the country.

1702. He carries on the business of a storekeeper? Yes.

1703. And nothing else? No.

1704. Has he any market-gardeners employed? He has none now. He had about three or four years ago—at North Shore.

1705. How many country stores is your grandfather interested in? Four.

1706. Where are they? There is one at Bourke, one at Bega, one at Stanthorpe, and one at Hillston.

1707. Has he any branch stores in Sydney? No.

1708. Is he not interested in any in Goulburn-street? No.

1709. Does he sell any goods to the storekeepers in Goulburn-street? Yes.

1710. Are they much indebted to him? Not very much—very little.

1711. What does he sell to them? All Chinese goods.

1712. How many people live in your premises in George-street? Seven.

1713. Only seven? Yes.

1714. How many rooms are there in the house? Six rooms.

1715. What rent does Way Kee pay for the house? £3 10s a week.

1716. Who is the landlord? Mr. Cornwell is the ground landlord.

Ah Wah.

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- Ah Wah. 1717. Has Way Kee got a long lease of that house? It is a fifteen years' ground lease.
 14 Sept., 1891. 1718. How many years to run? About nine years now. He took it about six years ago.
 1719. Who pays the taxes? Way Kee.
 1720. Do you keep all Way Kee's books? There are two other clerks beside myself.
 1721. But you know all about the books I suppose? I would know all of the accounts in connection with the English business. The other clerk attends to the Chinese business.
 1722. You know all about the English business, that is to say, all the business done in Sydney, and all the sources whence money comes in Sydney? Yes.
 1723. Way Kee is treasurer, or keeps the money, for some Chinese society, does he not? There is some money put there sometimes by the gardeners.
 1724. He gets money from the market-gardeners? Yes; or those who have connection with the gardeners—those who hawk the stuff about—to take care of for them.
 1725. Does he ever get any other money besides the money he gets from the market-gardeners? No.
 1726. Do you think Way Kee himself would get any money that you do not know of? No. It would all be put down in the book, whatever came in.
 1727. You say you have been here ten years? Yes.
 1728. Do you belong to any Chinese society yourself—any charitable or benefit society? I am in the Koon Yee Tong.
 1729. How much do you pay to join it? £1.
 1730. How long is that for? For all time.
 1731. What is the object of that society? To take up dead men's bones.
 1732. Who keeps the money of that society? My grandfather, Way Kee.
 1733. How much money has Way Kee got belonging to the Koon Yee Tong? I would have to see the books before I could tell you that—to see how it is distributed over the books.
 1734. Is that money in Way Kee's banking account, or is it in a separate bank? It is locked up in the safe. The Koon Yee Tong has nearly £2,000 to its credit in the bank.
 1735. Is that society similar to the Loon Yee Tong? I only know about the Koon Yee Tong. I know nothing about the other.
 1736. Who keeps the money for the Loon Yee Tong? That I do not know. I only have an interest in the Koon Yee Tong.
 1737. What other Chinese societies are there in Sydney? That is all I know.
 1738. You know nothing about the Loon Yee Tong? No.
 1739. Do you know that the Loon Yee Tong gets a commission from the Chinese gambling-houses? I do not know it myself. I have heard people say so.
 1740. Do you not know that the Loon Yee Tong will pay the fines of Chinamen who may be prosecuted for gambling? I do not know it myself. I sometimes see in the paper that a Chinaman has been fined, but I do not know where the money comes from to pay the fine.
 1741. Do you know Inspector Atwill? No; I do not know him.
 1742. Do you mean to tell me you have been in lower George-street for ten years, and do not know Inspector Atwill? All the same, I do not know him.
 1743. Would you know him if you saw him passing in the street? I only know that there are inspectors down there, but I would not know him by name.
 1744. Do you know Constable Dawson? Yes.
 1745. Does Constable Dawson go into Way Kee's very often? He used to, about three or four years ago.
 1746. Has he been there lately? No.
 1747. Where is Dawson now? I do not know. I have not seen him lately.
 1748. Was he a great friend of Way Kee's? Not a very great friend.
 1749. Did Constable Dawson ever buy any goods from Way Kee? No.
 1750. Did Way Kee ever pay Constable Dawson any money at any time? He paid him rent. He rented a garden from Constable Dawson about—that was five years ago. The lease was up some time ago.
 1751. Where was that? At Lane Cove.
 1752. How many acres were there? I do not know.
 1753. How much rent did he pay? About £3 a week.
 1754. How long is it since Way Kee took that garden? About five or six years, I think.
 1755. Way Kee had to cultivate and fence it in, had he not? Yes.
 1756. How much had Way Kee to spend on the land before it grew anything? I do not know.
 1757. Would your books tell you that? Yes, if I saw the books I would be able to tell.
 1758. You say he paid £3 a week rent for the garden? Yes; about that.
 1759. Do you know how many acres there were? No; I must see the books to tell you that.
 1760. Have you never been to the garden? No.
 1761. Do you know Constable Beadman, at all? No.
 1762. Do you know Constable Quealy? No.
 1763. Are you quite sure? Yes. I know one constable, named Hughey Adair.
 1764. Quealy was the constable who was sent away for being drunk—he is not a constable now. Are you sure you do not know him? Yes; I do not know him.
 1765. Do you know Constable Carson? No.
 1766. Then you do not know any of the police at all;—is that your general answer? I only know Hughey and Mr. Higgins.
 1767. Is Hughey Constable Adair? Yes.
 1768. Does Constable Adair go into Way Kee's place much;—do you see him often there? Yes.
 1769. That is every day or every second day, I suppose? Yes; perhaps he might come in a couple of days in the week.
 1770. What business has he there? He comes in to see if the boys have been there to sell old lead.
 1771. Did Way Kee ever buy anything from Constable Adair? No.
 1772. Did he ever give Constable Adair any money? No.
 1773. Did he ever give him any tea or sugar, or presents of any kind? No.
 1774. You say you know Sergeant Higgins? Yes.
 1775. Does he go into Way Kee's place much? Yes.
 1776. What does he go there for? Just the same as Constable Adair.

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1777. Did Sergeant Higgins ever buy anything from Way Kee? No.
1778. Did you ever supply him with any groceries? No. We did not sell much groceries there.
1779. What does Way Kee sell mostly? Nearly all China goods.
1780. Does Way Kee ever send anything to the police at Christmas time? No, not at Christmas time.
1781. At Easter? No.
1782. Are you quite sure? Yes, quite sure.
1783. Did he ever give them anything at any time? No.
1784. Not at the Chinese new year? They might at new year's time come in for a drink.
1785. That is when you invite people in? Yes.
1786. Have you ever heard any conversation between Sergeant Higgins and Way Kee about the gambling in Lower George-street? No; but he has come in to tell me about it, and I have said I know nothing about it.
1787. What was the good of his telling you—you had nothing to do with it? Well, Way Kee does not understand.
1788. You represent Way Kee? Yes.
1789. What conversation did you have with Sergeant Higgins when he came in? He came to me and said, "I believe they will not allow you to gamble now, is that the case?"
1790. When was this? About two or three weeks ago.
1791. Did he not tell you that you were not to tell the Commission about the presents he had got? No.
1792. Did any policeman come in and tell Way Kee that he must not say anything? No.
1793. You are quite sure of that? Yes.
1794. You say that you do not know Inspector Atwill? Yes; I do not know him.
1795. Will you swear that? Yes.
1796. You know that there is an inspector there, but you do not know him? No.
1797. Did any inspector of police come in and see Way Kee during the last month? No.
1798. Did any constable come in to see Way Kee during the last month? There was a constable who came in with Sergeant Higgins to inquire about the nature of the business, the number of employees, and the number of rooms. Those were the only policemen I have seen.
1799. Did you not tell me just now that Higgins had been in to see you by himself? These two policemen came together—Higgins and Adair.
1800. Did you not tell me just now that no police had been to see you during the last month? I said that no inspector had come during the last month.
1801. Do you know an inspector from an ordinary policeman? Yes; I know, because the clothing is not the same.
1802. Yet you are quite sure that you do not know Inspector Atwill? Yes.
1803. What Inspector of Police do you know? I do not know any.
1804. Will Way Kee's books show how much money he has received for this society you have mentioned? Yes; the books will show how much has been received, and how much paid out, and also how much is deposited in the bank.
1805. Will the books show how much money has been paid over, and to whom it has been paid? Yes; that is, the money of the Koon Yee Tong. Way Kee is not connected with the Loon Yee Tong; that was put with another man who has since gone insolvent.
1806. Where is that firm now—are they in Sydney? They are away, I believe.
1807. Where is the Loon Yee Tong money now? I do not know.
1808. Are you quite sure that Way Kee is not connected with the Loon Yee Tong as treasurer? Yes.
1809. When did this man you have mentioned go insolvent? About two years ago.
1810. When was it that Way Kee was treasurer of the Loon Yee Tong—he was treasurer at one time I understand? No, he never was.
1811. Was he not an officer of the society, president, or something of that kind? No.
1812. Was he not a member of it? No, never.
1813. Did you not say that the Chinese gambling-houses paid money to Way Kee for the Loon Yee Tong? No.
1814. Do you not know that they do? No.
1815. Did you not tell me five minutes ago that there was money paid in by these gaming-houses? Excuse me, I never said so.
1816. Of this money that is subscribed to send dead bones home to China, is none of that paid away to meet Police Court fines when Chinamen are prosecuted? No.
1817. You know constable Dawson? Yes.
1818. Does he come to Way Kee's place much? No, not much now.
1819. Now, I want you to answer this question. You know how much money Way Kee pays away in Sydney—English money? Yes.
1820. What did Way Kee pay constable Dawson £20 for? How long was it ago?
1821. I think the first £20 was three years ago? I do not know, I must see the books.
1822. What did he pay the last £20 for? I could not say without I saw the books.
1823. Then you do remember that he did pay him some money? It might be for rent.
1824. Rent for what? For the garden.
1825. Had he a lease of that garden? Yes, there was a lease, I think.
1826. Was that the garden at Lane Cove? Yes.
1827. That is the garden you have told me about before—what was the lease of that garden? Five or six years I think.
1828. And has it expired? Yes, a long time.
1829. Do you do much business with the Chinese in Goulburn-street—sell much opium? Not very much; we sell them Chinese fancy goods, rice, and so on.
1830. You sell to the Chinese who are living privately? Yes.
1831. Do you know how many gambling-houses there are in Lower George-street? To my knowledge fourteen or fifteen.
1832. Is Way Kee a partner in any of those houses? No, he would not have anything to do with them.
1833. Does Way Kee lend money to any of the Chinese down in Lower George-street? Sometimes when they want money they come to him.

- Ah Wali. 1834. Do you lend money to some stores in Lower George-street? Yes, sometimes.
 1835. What stores? We Sang Loong.
 14Sept., 1891. 1836. Does he do any gambling? No.
 1837. Are there any others you lend money to? Yes, On Yik Lee.
 1838. What business does he carry on? Chinese goods.
 1839. Does he gamble? No, sir.
 1840. Do you know Doong Lee? Yes.
 1841. Way Kee lends him money, does he not? No.
 1842. Does Way Kee see much of him? He does not go there very much.
 1843. What business does he carry on? A gambling-house.
 1844. Do you know Ham Kee? Yes.
 1845. Does Way Kee know him very well? Way is his landlord.
 1846. I understand Way Kee is a leaseholder—not the owner of the property? No, he has a lease.
 1847. What rent does Ham Kee pay? £3 10s.
 1848. And Doong Lee? £4.
 1849. Do they pay nothing more? No.
 1850. Do you mean to tell me that they pay nothing more than that rental;—you must be very careful about this; I want to know whether Doong Lee and Ham Kee do not pay more rent than that in any other way;—do they not pay a bonus sometimes? No.
 1851. Does Way Kee know that they carry on gambling there? He knows that gambling is carried on.
 1852. Will the books show Way Kee's transactions with these people? They pay ready cash. There is one cookshop underneath Doong Lee's; they run an account.
 1853. Do they owe Way Kee much? About £50 or £60.
 1854. Do you know a man named Pan Num? I know the name.
 1855. Do you do any business with him? No, sir.
 1856. Do you know Ah Toy? Yes.
 1857. Do you do any business with him? No; we never do any business with him.
 1858. He is a cabinet-maker? Yes.
 1859. Do you know Tiy Wor Tong, Tong Tiy, Goon Sing, and Sing Lee? Yes.
 1860. Do they do any business with Way Kee? No.
 1861. They carry on a gambling and lottery business? Yes.
 1862. Do they carry on much opium smoking there? A good bit, I suppose.
 1863. Do you smoke opium yourself? No.
 1864. What is your age? Twenty-two.
 1865. Do you know any places where the Chinese keep women—European girls? Yes; there are one or two I know.
 1866. Do you keep any yourself? No; a Chinese lady.
 1867. Are you married? Yes.
 1868. Where does your wife live? Upstairs, in Way Kee's house.
 1869. Does Way Kee buy much jewellery—watches and chains, and diamond rings? Not diamond rings. Sometimes he has silver watches and silver chains.
 1870. Any gold watches? No, not gold watches much.
 1871. What price are the silver watches? Different prices—from £3 10s. to £5.
 1872. You have charge of that department, I suppose? Yes.
 1873. And have you not got any diamond rings there? No.
 1874. Any rings at all? No.
 1875. What did Way Kee give Sergeant Higgins that silver watch for? He never gave him any watch.
 1876. Was it Constable Adair? No.
 1877. What constable was it then? He never gave a watch to a constable at all.
 1878. *Mr. Abigail*. From whom does Way Kee lease these three shops—164, 166, and 168? From Mr. Western.
 1879. Where does he live? Outside the city somewhere.
 1880. What rent does Way Kee pay for the three shops? £14 a month for the three. That is ground rent. Way got the land on a lease at £14 a month, and built those three places on it.
 1881. Have you seen a notice up on white paper, that gambling is carried on in these places? Yes.
 1882. At how many of the places is that notice up? There is one stuck up at every place.
 1883. Have you noticed people going into those places pretty frequently? Yes.
 1884. Europeans? Yes, I have seen Europeans going in to buy the lottery tickets, and also Chinese going in and out.
 1885. Is fan-tan played there? I do not know.
 1886. Have you ever visited these places to play? No.
 1887. Have you ever heard of your countrymen losing large sums of money in these places? I have heard of both winning and losing.
 1888. Have you ever heard of any Chinamen committing suicide as the result of his losses? I have never heard of it.
 1889. I suppose anybody would know that gambling was going on in these places by walking up and down the streets, and seeing them from the outside? I would know myself, but I do not know whether others would.
 1890. Do you know anything as the extent of the gambling carried on there—the amount of money spent in it? I do not.
 1891. Have you seen the policemen walking up and down outside these places while the gambling has been going on inside? I have seen different policemen, at all times, up and down the street there.
 1892. While the people were gambling inside? Yes.
 1893. How many real business places kept by Chinese who do not carry on gambling are there in Lower George-street? About ten.
 1894. Do you know that the total number of Chinese places down there is about thirty, or over? I think there are about twenty-five to twenty-six altogether.
 1895. And that more than half of them obtain their living, whatever it may be, from gambling? I cannot say exactly. 1896.

1896. Are more than half of them living respectably? I would not doubt their respectability.
1897. Well, so far as their appearance is concerned? Oh yes, as regards their outward appearance, their clothes, and gold watches and chains, they look alright; but I would not know anything about their pockets.
1898. Do you know whether any of these Chinamen keep women in their premises, at the back? I have heard such is the case, but I cannot tell you which are the houses that have the women.
1899. Would you, as a Chinaman, desire to see gambling and opium smoking done away with? I would rather see them work and be honest.
1900. You are opposed yourself to Chinese gambling and opium smoking? So far as I am concerned, if there was any agitation to put it down, in my own mind, I would like to see it done; but I have to ask my grandfather before giving an opinion.
1901. You do not hold yourself as a free agent to express an opinion upon it at the present time? No; I have to ask my grandfather. I am not free.
1902. But, as regards your own feelings in the matter, you are opposed to it? Yes; I would promise positively that if I were free myself I would help to put it down.
1903. Have you to consult your grandfather on matters of that kind before expressing an opinion during your grandfather's life? Yes; I have to consult him on every particular matter. If the old man was not here I would do it at once.
1904. Do you believe gambling and opium smoking demoralises your countrymen and other people who indulge in them? That is true. Those Chinese who cannot make money honestly, and go home to China, are no good.
1905. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say there are about ten respectable Chinese merchants down Lower George-street? Yes.
1906. I suppose they would be favourable to the removal of these gambling shops? Yes.
1907. As regards any action on your part in that direction, I suppose you would first have to consult your grandfather? Yes.
1908. He has the power? Yes.
1909. Do you ever see any bad women or girls going into these gambling-houses? Yes; some of them.
1910. Do you know whether the Chinese entice them there and corrupt them, or are they bad before they go there? I would not know that.
1911. Are they mostly women, or merely girls? Young women of 14 or 15, or 22 and 23 years of age.
1912. Do you know whether opium smoking is carried on in these gambling-shops? Yes.
1913. Do you remember a row that occurred in regard to gambling in Lower George-street some years ago? Yes.
1914. They nearly killed a man there? Yes.
1915. What was the cause of it? It was about gambling, I suppose.
1916. The man informed on the gamblers, and the latter bailed him up? Yes; it was On Chuck, an informer.
1917. And he was struck with an iron bar? Yes.
1918. Do you know whether the Loon Yee Tong was in existence at the time? Yes; it was in existence about four years ago.
1919. I suppose the respectable Chinese merchants would be glad to have a meeting themselves to put down this gambling? I would not know their minds.
1920. People complain about the bad smells that come from some of the places down Lower George-street; can you tell us the worst of these places? It is amongst the gambling places.
1921. *President.*] Have you ever attended any meetings of any of the societies established by the Chinese in Sydney? Any meetings for good purposes, my grandfather would be there; I would not. But any meetings in connection with gambling, neither of us would attend.
1922. Have you ever attended any yourself? No.
1923. Do you know of any society connected with gambling that is regularly attended? The only society that I know, and that would have nothing to do with gambling is the Koon Yee Tong.
1924. Are not some of the principal Chinese residents interested, as treasurer, or in some other capacity, in these societies? I only know of the Koon Yee Tong. The Loon Yee Tong, I think, is broken up or dissolved.
1925. For what reason was it dissolved? Perhaps because it had no funds.
1926. For no other reason? Not that I know.
1927. Have you never heard of persons being elected at meetings of Chinese merchants as officers of one or other of these societies? I only know of officers in connection with the Koon Yee Tong.
1928. Has your grandfather, as treasurer of the society, ever paid out of the funds, the fines of any Chinamen who have been prosecuted by the police? It is this way: there might be some friend of a gaming house who would get into trouble, and my grandfather might have some funds in hand of theirs, and he would let them come and pay it themselves. My grandfather is no friend of gambling.
1929. Where would your grandfather get that money—would it be his own money? No; the gaming-house people's friends would leave money with him to keep for them, and if they got into trouble they would come to him, and he would pay out their money, and let them pay the fine themselves.
1930. Does your grandfather charge them anything for keeping the money? No.
1931. How many friends come to deposit money with him in that way? Sometimes more, and sometimes less—I cannot say.
1932. Are those friends not members of the Society, Loon Yee Tong? All my knowledge is confined to the Koon Yee Tong, others do not belong to that.
1933. Does your grandfather pay no interest for the money he holds? No.
1934. Was your grandfather elected by any society to hold this money? It would be this way: On account of seeing that my grandfather was in such a large way of business, and was trusted, these men would take their money to him to keep for them.
1935. He would be elected by a number of other men to hold the money? No; each one would come individually by himself, and leave the money there.
1936. Are any of the proprietors of these gaming-houses among those who deposit with your grandfather? No; those who deposit with him are principally in the gardening or hawking line.

Ah Wah.

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- Ah Wah.** 1937. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know anything about the Chinese in Goulburn-street? Yes.
 1938. Do you know of any gambling-dens down there? No gambling—only a few stores.
 14 Sept., 1891. 1939. Do you know of your own personal knowledge that no gambling is carried on there? No; but I do not think so.
 1940. Have you ever seen little boys and girls going to these gambling-dens in Lower George-street? No; I have seen young girls going in and out of these places.
 1941. Girls of tender age? Some of tender age, and some old, going in to get something to eat; these places have sometimes cook-shops connected with them.
 1942. Did your grandfather pay any fines for the Chinese in connection with the last raid that was made by the police? No.
 1943. Do you remember the raid made by the police previous to the last one? Yes; it was Hoong Lee that was caught on that occasion.
 1944. How long ago was it? Between two and three years. That is next to our place.
 1945. Can you remember the number of times your grandfather has paid the fines of Chinamen—just an idea? I cannot remember him paying the fines, but know he bailed them out on several occasions.
 1946. Stood responsible for them? Yes. If my grandfather did not go and bail them out, being a leading man, it would not look well.
 1947. Do you remember the night the Royal Commissioners went down to inspect some of those places in Lower George-street? I heard of it.
 1948. Is it not a fact that a constable went to Way Kee, and told him, or some other Chinamen, that the raid was to be made? No; it would be no use to tell him. What would they tell him for?
 1949. Have you heard that other Chinamen were told? Some of the gamblers came over to grandfather's shop, and said they had been informed by some of the police that the Commissioners were going round that night.
 1950. Have you any idea who the policemen were? No.
 1951. Do you know the names of the Chinamen who said this? Cheang Yee.
 1952. Any more? Sin Yow. Those two told.
 1953. Do they reside in Lower George-street? Yes.
 1954. What did they say to you? They said, "Some high gentlemen will be round to-night inspecting."
 1955. Was that the night we went down there? It was on Saturday afternoon, I was told.
 1956. Did you have a talk with your grandfather this morning before you came away? No.
 1957. Not as to what you were to say? No. He only showed me the letter, requesting him to attend the Town Hall. And he said to me, "Go and attend the meeting at the Town Hall, and answer whatever way you think is right and just; say just what you know."
 1958. Do you ever play fan-tan in these places? No.
 1959. Have you ever been in to have a look? No. I might go into the cock-shop to have something to eat.
 1960. Do these men who keep the gambling-houses ever go into your shop as friends? No.
 1961. Not into the private part of the house to have a talk? No.
 1962. You have nothing to do with them at all? No.
 1963. Are they the lowest class of Chinamen who keep these gambling-houses—of the larrikin character? Yes.
 1964. If you met them in George-street would you walk with them? No.
 1965. You never go out with those Chinamen who keep the gambling-houses? No.
 1966. You look upon them as a low class of men? Yes.
 1967. I suppose the keepers of the gambling-houses have the low class of women, do they not? Yes.
 1968. Have many of your countrymen got wives of their own nationality out here? There are only about fourteen or fifteen Chinese women out here.
 1969. Are they all living with their husbands? Yes.
 1970. What age were you when you got married? Twenty-one.
 1971. Have you only just come back from China? I came back last year.
 1972. You went home to China and got married there? Yes.
 1973. And brought your wife back with you? Yes.
 1974. How long were you away? About five months.
 1975. What did you go home for specially? To get married.
 1976. Did you take any gold home with you? No.
 1977. No money? No.
 1978. No bank draft? No.
 1979. Are you a member of the firm—a partner of Way Kee? No; I have a little interest.
 1980. You are a partner? My grandfather has given me a little interest.
 1981. So you are really a partner? Yes.

[The witness withdrew.]

Way Kee called and examined through the Interpreter:—

- Way Kee.** 1982. *President.*] Where do you reside? In Lower George-street.
 14 Sept., 1891. 1983. How long have you been living in Lower George-street? For over twenty years.
 1984. Who was your landlord? I forget; my grandson would know.
 1985. What lease have you of your premises? I have it on a fifteen years' lease.
 1986. Was it a building lease? It was this way: The old stores which stood on the ground were pulled down, and I rented the land for fifteen years, and built the new premises myself.
 1987. How much ground rent do you pay? £14 a month.
 1988. What does the ground measure—the frontage? 61 feet 5 inches.
 1989. How many shops are built on it? Three.
 1990. You occupy one? Yes.
 1991. What rent do you get for each of the others per week? £3 10s. per week.
 1992. How much money did you spend on the building? Over £2,000, and with everything complete it would be over £3,000.
 1993. The shop you live in is about the same size as those you let, is it not? Yes; each of them has the same frontage.
 1994.

1994. Considering the improvements you have made on the property, have you considered what you are to get out of the investment? I only know this, that they cost so much, and that they let at a certain rental.

Way Kee.
14 Sept., 1891.

1995. These premises are let to people who carry on gambling-houses—you admit that? Cook-shops and gambling-houses.

1996. Do you know that gambling is contrary to the law? When they came to me first they wanted them for fruit-shops, cook-shops, and lodging houses.

1997. I do not want to incriminate you, I want to know if you understand that gambling-houses are a violation of the law? I did not know when I let them; I did not know what they were to be used for.

1998. Answer the question. Do you not know that gambling-houses are illegal? Yes.

1999. Do you know that gambling is carried on continually in Lower George-street, in other places as well? I know that those places down there with the doors open are gambling-houses.

2000. In your opinion, do the police know it also? I do not know that.

2001. Would not anyone know it—anyone living there, and walking past these places every day? Yes; anybody would know it. I have been there many years, but have never been inside one of these places.

2002. Do you do any business with your tenants? The cook-shop patronises me.

2003. Do you do business with any other of the gambling-houses down there? No; only the cook-shop. No other gambling-house buys from me.

2004. Do you rent any market-gardens? No; not now.

2005. Did you ever rent a market-garden from a policeman? Yes; some time ago I did.

2006. What is the policeman's name? Dawson.

2007. Where is the garden? I have never been on it myself.

2008. Do you know how many acres it contains? No.

2009. Do you know where the garden is? I have never been there. I do not know where it is.

2010. Is it in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America. Do you really mean to say you cannot tell in what direction it is? It is in the North Shore direction.

2011. What rent do you pay? £30 a year.

2012. How much did it cost you before the garden became productive? I do not know anything about it myself. All I know is that I paid £30 a year, and that when the railway was made it went through the land, and they gave me back about £40.

2013. How many men did you have working in the garden? Four.

2014. Do you usually buy market-gardens without having seen them? No; but I never looked at that.

2015. Why did you lease that market-garden from Constable Dawson without having seen it? Some of the men in my employ would go and look at it.

2016. Did you ever lease a market garden before? No; only that one.

2017. Did Dawson press him to take it? It was this way: The other partners in the concern wanted my name to be in the lease, and the lease was accordingly made out in my name.

2018. Answer straight out. Did Constable Dawson come to you about that garden? Yes.

2019. What did he say to you? He came to me, and said, "It is settled now, and I want to make out the lease."

2020. Why did Dawson require him to be a party to the lease when he had no interest in it? The way I got my share was that I provided provisions to the other three.

2021. Did not Constable Dawson come to you first about the lease? Yes; he did come and see me first.

2022. Was this rental of £30 a year all the rental Dawson got, or was there any other rental? It was £30 a year altogether.

2023. The lease is up now? Yes; a long time ago.

2024. Have you any transactions with Dawson now? No.

2025. Do you know Mr. Maguire, a photographer? No.

2026. He lives near you; you must know him? I do not know him. I have been to have my photograph taken, but I do not know the man's name.

2027. Did you not tell Maguire, the photographer, that you owed Dawson some money? No, I never spoke to the man at all.

2028. Did you not tell Maguire, the photographer, that you gave constable £20 as a present? No.

2029. Was it Sergeant Higgins you gave the £20 to? No.

2030. Well, tell me the name of the constable you gave £20 to? I never presented £20 to any policeman.

2031. Did you present a watch and chain—a gold or silver watch, to any policeman? No, why should I. Why should I give to people I do not know, or have no interest in?

2032. Have you ever heard of the proprietors of the Chinese gambling-houses paying policemen money for winking or conniving at the evil? I never heard of it.

2033. When was the last meeting of Chinese held in your store? I do not know; it has nothing to do with me.

2034. Was a meeting never held there at all? No, never.

2035. Do you mean to say that a meeting was never held in your place; will you swear that a meeting of Chinese, or Chinese Society was not held in your store? Never.

2036. It has been sworn that a meeting was held in your store? Oh, yes, the Koon Yee Tong have met there, about taking up dead men's bones.

2037. Do you keep the books of that society? No; at present they are at Quong Hing Chong's.

2038. Will those books show the sources from which the income is derived? Yes. Everything that comes in and is paid out is in the same book.

2039. Is all the money paid away stated too? Yes.

2040. And the purposes for which the money is paid? Yes.

2041. Will the books show any money paid to any policeman? That would not be in it—not in that society.

2042. Do you know of any other society that derives its income from the Chinese, and pays any money over to the police for any purpose? I do not know of any such society.

[The further examination of the witness was postponed till next sitting day.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Way Kee further examined:—

Way Kee.
16 Sept., 1891.

2043. *President.*] How long ago is it since you were treasurer of the Koon Yee Tong? About the year before last.
2044. You were treasurer of that society the year before last? Yes.
2045. But I want to know how many years you were treasurer before that? A number of years with Sun War Loong—for thirty-two years. All the books have been handed to Quong Hing Chong.
2046. How many books were there? I do not know how many, but the whole of them were supposed to be handed over.
2047. Were there only two, or were there a considerable number? I cannot tell you how many there were. I cannot tell how many books there were.
2048. I think you are telling an untruth, and you must answer the question straightforwardly or you will be sent to gaol? I cannot tell exactly.
2049. I want to know the probable number, whether there were a dozen or a half-dozen, or how many approximately; and I will keep you here all day if necessary, until you tell me. Answer the question? I cannot, but Quong Hing Chong could.
2050. How many do you think? About three or four books. When I was done with them I handed them over; I think there were three or four.
2051. When did you last see Quong Hing Chong? I see him every day; I saw him yesterday.
2052. What conversation did you have with him yesterday? He has not said anything to me this last two or three days about anything.
2053. Did you see Moy Hing yesterday or the day before? He came to my place yesterday.
2054. What did he want? He told me the Commission at the Town Hall had sent for the books.
2055. Did he object to give them up? He said he did not know himself, and would have to consult with somebody else. I told him he would have to let them go.
2056. If there was nothing in the books against the society, what was the objection to allowing us to see them? There would be nothing in it, only for the last thirty-two years it would show how many dead bodies have been taken up, and they are very particular about that.
2057. Why are they particular? In this way, the whole of my community are interested in it, and they would like to know the why and the wherefore of anything done in connection with it.
2058. It is well known that the society is formed for the purpose of sending the bones of these people home? Yes.
2059. But what objection have you to my knowing all about those operations? I will tell you all about it, exactly as it appears in the book, if you ask me.
2060. Did you advise Moy Hing not to deliver the books? No.
2061. Take this book in your hand [*referring to a Chinese account book*];—I want you to tell me what that book is for? It is a book to show all expenses paid in connection with raising dead bodies to send home to China.
2062. Does it show the whole of the expenses? Yes, everything.
2063. What is the first debit entry in that book? The first is dated 10th March, 1889.
2064. Now, I want you to tell me what that debit is for? It is 4s. 6d. for a ledger.
2065. What is the next item? Thirty small books for collecting, 5s. 10d.
2066. Where is that ledger? It ought to be at Moy Hing's.
2067. Whom were those thirty books given to? They would be handed round to the different stores to collect money with.
2068. In Sydney? Yes, all in Sydney.
2069. Is it not a fact that they collect money for this purpose in the country? Yes.
2070. At Stanthorpe do they collect any? No, not at Stanthorpe.
2071. At Bourke is any collected? Yes.
2072. At Narrandera? No.
2073. Do you not get money from Chinese in the interior? Yes; it is all sent down to Sydney.
2074. What is the next item? 11 yards of white calico; that is used for giving receipts on.
2075. What size is the receipt you give? About the size of the book.
2076. That is about 3 in. x 4 in.? Yes.
2077. How many subscribers are there in the society? About 600.
2078. They are scattered all over the country? Yes.
2079. What is the fifth item in the cash-book? It is 2 lb. of melon seed.
2080. What is the sixth item? A sum of £2 paid out for stamping papers to put inscriptions on, with the names of the departed.
2081. Is it not a fact that these stamped papers were for gambling purposes? No, certainly not, nothing to do with gambling, only in connection with raising dead bodies.
2082. What is the next item? It is 15s. for cigars.
2083. What do they want cigars for? When they come together they talk and smoke.
2084. What is the next item, the ninth? 7s. for postage.
2085. What is the tenth item? 4s. for red calico.
2086. What is the last item in that book? The second day of the first month of the present year, that is the 2nd January.
2087. Have any payments been made since the 2nd January? No, not a penny more.
2088. Since the 2nd January of this year the society has not disbursed a penny of its money to any one? No.
2089. How does he know that, seeing that he is not now the treasurer of the society? He knows, because his clerks write down in this book all the payments.

2090. If that belongs to the treasurer, how comes it in his possession? All money that is paid out is paid out by him, although the book is kept at Moy Hing's. Way Kee.
2091. What money have you now belonging to that society? Over £1,000. It is kept as a separate account in the bank. 16 Sept., 1891.
2092. In what bank? In the Commercial.
2093. In whose name is the account kept? It is in the names of four stores.
2094. Who are they? Way Kee, Quong Hing Chong, Yuen Tah, Chun Goon Fing.
2095. Are these stores interested in any way with the gambling-houses? No, these are genuine stores.
2096. Do you know of any society in Sydney called the Loon Yee Tong? Yes, I remember it some years ago.
2097. Now, I want you to tell me the objects of that society? I would not know myself what it is for. But Tong Fong could tell you all about it.
2098. Where is he to be found? They have gone insolvent.
2099. I do not want to know anything about their financial status. I want to know where the man lives, or where he can be found? There is one of the firm living on the Rocks in Lower George-street.
2100. Now, I want you to tell me the objects of the society? It is not a good object.
2101. But what is the object? To assist with the funds those who are in need. That is all I know.
2102. That is not a bad object—to assist those in need. I want to get definitely from you what the objects of this society are, and you must answer the question? I wish to explain. I remember the time when the society was in existence—as to the objects I am not so sure or clear about. But I know there was a sum of £420 to its credit, and a dispute arose among the members about something. One wanted to do one thing, and another wanted another, and eventually the money was sent back to China.
2103. Do you not know that the Loon Yee Tong is affiliated to certain gambling-houses in Sydney? Yes; I know that they take 3d. or something off to go to a fund.
2104. What is the money used for? One object I know for certain is that they use it to put coffins on board ships passing to and from China.
2105. Is that the only object? No. They also subscribe small sums to the hospitals.
2106. Do you consider that a bad object? No; that is a good object.
2107. Then why did you say just now that the objects, some of them, were bad? The reason I said it was bad was that there were more rows over the money, and they were afraid it would be put to bad purposes; that is the reason.
2108. Do you know if they ever paid any sums of money to the police? I do not know it.
2109. Have you not heard that money is paid to the police by that society? I never heard it. I do not take any interest in it.
2110. Do you not know that this society's money is practically a defence fund? I do not know it at all.
2111. Have you not heard that the society pays the fines of Chinese that are prosecuted? No, I never heard of it.
2112. Did not the society meet in your house in George-street once? About seven or eight years ago they did.
2113. Now then, I want you to tell me straight what are the objects of this society and why the society does not meet with your approval? So far as I am concerned I do not mix up actively in these things. The only objects I really know in connection with the Loon Yee Tong is the putting of coffins on board vessels going to and fro in case a Chinaman dies.
2114. What was the meeting held at your store about seven or eight years ago? It was the Koon Yee Tong.
2115. You said the Loon Yee Tong had met there? That was a mistake, it was the Koon Yee Tong.
2116. Have you heard of a meeting of the Loon Yee Tong being held recently? No.
2117. Do you remember the occasion of the raid being made on Moy Ping's shops? I did not know of it.
2118. Do you mean to say you do not know that there was a raid made at Moy Ping's? I have heard of it.
2119. Was there a meeting of any Chinese society held after that? I do not know. I have nothing to do with that now.
2120. Did you pay the fine of any of the Chinese who were proceeded against on that occasion? No.
2121. You did not assist any of your countrymen on that occasion? No.
2122. Were you asked to assist them in connection with any society? No. With gambling, in any shape or form, I have nothing whatever to do.
2123. How much money have you remitted to China during the last year? I would have to see my book before I could tell you.
2124. Did you remit £5,000 last year? It would be more than that.
2125. Did you remit £10,000? About £10,000.
2126. Was that money all remitted on your own account? Yes. That is the great part of it; but he sent home in the same box some money from Chinamen here who wished to send to their parents or friends in China.
2127. Do you remit any money home for the gambling-houses? No, not for one gambler; only for hardworking men.
2128. Do you know of any of your countrymen remitting large sums of money home? No.
2129. Have you heard of large sums being remitted to China as the profits of these gaming-houses? No.
2130. Do you know Inspector Atwill? No.
2131. Do you know any policemen at all? I do not know them. I very seldom go out. I am in the store all day.
2132. Do you not see the police passing your door? Yes, I see them passing backwards and forwards sometimes.
2133. But you do not know any of them? No. I cannot speak English.
2134. Have you heard of any of your countrymen paying money to the police? No.
2135. That they make presents to the police of jewellery, for instance? No.
2136. Is it true that you made a present, or some of your work-people made a present of a watch, to one of the policemen down there? No, not in any way at all.
2137. At Christmas-time is it not your custom to make presents to some of your friends? No. I may give away a little ginger sometimes; small things. 2138.

- Way Kee. 2138. Is it true that you made presents of ginger, or small things, as you say, to any member of the police force? No.
- 16 Sept., 1891. 2139. Have you friends among the police? No; I do not know one.
2140. Who were the people that you made these small presents to that you spoke of? I would give a little ginger away to different people; but the men in the shop would know my friends. Personally, I would not know who received the things. The people in the Custom-house and people on the wharfs I would give to.
2141. When does the lease of your shops expire? The lease has ten years to run from this month.
2142. I mean the lease you have given to the two proprietors of the gambling-houses? They had no lease—they are weekly tenants.
2143. I want you to tell me now what rent Doong Lee, No. 164, pays? He pays £3 10s.
2144. And the other one—what is the rent of that? That is £3 10s. a week also. [*Witness hands in receipts for rent.*]
2145. Those receipts are for ground rent; do you not get any bonus from these places besides the rent? No.
2146. Do you not consider that rent very cheap? That was the price of the houses when I built them, and the same tenants have been there ever since.
2147. Do you intend to increase the rent? Not at present—perhaps later on.
2148. Do you know the amount of rent paid by any other of your countrymen thereabouts? Which ones do you wish me to point out?
2149. Any about there of the same size as your own? Well, some pay a little over £2, some £3, and some £4.
2150. Do you know of your countrymen paying the landlord twice £3 10s. a week for the same accommodation as your place? Yes; on the other side the tenants of a lot of places belonging to Europeans pay £6 to £7 a week, I have heard.
2151. Do you consider that rent excessive? Yes, I do think it is too much.
2152. Is it true that these houses which pay such heavy rentals are gambling-shops? I would not know about that; but I think if they pay such heavy rentals they must be gambling-houses.
2153. Do you know any case where a Chinese has paid a large bonus to the landlord when getting a lease of premises? No; I have never heard of it.
2154. You yourself have never received a bonus? No.
2155. Is it a fact that these gambling-houses are run by companies of Chinamen? Yes—syndicates.
2156. How many would be in a company? I could not tell you how many. I know a good many go in.
2157. Do you know Wong Lee Hing? I know him well.
2158. Where is he now? In China.
2159. He is a very rich man, is he not? He has been a very long time in business, but I would not know whether he is wealthy or not.
2160. How did he make his money? He was a partner in the business of Sun Kum Tiy's.
2161. Is it not a fact that he made some of his money at gambling? I do not know anything about it.
2162. Do you not know that Sun Kum Tiy's firm is at present interested in gambling institutions? No.
2163. Do you think so? No. I know nothing in connection with gambling. Anything in that way I know nothing about.
2164. Where do you get your groceries from? I get them in the city; for drapery I deal with M^r Arthur and Co., and I deal at Christopher Newton's and Hoffnung's, and W. Gardiner and Co.
2165. Do you sell any watches? No.
2166. Do you know Sergeant Dawson? Yes; I know him well.
2167. What did you give him £20 for? I never gave him £20 at all at any time.
2168. Do you know Sergeant Higgins? No. I know Dawson through being his tenant at North Shore.
2169. Do you do business with people in George-street? Yes; with the stores.
2170. Do you not sell Chinese goods to the proprietors of Chinese gambling-houses there? No; I have nothing whatever to do with gamblers. If they bring ready cash I will supply them, that is all.
2171. Have you any Englishmen in your employment? No.
2172. Who does your cartage? James Rodgers does all my cartage.
2173. Where is he to be found? He is always in George-street—has a lot of carts waiting there.
2174. What is the exact address of Tong Fong? Somewhere on The Rocks; I do not know exactly where.
2175. Do you know the name of the street? No; I only know George-street; I never go out at all.
2176. Do you know that gambling is carried on to a very large extent in Lower George-street? Yes; very much.
2177. Are you of opinion that the habit of gambling is bad for your countrymen? Yes; very bad.
2178. How can it be bad when they make money out of the Europeans? No matter in what form gambling is bad, whether they win from Englishmen, or anyone else.
2179. Do you know if the proprietors of these gambling-houses make large sums of money? I have heard of it being equal on both sides—that is, heavy losses and heavy gains.
2180. Do you know any who made heavy gains? No; I would not know who the man was. I have heard a name mentioned, but have forgotten it.
2181. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know whether the Loon Yee Tong is in existence now, or has been dissolved? It has been dissolved, from the time I mentioned when they had a row about the money.
2182. Who had charge of the funds at that time? The money was at Tong Fong's prior to their insolvency.
2183. What is this firm of Tong Fong's? Way Shong was one of the partners of Tong Fong's.
2184. Any others in the firm? There was another one, but he has gone out of the city altogether.
2185. What do you know of these two men—Tong Fong and Way Shong? They are men not of good character, and after trading for some time unsuccessfully they went into crooked ways.*
2186. Are both these partners connected with gambling? Yes. Afterwards when they had no business, I heard that Way Shong went in for gambling.
2187. Do you know Chow Kum? Yes.

2188.

NOTE.—The interpreter explains that the expression, "crooked ways" means insolvency and general bad credit.

2188. What class of man is he—what is he engaged in? He is a carpenter.
2189. Has he been connected with gambling? That I would not know.
2190. Did you receive an invitation to attend a meeting of a Chinese society at the Royal Standard Theatre last year? Yes; I was asked to go, but did not.
2191. Were you told the objects of the meeting, and of what class the Chinamen would be attending it? No; I did not know.
2192. Have you not been repeatedly asked to attend meetings of that kind? I have been asked, but have never gone.
2193. When you were asked to attend these meetings were you not informed of the objects? I have known that there was a meeting of some kind, but would not know what the meeting was for, unless I attended.
2194. Do you understand if you do not tell the truth here, you will be sent to gaol? I understand.
2195. Did you not send one of your partners to attend one of these meetings at the Standard? No.
2196. Have you got a partner or man in your employment named Mok King? Yes; he is in the business with me, at Lower George-street, but so far as I know Mok King never went to the meeting.
2197. You did not ask him to go? No.
2198. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that this meeting was called by gambling Chinamen? No.
2199. Were you not told that the meeting was called in consequence of a row at a fan-tan gambling-den in Campbell-street? No; I did not know it.
2200. Did you ever hear of a Chinaman being sentenced to three months imprisonment in a case arising out of that row in Campbell-street? No; I know nothing about it. I know nothing about anything connected with gambling.
2201. How long have you been in Lower George-street? Ever since I have been in business, both in the old and new premises.
2202. Twenty years ago how many Chinese were there keeping shops in Lower George-street? About seven.
2203. Were they all carrying on legitimate business? Yes.
2204. How many are there now? About eleven—legitimate shops.
2205. I want to know how many there are altogether? I only know how many legitimate stores. I would not know how many others.
2206. Do you not know there are thirty Chinese shops altogether? No; I do not know it. I never go into those places.
2207. How do the principal number of the Chinese live down there? By cook-shops and gambling-houses.
2208. Then eleven of them would be legitimate shops, and the other cook-shops or gambling-houses? Yes.
2209. Do you see numbers of people, both Europeans and Chinese, frequenting these gambling-houses? I never stand outside the door; I always sit inside my shop.
2210. Have you read the white paper notices in front of these places stating, "Gambling carried on here night and day?" Yes; they are put up plain, so that any one can see them.
2211. There is no secret made of it? No; it is openly carried on.
2212. Have you ever seen any women attending these places? No. I wish to explain to you that I always sit inside myself, and see very little of what is going on.
2213. Is your wife Chinese? Yes; she came over this year. She came with my grandson's wife.
2214. Do you think opium-smoking and gambling demoralise not only your own countrymen but Europeans as well? Yes; it is very bad for every one concerned.
2215. And you would like to see some steps taken to abolish both these evils? I am afraid to express my opinion. That is a matter for the Government to settle.
2216. What are you afraid of? I am afraid to say one way or the other.
2217. Are you afraid of your own countrymen injuring you if you express your opinion? Yes; there are too many poor people here of my nation.
2218. What age are you? I am 67 years of age.
2219. Is it the custom of your people to visit with vengeance any one who speaks against them when they are breaking the law? Yes; their numbers are too great.
2220. What class of Chinamen are those we have in this Colony; are they of the lower class of Chinese, as a rule? They are nearly all farmers and labourers. There are some few good.
2221. There are grades or classes of people in China the same as everywhere else;—to what class do the majority of the Chinese here belong to—to the lower, middle, or higher class? What I would call the lower class in China are the labourers and farmers. If, when they come here they acquire bad habits, I would call them the lower class here then.
2222. Have you heard of any of your countrymen having visited with vengeance any one who has given evidence against them on any occasion? Yes, I have heard of it.
2223. If you were in China, and a case arose in which you would be called upon to give evidence, would you be afraid to give evidence there as you are here? Yes; I would also be afraid in China.
2224. You say you are afraid of the many Chinamen that are here; does the number affect the matter as to whether they would injure you or not if you spoke of the facts? Yes; it is this way: The greater number of them here are poor people, who have no money at all, and who would be very glad of an opportunity of killing him if he gave evidence against them.
2225. Would you like to see a change in the law to send the worst of your people away to their own country? Oh, yes; that would be good.
2226. Whom do you do your chief business with—Europeans or Chinese? About equal.
2227. Have you got hawkers in your employ—men who go out hawking? No; I do business with branch stores in the country.
2228. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] This book is only up to 1889. When was the last book, after this one, made up to? That is the last book. But there are other books before this, they are at Moy Hing's.
2229. In this book there is an item paid into the Commercial Bank, at 5 per cent. in 1890? Yes, that is right.
2230. In the names of Way Kee, Yuen Tah, Quong Hing Ching, and Choy Fook Tum? Yes.
2231. These four persons all signed? Yes.
2232. I see here in March 10th, an item of £529 19s. 2s., being the total expense of raising eighty-four dead-bodies? Yes.

- Way Kee. 2233. Is this the last book? Yes. This is the last book that I know of; everything paid out would be in it.
- 16 Sept., 1891. 2234. I know you are against opium smoking and gambling; but I want you to state to the Commission what, in your opinion, would be the best steps to take for suppressing these evils in the interests of the Chinese and Europeans? I would not like to express an opinion one way or the other with reference to the suppression of gambling or opium smoking, but I would be very pleased to see the Government put these things down in any way they like.
2235. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you ever been engaged in gambling at any period of your life? No; I have been backwards and forwards four times since. I have been resident in the Colony, and have never once had anything to do with gambling.
2236. Does any one in your employ to your knowledge engage in gambling? No; none whatever. One has gone home to China. The rest are all respectable men.
2237. Do those Chinamen who do engage in gambling, and who come into your shop to do business with you—do they ever have any conversation in relation to gambling, that is, with your people? No; they would not speak to them about anything of that kind.
2238. You know nothing about your countrymen in Sydney at the present time having made large sums of money through gambling? No; I only heard of one case, where a man won £300.
2239. How is it that the Chinese leave their wives in China, instead of bringing them out here as you have done now? The present difficulty is the £100 poll-tax.
2240. But that difficulty has only occurred lately? Well, the majority of them who come here are too poor to pay the passage money for their wives.
2241. Do they not indulge in a great deal of immorality in consequence of the absence of their wives? That is best known to themselves. I would not know. I know they are a bit rowdy with the women, but I cannot say myself any more.
2242. How long was your wife living behind in China before you brought her out here? Twenty-two years. I went home to see her four times since I have been out. I only brought her out this year.
2243. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you allow opium-smoking on your premises? No.
2244. Do you remember a man named Riley being assaulted by a lot of Chinese for giving information to the police some two years ago? No.
2245. Do you remember any circumstance connected with that riot or row—a man being nearly killed, for instance? No. I know nothing about it.
2246. It is very extraordinary that you can remember some trivial circumstances very well, but anything of a serious character you forget? I am telling the truth; I do not remember anything about it.
2247. You stated a little while ago that you were afraid to give your opinion *re* gambling and opium-smoking, I want you to understand that you have nothing to fear, as this Commission alone will know the nature of your evidence, at all events, until the report is published? Yes, I am quite aware of that. I would be very glad myself to fall in with anything the Commission might do quietly.
2248. You are in favour of these practices being abolished—suppressed? Yes; it would be a good thing to put a stop to them.
2249. *President.*] Before you go—and I may say that I think you are a respectable Chinaman—I would like you to tell the Commission what you know about the Loon Yee Tong. That society we believe to a secret society—with money at its disposal for the purpose of defending the Chinese against police prosecutions, or persecution of any kind? My opinion would be a purely private opinion. On account of there being so many poor Chinamen about at present, who would do anything for money, it would be most dangerous if any of my people were to know that I have been expressing opinions against them.*
2250. What do you know of this society? I only know that these people who had the money—the £420 I have spoken of—were people of very bad character indeed; they attempted to do a lot of crooked things, and an indignation meeting was held to get the money from them; but as to the objects of the society, other than putting coffins on board ships, I know nothing about it.
2251. Are you quite sure you do not know one other object? Well, I have heard of it being for some kind of protection; but what it was I do not know. I should say that out of the £420 I have mentioned £20 was sent to the hospital.
2252. *Mr. McKillop.*] Was not this book [*Chinese account book of the Koon Yee Tong*] prepared the other day when the books were demanded by the Commission? No. The other books can be got if you wish to see them, and I will give instructions to have them sent up.

FRIDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Moy Hing called and examined through Mr. Lisson, interpreter:—

- Moy Hing. 2253. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live? In Lower George-street.
- 18 Sept., 1891. 2254. Are you a member of a Chinese firm? Yes; of the firm of Quong Hing Chong.
2255. How many are there in the firm? Two; myself and a partner who is in Hong Kong.
2256. You are an officer of several Chinese societies, I believe? I am a member of one society only.
2257. What is its name? The Koon Ye Tong.
2258. You have the books of that society? Only the two produced.
2259. How long have you been connected with it? About three years.
2260. These books only go back two years, where are the others? The old books are at Sun War Loong's.
2261. What are the objects of this society? The taking up of dead bones to send to China.
2262. How much money has the society got? The money is not in my place.
2263. What do the funds amount to? Over £1,000.
2264. Where is the money? In one of the banks in Sydney. 2265.

[NOTE.—The interpreter was told to inform the witness that his confidence would be respected.]

2265. To whose credit? It is lodged in the names of four firms—Quong Hing Chong; Way Kee, Ckoi Fook Loon, and Un Tab. Moy Hing.
18 Sept., 1891.
2266. Are all payments made by cheque? Yes; all payments in connection with the taking up of dead bodies.
2267. And do you state positively that no money is spent by that society for any other purpose than the taking up of dead bones? Quite so; for no other purpose whatever.
2268. Is no money paid in the shape of fines for Chinamen summoned to the Police Court? No.
2269. Who subscribes the money? Every member of my particular community subscribed £1.
2270. What is the name of your community? The Doon Good Community.
2271. And are there no special contributions from Chinese gambling places? No.
2272. Do you know of any other Chinese secret societies in Sydney? No; I have not been here very long.
2273. How long? A little over four years.
2274. Are you connected with any gambling places? No.
2275. Is it not a fact that you are a member of a syndicate that is connected with some of these gambling places? No; I am only a business man.
2276. Are you not the banker for a defence fund arising out of cases before the Police Court? No; I have nothing to do with such a fund.
2277. Then I understand you to say that you reap no profit or benefit of any kind from any of the Chinese-gambling places in Sydney or in the country? No; I have too much legitimate business on my hands.
2278. How long have you lived down Lower George-street? Four years. I have a branch business in Goulburn-street.
2279. What business do you carry on down there? I sell Chinese goods.
2280. Is there a fan-tan table in either of these places? No.
2281. Do you not know of your own knowledge that gambling is carried on very extensively both in George-street and in Goulburn-street? Yes; I know that there are gambling places down there, but I have never been in any of them.
2282. Have you seen printed notices outside the shops, both in Lower George-street and in Goulburn-street, to the effect that gambling is carried on day and night? Yes.
2283. Outside a number of places? I have sometimes seen it outside a good many.
2284. And anybody can see them as they walk up and down the street? Yes.
2285. Are you on friendly terms with any members of the police force? No; I am not.
2286. Do you not know some of them by name? No; I cannot speak much English.
2287. Do you see Europeans as well as Chinese going in and coming out of these gambling-houses in Lower George and Goulburn Streets? Yes, but not much.
2288. What are your own feelings in reference to these gambling and opium-smoking places? I will not say what they are.
2289. Oh, but you must? They do not do me any harm, so I should not like to express an opinion.
2290. Do you gamble yourself? No.
2291. Do you smoke opium? No.
2292. Why;—do you believe they are bad? I would not like to smoke opium myself, but I do not know whether it would be good or bad.
2293. Do you believe that Chinese gambling-dens elevate the community; do they improve the morals of those who gamble? I will not express an opinion.
2294. You must answer my question? They do me no harm, and I would not like to say.
2295. But you must say? Not being a gambler and not being an opium-smoker I do not know whether they are good or bad.
2296. What class of people keep these gambling-houses? They would be cooks or gardeners, or other kinds of working men.
2297. Do you think that attending these places would have upon those who go there an effect similar to attending church, for instance? I have never been to either, so I cannot say.
2298. But you have been to a Joss-house? Oh; it is certainly better to go to a Joss-house.
2299. Have you ever heard of your countrymen losing large sums of money in any of these places? No; I should never hear of it. I am always in my store, attending to my business.
2300. Well, did you not authorise one of your assistants to make a present to a policeman not long ago? No; none of my assistants can speak English.
2301. And you never gave a policeman a silver watch? No; never. I do not know any policemen.
2302. Did you ever advertise for girls to apply at your store for a situation? Never.
2303. Are you married? Yes.
2304. Where is your wife? She lives with me at the store.
2305. Is she a Chinese lady, or a European? She is a Chinese wife.
2306. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Now, I want you to tell me whether you approve of gambling? I do not wish to answer that question.
2307. You must not be afraid of telling the truth; are you in favour of gambling or not; if you are, say so; if not, say that you are not? As far as I am personally concerned I should say that it is not good.
2308. Why are you afraid to answer this question; who are you afraid of? I am afraid that some of my countrymen should get me into trouble.
2309. Do you ever see any European women or girls coming into any of these gambling-places? No.
2310. What do you think about opium-smoking; is it any good? It is no good.
2311. You have heard a great deal against gambling from your European neighbours;—can you suggest any means of putting a stop to it; what do you think of a meeting amongst the respectable Chinese merchants for the purpose of helping the Commission to put it down? I cannot suggest anything. As far as opium-smoking is concerned, of course many persons cannot help it; it has got such a hold upon them.
2312. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What kind of a store do you keep? I sell English and Chinese goods.
2313. Do you sell opium? Yes.
2314. What price do you usually get for it? We get £1 0s. 3d. for a tin containing about 5 oz.
2315. Who are your principal customers, Chinese storekeepers or private individuals? We sell it to stores and private individuals, and gardeners as well.

- Moy Hing.
18Sept., 1891.
2316. What is a fair average amount for an opium-smoker to get through in a week? About 3 dwt.
2317. But surely he would be a very poor man who could not afford to buy much? A fair amount would be about 3s. worth or 4s. worth in a week.
2318. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you mean in a week or in a day? In a week.
2319. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you allow any opium-smoking on your premises? No—never.
2320. How many men are engaged in your place? Four.
2321. Do they all sleep on the premises? Yes.
2322. Are they all Chinese? Yes.
2323. All single men? Yes; I am the only married man in the house.
2324. Have you ever been inside a gambling-house? No.
2325. I suppose many of these gambling-house keepers in Lower George-street are customers of yours? Very few.
2326. Are you not afraid of giving evidence to-day lest it should offend some of your customers? I am not afraid of giving evidence, but it is none of my business.
2327. Are you not frightened of what you say to-day being made public? No; I am not frightened at all.
2328. Have you been in conversation with any of those who have previously given evidence before the Commission? No; I never saw their faces.
2329. Have you been in conversation with anyone since you had notice to appear here as a witness in reference to what you were going to say? No.
2330. Do you remember the visit that the Commission paid to Lower George-street some few weeks ago? I heard of it, but I did not see anything of it myself.
2331. Did you know that the Commission were coming to visit the district before they actually arrived? I heard that visits would be paid before the Commission came, but I did not know where you would go.
2332. Who told you? Some of the men in my store.
2333. Do you know Inspector Atwill or any of the other policemen? I do not know one inspector or one ordinary policeman.
2334. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is it not a fact that you said, in answer to Mr. Abigail, you were frightened to give evidence here? Yes; I did.
2335. Who are you frightened of? I do not know anybody in particular that I should be frightened of.
2336. Is it not a fact that the Chinese gamblers are a dangerous crowd, and that it is they whom you are frightened of? I am not afraid of them. I am a business man.
2337. But if you are frightened you must be frightened of somebody. Is it the police you are afraid of? No.
2338. Are you afraid of a secret society, or of anybody in particular? It is not that I am frightened of any body of men at all. I have seen gambling in China, and I have seen it out here, but not being well acquainted with the laws of this country I do not know what I ought to say.
2339. You must speak the truth, and then the law will protect you. Are you opposed to opium-smoking? I do not wish to give a decided answer.
2340. How much do you pay for your house? £3 a week.
2341. How many rooms are there? Four.
2342. Did you see Way Kee yesterday? No; I only saw him on the other side of the street.
2343. Did you see Mr. Way Kee's grandson? Only when I came to the Town Hall.
2344. Were you not talking to him outside the Town Hall? No.
2345. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is it not a fact that your firm is consulted about disputes and fights that arise in connection with these gambling-dens? We are consulted with reference to the taking up of dead bodies, but very little in reference to anything else.
2346. I am speaking of fights and disturbances in connection with the gambling-dens? I have been asked to give advice, but have refused to do so.
2347. Who sent for you? I do not know who it was, but a slip of paper came to my store one day asking me to go out to give advice about a matter.
2348. Where were you asked to go? No particular place was mentioned.
2349. And nobody's signature was attached to the note? No, there was no signature. All that the note said was, "Fighting (or something of that kind) in connection with a gambling disturbance. Please attend meeting."
2350. How often have you received invitations of that kind? Only once.
2351. How long ago? About two years ago.
2352. Have you not attended a meeting of that kind within the last four months? No.
2353. Has nobody from your firm? No.
2354. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Are there books connected with the Koon ye Tong? Yes.
2355. One is from Mr. Way Kee? Yes. Mr. Way Kee pays the money out of this book (a petty-cash book).
2356. Whose writing is in the other book? Mine.
2357. *Mr. Abigail.*] When did you make these entries? In 1890.
2358. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did you copy the entries from another book into it recently? The old book is at Sun War Loon's.
2359. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you ever heard what amount of money these gamblers usually make per week? No; I am not sufficiently intimate with them.

Mr. Henry Joseph Maguire called and examined:—

- Mr.
H. J. Maguire
18Sept., 1891.
2360. *President.*] How long have you lived in Lower George-street? Twenty-two years in one house.
2361. What are you in business? A photographer.
2362. Do you know Way Kee? I do.
2363. Have you had any important conversation with him during the last six months with regard to the police? No.
2364. Did Way Kee ever tell you that he had paid a large sum of money to Sergeant Dawson? No; one of his clerks told me. Indeed it was common talk in the neighbourhood at the time. He did not say that

that the money was paid to Sergeant Dawson, but that it was lent, and that there were demands made upon him by Dawson frequently, in consideration of something that was going on. Here is a photograph of old Way Kee himself.

Mr.
H. J. Maguire.
18 Sept., 1891.

2365. We have already seen him in the flesh;—you say that one of his clerks told you that he was in the habit of lending money to the police? To a particular policeman.

2366. Not to the police generally, but only to Sergeant Dawson? Yes, that is the man.

2367. Did you endeavour to get any information out of the clerk as to what the money was lent for, and whether it was lent on security? No; at the time it was general talk.

2368. I do not want to know what was general talk, I want to know about that particular conversation with one of Way Kee's clerks? That is all.

2369. Did you ever ask whether the money was repaid? The statement made by the clerk was that this particular police officer had several times demanded a loan of £10 or £20 (I forget which), for reasons which I never found out until a fortnight ago, and then I found out what the real cause of it was.

2370. How did you discover these reasons;—with whom were you talking? A gentleman had spoken to Mr. Nock.

2371. I want to know whom you were speaking to on the occasion when you found out the reasons for these loans? Mr. Nock.

2372. What did he say to you? He was alluding to a conversation he had been having with a gentleman who had come to him in connection with some matter, and he said, "You know, gentlemen, why it was that the police officer could demand the money?" and then he told me why.

2373. What were the reasons given to you by Mr. Nock for these advances? That Sergeant Dawson had become aware of property in Way Kee's, supposed to be stolen, and that, having Way Kee in his power, he demanded the loan of money under threats of prosecution if he refused.

2374. Then, according to that, this money was lent to Dawson in order to silence him with regard to the discovery of stolen goods which he knew to be in Way Kee's store? Yes; that is the accusation.

2375. And that is the reason why those so-called loans were made to Dawson? Yes.

2376. Then it is not true that those loans were made in respect of the gambling transactions that take place amongst the Chinese and Europeans in Lower George-street? No.

2377. You are of opinion that such payment of money had nothing whatever to do with the bribing of police not to take notice of the gambling in Lower George-street? Quite so. It could not be, because gambling did not at that time exist in Lower George-street.

2378. I want a direct answer. Are you of opinion that these loans had nothing to do with the alleged bribing of the police in order to induce them to overlook the Chinese gambling in Lower George-street? I am of that opinion, for as I have just said gambling did not then exist.

2379. When was it that this £20 is said to have been paid? I am not sure whether it was £10 or £20, but at all events, it was paid about ten years ago.

2380. The particular transaction I am questioning you about is ten years old? Yes.

2381. Do you know whether any payments of money have been paid by Way Kee to any member of the Police Force within the last five years? No, so far as I know.

2382. And the only suspicious transaction between the Chinese and members of the police force with regard to the payment of money is ten years old? Yes, so far as I personally know. I never said that the police were bribed.

2383. Way Kee is, in your opinion, a receiver of stolen property? He was considered to be at the time.

2384. Has his moral character improved lately? I do not know.

2385. When was it that you considered him a receiver of stolen property? Ten years ago.

2386. He purchased old lead, and things of that kind, I suppose? Yes; and scrap iron and brass cocks out of engines, and so on.

2387. You have heard it alleged among your neighbours that the police must have been bribed; otherwise they would have suppressed the gaming? Yes; but you are going away from Way Kee to gaming.

2388. Yes; I am? Well, I have heard that people down there believed that the police have been bribed, but I made no charge.

2389. I do not want you to make any charge; I only want you to answer my questions. Gaming is conducted in a public way in Lower George-street, is it not? Yes; in the most public manner every day and every night, and here is a photograph taken last week, of a shop with a notice to the effect that it is a gaming-house posted outside.

2390. Have you personally made any attempt to discover why the police do not suppress the gambling-houses down there? I have frequently called upon them to suppress it, but the police sergeants have told me that unless the authorities initiate the action they have no power in the matter.

2391. Whom have you spoken to? I have spoken to several.

2392. What are their names? I have spoken to Inspector Atwill before.

2393. You asked him why he did not suppress this public gaming? Yes.

2394. And what did he say? That they had no power to enter, and that there was no use in their trying to. In fact my own opinion was that they did not want to try. Every Chinese gaming-house in Lower George-street has the notice shown in that photograph posted outside.

2395. If the police had been corrupted, and that was the reason why the gaming had not been suppressed, are you of opinion that the corruption would be general throughout the force? No; because there are some good honest men amongst the police, and some who would not get an opportunity.

2396. Why do not these good and honorable men, who might be either officers or subordinates, in the exercise of their duty, endeavour to suppress the gaming? They have all said that they cannot act without the authority of their superior officer, and that if they did they would be liable to dismissal.

2397. Can you give me the names of any of the policemen to whom you have spoken? Oh; I have spoken to lots of them.

2398. I should like the name of one? Sergeant M'Guire.

2399. What did he say? That they had no power of entry, and could not go in without the authority of their superior officers.

2400. Had he reported that gaming was being carried on openly? It was not necessary.

2401. But will you kindly answer the question? I will not answer that question, because Inspector Atwill

2402. You must answer it. Did Sergeant M'Guire say that he had mentioned the matter to Inspector Atwill? No; he did not.

- Mr. 2403. Who would be his superior officer? Inspector Atwill.
 H.J. Maguire. 2404. You see I want to get at the fact that reports were made to Mr. Atwill by his subordinates, if
 18 Sept., 1891. that was the case? I have spoken to Inspector Atwill myself.
 2405. But Sergeant M'Guire did not tell you that he had reported the matter to Inspector Atwill? No. You better ask Sergeant Maguire that question.
 2406. What did you say to Mr. Atwill? I asked him if it were not possible to make a raid, and suppress the evil that was doing so much injury to the district, and he said, "No, they could not go in, without order, and they were to a certain extent, handicapped." I then asked him why he did not proceed against the men who loitered along the footpath outside the gambling-dens, but it was like pouring water on a duck's back for me to make such a request.
 2407. Well, could he not get the orders? He could if he liked, I suppose; but it is not everyone who does like.
 2408. Inspector Atwill is supreme in the district, I suppose? Yes; except that Mr. Reid passes up and down every evening, and takes no notice of what is going on.
 2409. But Inspector Atwill is responsible for the way the work is done? Yes.
 2410. Did you ever think that Inspector Atwill was corrupted? No, I did not think that exactly; but there was evidently something wrong in the state of Denmark.
 2411. Never mind Denmark. We are talking about Lower George-street now. Had you ever any reason to believe that Inspector Atwill was corrupted? That is a very serious charge.
 2412. I know it is, and that is why I am pressing you on the point? Well; I will answer it indirectly.
 2413. You must answer it directly. Had you ever any reason to suspect that Inspector Atwill must have been corrupted? I had very grave reasons.
 2414. Now give us as well as you can, and sharply, your reasons? In the first place, gambling was not suppressed as it could have been. In the second place, Inspector Atwill when asked to subscribe 5s. to get his photo. taken, said to me that neither he nor his family had ever had their photos. taken, but that he considered it the duty of the photographer to take his photo, and the photos. of his family free of charge. He considered also that the baker, the butcher, and the coal and firewood man should supply him free of charge for the protection rendered to the community by him. He said that at my own door.
 2415. Have you any other reason? Well, I thought that that was very grave reason.
 2416. Have you any other reason? No.
 2417. Your first reason was that gaming was publicly carried on without any serious attempts on the part of the police to suppress it, and your second reason was that Inspector Atwill alleged that you should take his and his family's photos. free of charge; that the tradespeople down there generally should supply their goods to him for the protection that he afforded them? Yes; and when asked whether the Government did not pay him sufficiently he said "No."
 2418. Now, I want to know what there is between those reasons and the fact that gambling is carried on in Lower George-street. The people who would take his photos. for nothing and the people carrying on the businesses you have referred to down there are white people and would not be concerned in bribing him to connive at Chinese gambling? No; but with one hand if he would accept presents from the Europeans in return for protecting them he might with the other hand accept bribes from the Chinese for protecting them from the law.
 2419. Well, to your knowledge did he ever make an arrangement of that kind? No; the police would not ring a bell all over the town if they were going to accept bribes from Chinamen—that would be done behind the scenes. I have been on the stage before to-day, and I know the ropes. Pressmen do know a little more than the majority of human beings.
 2420. Was Mr. Atwill serious when you had this conversation with him? He was.
 2421. And the conversation arose out of a suggestion of yours that he should have his photo. taken? My sister, I think it was, said to him, owing to some remark or other, that it was time he subscribed 5s. to have his photo. taken; and then the conversation begun.
 2422. What would you charge him for taking his photo.? Well, you ought to know—the same price that you paid.
 2423. What was that? 15s. a dozen.
 2424. You have a large connection down there? I have not got that now; business is very bad.
 2425. And I suppose the Chinese go in for photographs? They patronise me very well.
 2426. Then you are in constant communication with them? I am.
 2427. Have any of them ever told you that they bribed the police in order to secure their connivance? They are conservative in matters of that kind. No, they never have.
 2428. Can you assist the Commission in prosecuting its inquiries—can you trace any bribes? If I put my thinking cap on perhaps I could.
 2429. Have you brought your thinking cap with you? No, I have not; I thought it might be in the way.
 2430. You know Sergeant Dawson personally? I do.
 2431. Do you know that Sergeant Dawson was Mr. Way Kee's landlord at Lane Cove? No; I have heard it.
 2432. Might not that £20 you spoke of not be payment of rent? Sergeant Dawson was in the police force at the time.
 2433. Do you mean to say that he had no land at the time? I do not know that he had.
 2434. Might it not be payment of rent? No; it was after that that he purchased the land.
 2435. How long is it since he left the police force? Nine or ten years ago. I think that your interpreter can give you full particulars of the exact time, because it was then that Dawson took possession of some Chinese premises (On Chong's), on account of the small-pox, and Mr. Lisson resided in On Chong's house, and was let out by Dawson. At the same time all other inmates of the house were kept in close confinement under the police. Mr. Lisson gave me a report for the press, and in that way I startled the city.
 2436. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have a very intimate knowledge of what is being carried on in Lower George-street? I have.
 2437. The gambling is still being carried on, I believe? Yes.
 2438. These white placards on the shops, of which you have given us a photo., state that gambling is carried on day and night? Yes; Saturdays and Sundays, too, without any attempt to conceal it.

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2439. And everybody passing along the street can see them? Yes—everybody.
2440. The police passing up and down on their beats could not fail to see them? No.
2441. Are the frequenters of these places Europeans? Yes; labouring men—men working on the wharves, sailors, and others.
2442. Do you see any girls visiting them? No; I should not like to say that I have seen any girls knocking about there, but I have seen youths sometimes.
2443. Have you seen girls visiting the places? No; but my knowledge of life amongst the Chinese leads me to think that they are very moral, because I have seen a woman with a little liquor going into a shop, and the Chinese standing like statues, as though they did not know how to touch her. As a matter of fact, I believe that they are so engrossed in their gambling that they have no time to think of anything of that kind.
2444. What are the sanitary conditions of these places;—are they very clean and tidy? No. I am very sorry you went at night to see them. You ought to have gone by day. The rooms are filthy, and divided into very small cribs.
2445. Yes, we have seen all that? You saw it half by gaslight and half by imagination, methinks.
2446. Are they overcrowded? Well, there are more in a house than I would like to have in a house of mine, but I have never had more peaceable neighbours.
2447. Are the smells bad? Yes.
2448. They smoke opium a great deal, do they not? Yes; and the man who has just been here (Moy Hing) is one of the largest dealers in opium in Sydney. I often go into his place to interpret letters and telegrams for him, and I see numbers of people buying opium.
2449. What rents do the Chinese pay? For one little room they pay £4 10s. a week, and they have never had the shutters down for two years. It is admittedly a gaming-house. There is no sleeping accommodation, or accommodation of any kind.
2450. Are most of the places down there carried on as gambling-houses? For no other purpose.
2451. Do you know of any person who has paid a bonus to the landlord in order to compete with the Chinese for the tenancy of a shop? I do; but with regard to that question I must tell you that some of the landlords are Members of the Legislative Council.
2452. I will give you a chance to tell us about landlords presently. Now, I want to hear about the bonuses? Well, Mr. Chazel, the hairdresser, had to pay a bonus. The Hon. W. A. Long is trustee for his sister in respect of the property.
2453. Do you know what the bonus amounted to? Mr. Chazel gave £10, and I think he said that the agent had to get £30 from the Chinamen.
2454. Does that firm carry on any gambling? No; they do not permit it.
2455. They are merchants? Yes. A sum of £35 was also paid to Mr. Phillip Rech, not as a bonus, but as a present to Mr. Rech's wife and family, as he did not wish it to be known that he had received a bonus. Then a bonus was paid by Lee Hing, of the firm of Sum Kum Tiy, now in China.
2456. Do you know any gambling-houses that have paid bonuses? I cannot give you any instances, only Mr. Williams, the jeweller, when he wanted to get hold of a place, offered £10 bonus, and the agent said, "No; I must have £20."
2457. But do you think that that is owing to the Chinese living there? Yes; because of the nature of the business that they live by.
2458. Then is the business so brisk for Europeans that they will compete with the Chinese for these premises? The legitimate tradespeople are starving. They are doing no business.
2459. What accommodation have you in your own shop? Four rooms and a kitchen.
2460. What rent do you pay? £3. I was paying £1 17s. 6d. a week.
2461. Who is your landlord? Mr. Long is the trustee.
2462. Then the effect of the Chinese living down there has been to increase your rent? Yes; and to injure my business, because we had a good business before the Chinese gamblers came down there, and now it has gone.
2463. What year was it that you paid £1 17s. 6d.? I think it is just about ten years ago; just before the Chinese gambling came into operation.
2464. Chinese gambling has increased very much then in that locality? It is about eight or nine years since the first gambling-house was started.
2465. But have not rents gradually increased all over the city during the last few years? I cannot say that I have heard it. I know that they have gone beyond our limit down in that quarter.
2466. You were not one of the deputation that waited upon the Colonial Secretary? No.
2467. You are not a member of the Anti-Chinese League? No; I am not.
2468. Did you read the statements made in the press about that time? Well, if I did not read them I heard them read.
2469. I am referring principally to the statements that a system of wholesale bribery of the Police Force was being carried on; do you know anything about the gold watches, diamond rings, and so on, that it is said have been given to the police by the owners of Chinese gambling-houses? No; I was no party to the charges; and what is more, I thought that if they wanted to get rid of the Chinese it was a mistake to introduce such a subject, and I condemn it.
2470. *President.*] Why did you object to those charges being made? Because they went away from the point.
2471. But how if they were true? Because however firmly they might believe them, I did not think that they would be able to prove them.
2472. Do you yourself after living down there all those years know anything whatever of anything that would sustain such a charge? No; excepting that we have got eyes in our head and they lead us to believe a lot.
2473. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you any doubt of this; that the police must be cognizant of the fact that gambling is carried on down there to an alarming extent? No; I have no doubt about it.
2474. You know that by passing up and down the street day after day they must know that gambling is carried on down there? They cannot help knowing it.
2475. Do not you think that it is their duty to take steps to suppress it? Yes, I do. That is what they are paid for.

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2476. Do you think that they have taken every step for its suppression, or do you think that they have neglected their duty? They have neglected their duty, and seriously neglected it.
2477. And do you think that the effect of their gambling places is to injure the locality and demoralise every one who comes in contact with them? The gambling injures the district and impoverishes the people. Wives and children are reduced to starvation and have to fall back upon other people to get something to eat.
2478. Is it a fact that it is almost impossible to get into these places although the police are armed with warrants? Well if I had the management of the force I should not have found it difficult.
2479. You think that if you had control of the Force you would easily find a way to get in? I do; but if I had no desire to get in and drummed it about the country first, then I should not get in. Pardon me if I suggest that your interpreter could give you a lot of information about a testimonial presented to Sergeant Dawson in reference to getting out of a house where they had small-pox.
2480. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you sure that you are referring to our interpreter? Yes; I saw him sitting in the next room.
2481. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Can you tell us how many houses are kept by the Chinese for gaming purposes? No, I cannot tell now. I never took the trouble to count. I know however that it is too many.
2482. About how many? I suppose there are twenty in Lower George-street.
2483. Were you ever in Goulburn-street or Wexford-street? No, not that I know of. I think I have passed through Goulburn-street in going to catch the tram, but that is all.
2484. How long is it since you first heard about the Chinese gambling transactions? About eight years. Chinese gambling was started in the first instance just opposite Sun Kum Tiy's.
2485. Have you ever taken any part in the game? No, never.
2486. Do you understand at all how it is played? No.
2487. Do you think it is a fair game, or is there any cheating in connection with it? I really do not know the game.
2488. How many live in your house? Four—my brother, my sister, an invalid aunt, and myself.
2489. Can you give us the names of any respectable Chinese merchants who are not connected in any way, as far as you know, with gambling? Messrs. On Lek & Lee, On Chong & Co., Sun Kum Tiy, Tin War, Boo Loong, and Mr. Dobson. There are only about five firms, as far as I can see, who do not participate in gambling.
2490. *Mr. Abigail.*] The respectable firms do not represent half the total? No; about one-sixth of the houses inhabited by Chinamen are devoted to legitimate trade, and only about 5 per cent. of the individuals.
2491. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say that the Chinese are very dirty? Yes.
2492. Where do you find the most dirt, amongst the gamblers or the merchants? The gamblers are dirty in every way, while the storekeepers' places are as clean as my own. Boo Loong's, for example, is as clean as any place in the city.
2493. Is Ah Toy's a clean place? Yes.
2494. Is any gambling done there? I cannot say.
2495. Do you say that you have seen policemen standing outside the houses whilst gambling has been going on inside? Well, you cannot help seeing them on duty at the door.
2496. Can you give us the names of any of these policemen? Sergeant Higgins, Senior-constable Adaire, Constable Carson, and Constable Beadman, the man who wears the diamond rings. They are going backwards and forwards every day.
2497. Who wear the diamond rings? Beadman, and several others. Beadman wears a very large one, and is very heavy in the paraphernalia of his jewellery.
2498. Have you seen them wear the diamond rings lately? Yes. In fact, I was walking down the road with Mr. Kelly, M.P., when Beadman came along, and said that it was very hard that these charges should be made against the police, and that he bought his diamond ring at a pawn-shop down the street. I said to him, "You seem to be very flurried. If there is nothing in these charges, why should you mind them?" Carson, who was with us, said, "I wish someone would mention my name I would take a Supreme Court action against him for £10,000, and if I could not get it I would take it out of his body."
2499. Had he a diamond ring on? That I cannot say.
2500. How long ago is it that you had this conversation with him? Within the last month, since the Commission was appointed. They have since asked me at my own door where they could get gold watches.
2501. You say that the Chinese who keep gambling places are very dirty;—do you know of any European places in the city equal to them? No, for the simple reason that the Chinamen's places are shut up all day long, and the Chinamen and the great unwashed are standing about smoking very inferior material.
2502. Is there opium smoking going on in every gambling-house? I do not know; I do not go inside.
2503. But you can detect opium when you smell it? No; I do not think that anyone can detect opium from the other things.
2504. Anyone who has smelt opium once can distinguish it always? I have no doubt that they do smoke opium, because I have had to go to the doors of several of their houses with photographs when they have patronised me, and I have seen several of them lying on couches and smoking over a lamp; so that if that is smoking opium I have seen a lot of it.
2505. You say that you do not think the police have done their duty? Not by a long way.
2506. Not because they have no power? In my opinion they have quite sufficient power if they liked to use it. They make one raid in three years, and if they made a raid every week they would soon stop it.
2507. Who is the greatest gambler down there? I do not know.
2508. Surely, as you have lived down there so long, you ought to know? Several houses have been considered at different times the biggest gambling places. The proprietor of a house at the end of the row in which I live—I do not know who owns it, it is No. 181—is supposed, according to rumour, to make £3,000 a year clear profit out of it.
2509. That is Sun Sam Kee's; have you seen many Europeans going into it? That house swarms with people coming out and saying that they have lost every penny.
2510. At what hours? Any time between 7 o'clock and 11 o'clock at night.
2511. Do you know any Europeans who go in there? I have seen a Civil Servant going in to purchase lottery tickets.

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2512. What suggestion could you make to stop this evil? That if the Government have not the power to suppress it they ought to gain revenue by it; but in my opinion the shortest way, and the sweetest, is to crush it out by an Act of Parliament, and if gambling is carried on hold the landlord equally responsible with the gamblers.

2513. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Now about Inspector Atwill. How did the conversation between you and him, to the effect that you should supply him with photos., and that the other tradesmen should supply him with other things free of charge, come about? I was sitting at the door of my shop with my sister, and one of us—I forget which—by way of a joke, said, “I wish he would speculate 5s. in a photo., for he is always looking at them.” He replied, “I never had my photo. or those of my family taken.” I said, “It is near time you had,” to which he replied that he considered that the photographer should supply himself and his family with photos, free of charge, and that the butcher, the baker, and the coal and firewood man should also supply him with goods free of charge for the protection that he afforded.

2514. Did you think he was serious? Yes; he was as serious as though he was on his oath.

2515. What reply did you make him? I asked if he did not consider that the Government paid him sufficiently, because we were surprised that such a foolish suggestion should come from a man in charge of the district; and he said, “No; they do not.”

2516. Are you and Inspector Atwill on friendly terms? We are.

2517. Have you had any conversation with him since the Commission started? No.

2518. Has he had any opportunity of doing so? No; I have not given him any opportunity.

2519. Your object in keeping away from Inspector Atwill was because you thought you were going to be called upon to give evidence? I thought so, as I was such an old resident in Lower George-street.

2520. So you thought at the time that you would probably have to come and give the evidence that you have given this afternoon? Yes; I thought it very likely.

2521. Has you any conversation with the Members of Parliament for West Sydney who introduced the deputation that waited upon the Premier? Before I was aware of the existence of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League the Members of Parliament for West Sydney came to my place to have their photos. taken.

2522. And before they knew that they were going to introduce this deputation to the Premier had they any conversation with you about the matter? Yes; the four Members for West Sydney.

2523. What was the purport of the conversation? It was to draw attention to the Chinese gambling.

2524. Did you state to him or to anybody else anything about the diamond rings? No; I never mentioned anything about diamond rings.

2525. Did you say to anyone else anything about the bribery of the police? No; I only told Mr. Davis about Dawson and Way Kee, and said that it was stated at the deputation that Lower George-street was the best beat in the city. I said that near the door of the hotel that recently fell down one man made £17 in one week for “over-time men-of-war’s men.”

2526. *Mr. Abigail.*] That was for arresting them? Yes. I have heard that the Imperial Government pays £3 and the Colonial Government £5, or a total of £8 per man and that one constable received £17 in a week and another £27 in a fortnight. I have seen two sergeants throw their handcuffs—“chain shot” as they call it—after the sailors, and say that it was a pity they had not broken their heads, as they had lost £3 by missing them. I then sent a letter to the naval officer in charge on the subject.

2527. That was previous to the deputation to the Premier? Yes, years ago.

2528. Have you seen any of the police going about with Chinamen? Yes.

2529. Have you seen any of the police going into the oyster-saloon? I should not be surprised at it.

2530. You have never seen any of them going in? I might have done.

2531. Have you seen Constables Beadman and Carson going in and buy refreshment with the Chinese? They are always hanging about that quarter; but, unless you dogged them, you could find out nothing definite on the matter.

2532. What induced you to take a photograph of those premises? It was in order to show what sort of houses they were, how distinctly they were labelled, so that you would see that the police really had no excuse.

2533. Were you aware, previously to taking the photo., what was the meaning in English of those announcements? I have known it for years.

2534. You have always known what they meant? I have.

2535. And do you think they are known to the generality of Europeans who frequent the houses? Yes.

2536. And do you think that the police who are on duty in that quarter are aware of the meaning of the notices? Every one of them is aware of it.

2537. You are quite sure? I am. If there is an isolated case in which a man is not aware of it he must be very dull—much duller than I gave him credit for, and ought to be made a Sunday school teacher.

2538. And you think that, seeing the notice, the police ought to have interfered with them? Yes.

2539. You say that you have lost a great deal of business since the Chinese gamblers came amongst you? Yes.

2540. Yet you say at the same time that you have done a good deal of business with the Chinese? Yes, I have.

2541. Well, do you think you have made up from trade with the Chinese what you have lost from the Europeans? Not 1 per cent. Ladies and gentlemen who used to come to me to have their photos. taken have told me that they would come now but for the Chinese nuisance.

2542. You must be doing a good trade, however, to pay the rent you do? Well, we have to be at it from 7 o'clock in the morning till 11 and 12 o'clock at night; and, very often, on Sundays as well.

2543. What is the reason that business men will remain there when there are vacant places higher up the street? They cannot help it. I would have been out of it years ago if I could, but I have an invalid aunt, who has been out of her mind for seventeen years, to look after, and cannot leave.

2544. If the Chinese were removed do you think you could do a larger trade? I do.

2545. Are there any empty houses down there? There are—one owned by the Hon. George Thornton has been vacant for three months, and he will not let it to a Chinaman.

TUESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSAY MCKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. H. J. Maguire further examined:—

- Mr. H. J. Maguire. 2546. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you remember Sergeant Macintosh being in charge of that district—Lower George-street—at one time? Yes.
2547. During Sergeant Macintosh's time, was gambling carried on to the same extent there as it is now? No; it is certainly on the increase.
2548. During the time Sergeant Macintosh was on duty in that district, do you know if he made any raids on the gambling-dens kept by the Chinese there? During the whole of the time I remember only three or four raids being made.
2549. You stated in your evidence at the last meeting of the Commission that you had seen policemen very often going into these gambling-dens;—have you seen them go in there in uniform or were they plain-clothes constables? They were in private clothes mostly, but since this investigation started I have noticed two sergeants going in—one in private clothes and one in police uniform. They went to take an account, so far as I can learn, of the number of persons residing on the premises.
2550. Has Sergeant Maguire ever made it his business to enter these gambling-dens to your knowledge? I cannot say, except it might be on the occasion of police raids being made.
2551. Is he on that beat? Yes.
2552. Do you remember a riot taking place in Lower George-street a year or eighteen months or two years ago? A riot?
2553. A row, then;—do you remember a particular row occurring there about the time stated? Oh, that is a weekly occurrence.
2554. Do you remember a half-caste Chinaman named Riley being assaulted? I heard something about it, but know nothing of it personally. I have seen fights in the streets, and people carried away covered with blood, and I have seen iron bars used in such rows.
2555. You have seen them used? Yes.
2556. Would these rows occur during the day or night? Both by day and night.
2557. Have you ever received any threatening letters? No.
2558. Do you know of anybody who has received threatening letters? No; and if I did I would take very little notice of it. I am not weak-kneed.
2559. Are you aware of any secret societies existing among the Chinese? No; but I have heard of such.
2560. Do you know of any sustentation fund subscribed to for the purpose of making presents to the police, or paying the law expenses of its members who may get into trouble? Not of my own knowledge.
2561. Have you ever had any conversation with any of Way Kee's clerks with reference to such a fund? No; I have not been in Way Kee's store now for six or eight months.
2562. Have you ever taken photographs of policemen and presented them to them free of charge? No; I do not go "on the nod" with any of them. Any policeman who has had his photograph taken at my place paid the full price for them.
2563. Nobody except Mr. Atwill has spoken to you on the same terms as he has done? No.
2564. Can you tell us the number of the house, the shutters of which, as you said, have not been taken down for eighteen months? These [*produced*] are the photographs of the houses I mentioned. This [*pointing to one of them*] is the crib for which £4 10s. and taxes equal to £5 per week rent is paid. It was formerly a shooting gallery, and forms part of the public-house, which uses the yard at the back of it. The shutters of that house have not been taken down for eighteen months.
2565. Do you remember the time when Mr. Johnston was Inspector of that district? I do.
2566. *Mr. Abigail.*] When was this photograph taken? Last Saturday afternoon.
2567. Did Inspector Johnson, while in charge of that district, make any raids, or take special steps to suppress the gambling-dens in that—No. 4—district? I do not remember that. All I remember of any circumstances connected with Inspector Johnson is this: On one occasion—it was on Sunday, between 11 and 12 o'clock—I saw two women going round the street in a half drunken condition, and semi-naked. I drew the attention of a policeman to the circumstance, the women having by that time gone round the back street. I had no other conversation with the constable, but I was seen speaking to him by Mr. Atwill, who was at that time under Inspector Johnson, and he (Mr. Atwill) reported the constable to head-quarters, and he was fined a day's pay. I explained the circumstances to Superintendent Read on the constable's account, but got no satisfaction, and I then spoke to Inspector Johnson, and threatened to have the matter brought before Parliament; but in the meantime the constable had resigned on account of the treatment meted out to him, and I thought it was no use going any further.
2568. Do you know of any cases verging on leprosy having occurred in that part of George-street? Yes.
2569. You are quite sure of that? Oh, yes; I am quite sure, because the place is only a few doors off, and the young fellow who was affected with it made his escape. It was discovered after he came to the country, and he lived there for twelve months or so. He made his escape to China a couple of months ago.
2570. Are you of opinion that, had there been proper inspection of these buildings, the presence of this leper would have been found out sooner? It was well known among the Chinamen there.
2571. Was it known among the police? That I cannot say.
2572. Was it generally known among the European residents, or to any number of them? I do not know.
2573. But it was known to you? Yes; but too late for proceedings being taken. It was through my making inquiries as to what was the matter with this man that the bubble burst, as it were.
2574. You stated in your evidence the other day that you had often seen young lads in these Chinese gambling-dens? Yes.
2575. Any young girls there of 14 or 15 years of age? No; they have been remarkably free from women as far as I could see.

2576. Is it a fact that, on the arrival of steamers from China, the people coming by them principally lodge in these places in Lower George-street? I do not know that; but in years gone by I have seen six or seven thousand of them in the street, occupying from Argyle-street to Charlotte-place, and they would house from five to six hundred in a house. Mr. Nock told me the other day that in one house alone he had fitted out for the diggings no less than 700 Chinamen.
2577. How did they dispose of themselves—did they all lie on top of one another? I do not know that.
2578. How long ago is this, to the best of your knowledge? It is some years back.
2579. Can you not give us an idea—was it four or five, or six or seven years ago? Well, it is now nine years since the £10 poll-tax was put on;—it is ten or twelve years ago, perhaps.
2580. Have you had a conversation with Inspector Atwill since you were here last Friday? No. Indeed, I have avoided him in every respect.
2581. Has Inspector Atwill put himself in your way in any manner? No; I may say that I have not given him the slightest opportunity, for if I saw him coming down the street in my direction, I would walk away.
2582. Have you had a conversation with any member of the police force on matters relating to this Commission? No.
2583. With Constable Adair, for example? No.
2584. Or Sergeant Higgins? No; with none of them.
2585. *Mr. Abigail.*] You brought two photographs here of Chinese-kept houses in Lower George-street; one of these is kept by Han Kee; you will notice that the tickets are partially torn off the shop fronts;—is that of recent date? Yes; since the Commission started. All the papers have been swept off since then, and the places have been cleaned up.
2586. You produced another photograph of a shop with the shutters up, and on which the papers are distinctly noticeable now; when was that photograph taken? On Saturday evening last.
2587. There is no attempt to interfere with these papers in this particular case, and anyone passing down the street can see them; do you know what these papers contain in writing? Yes; the notice states that “fan-tan is carried on day and night.”
2588. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know Sergeant Higgins? I do.
2589. Do you know if he owns much property? Yes; he is, according to reports, a wealthy man. I have heard that he paid £4,000 for a property a few months ago. Mr. Davis, M.P., told me so. For my own part I do not know anything about it.
2590. Do you think he could have acquired that property from the salary he has received in his official capacity? Well, that is drawing the line rather close.
2591. You can form an opinion, I suppose; that is all I am asking you to do? Well, I have been living twenty-two years in one place of business, and can hardly pay my way.
2592. You have grave doubts that he did obtain the property in that way? I would be very sorry to say that he came by it dishonestly, but he has no business, and with only his salary to depend upon, and having a family of twelve to keep, I do not see how he could become possessed of this property unless somebody left or gave him the money to purchase it or assisted him—(example) a building society.
2593. How long has he been in the force, do you know? Twenty years, I believe.
2594. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know whether he does anything on the “totes”? I cannot say as to that.
2595. Are there any other sergeants or constables in that district who have property to your knowledge? I do not know.
2596. Senior Constable Adair, for instance? I do not know.
2597. You do not know of any case? I know Mr. Atwill told me on an occasion, when I had a conversation with him, to which I have already alluded, that he had sufficient property now, and that he could clear from the police at any time.
2598. He stated that to you personally in conversation? Yes. I do not remember exactly what led up to it. I think it was in talking about Mr. Anderson at the time of his retirement. Mr. Anderson was reputed to be a poor man, and then it was that Mr. Atwill said that he was all right, as he had sufficient property.
2599. Do you know of any constable or police officer who possesses property besides the two you have named? Yes; there is Mr. Carney, an ex-sergeant of police.
2600. When did he leave the force? He is in the Government pay yet.
2601. He has a pension? Yes; and is in receipt of pay also, as caretaker of the dead-house.
2602. When did he leave the force? He left when he met with an accident. He broke his leg hunting after some Chinamen that were supposed to have stolen some tobacco.
2603. Can you not say when he left the force? No; I cannot say that.
2604. Can you not give a rough guess? Well, it may be seven years ago.
2605. Where is the property that ex-sergeant Carney has? Somewhere on the Rocks, near Argyle-street.
2606. And where is the property which Sergeant Higgins has? Somewhere about the same place, I believe.
2607. *President.*] Who told you about Sergeant Higgins buying property? I cannot remember just at this moment, or how the conversation arose. I think it was about the time this investigation started, and some remark was made about how policemen could get rich, and then the remarks was made about Sergeant Higgins having purchased property, and paid £4,000 for it some time ago.
2608. Do you remember your authority? Mr. Davis, M.P., told me so.
2609. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Where did this conversation take place—was it a casual meeting, or did you meet outside your shop door? I think it was somewhere about King-street. The police were terribly annoyed about the remarks which had been made—that is the references to bribery, and I remember saying that it did not affect those who knew they were not guilty, or that they need not wear the cap unless it fitted them.
2610. I suppose the deputation which waited on the Premier on the subject of the Chinese gambling, discussed this matter? Yes; or the neighbours among themselves, such as, “Do you remember this, or that thing,” but no one could give a particular account of it. I may say that the police have charged me with being a chief mover in this matter, because I have the photographs of the Members for West Sydney at the door of my shop. In fact, I have become a target for them in consequence.
2611. Did those gentlemen come to give you a sitting as Members of Parliament? Yes. I may remark that three and a half years ago I did my best to get rid of this gambling evil, and caused a Bill to be prepared for submission to Parliament with that object, but as it touched the interest of the landlords I could not get it through.

- Mr. H. J. Maguire. 22 Sept., 1891.
2612. Do you know Constable Quealy? Yes.
2613. He used to be on that beat—Lower George-street? Yes.
2614. Did Constable Quealy have the opportunity of witnessing the scenes you have described as taking place in that locality? Yes; better I should say, because it was his duty.
2615. Have you ever seen him enter these Chinese gambling-houses? Yes; one cannot help it. They may be seen going in and out every day in the week.
2616. It is a common occurrence? Yes. On one occasion, in conversation with Mr. Higgins, I asked him what the police went in there for, and he replied, "that they went in there to see what was going on." I told him then that it was a mere waste of time to go in there if they made no attempt to crush it out, and they had better not go inside at all.
2617. Do you know, or have you heard anything about ex-Constable Quealy having a large banking account, or withdrawing a large sum of money from the bank after retiring from the police? I did hear that his brother had left him some few hundred pounds.
2618. When did you hear that—since the Commission was appointed? No; it was before the Commission was appointed.
2619. Are you acquainted with the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank? I know the bank.
2620. Is that your bank? Yes.
2621. You know the Manager? Simply by going in there.
2622. Have you had any conversation with him as to the amount of money banked by Chinamen? No.
2623. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I see you have taken photographs of certain Chinese houses;—do you know the occupier of this one [*referring to one of the houses in question*]? That place is next to the Ropemakers' Arms Hotel.
2624. Do you know the name of the person occupying it? There are half a dozen occupying it—a sort of syndicate.
2625. Do you know their names? No.
2626. There are notices on white paper outside these houses;—I want you to point out where the fan-tan is referred to? That is what I have been informed, it is.
2627. You do not know that it says anything else besides that? No; it has been read by several Chinese for me.
2628. Does it say anything about all transactions only? I do not know that.
2629. *President.*] You know Mr. T. M. Davis, Member of Parliament, representing West Sydney? Yes.
2630. Do you remember having a conversation with him during the last month or two respecting these Chinese gambling-houses? I do.
2631. Did you tell Mr. Davis that a Chinaman, who lived next door to, or in the neighbourhood of, your house, had complained to you that a policeman used to blackmail him to the extent of a £20 note? Yes.
2632. Did any Chinaman tell you that? Yes.
2633. Who was it? One of the clerks in Way Kee's.
2634. Is he in Way Kee's service now? No.
2635. Where is he? I think he is in China.
2636. Now, I want to know, as near as possible, the conversation that took place between you? I think the conversation I had with him is all in my evidence. It was to the effect that if old Way Kee were called there was no doubt a lot of information could be got out of him bearing upon the police, and that a police sergeant was reported to be blackmailing them for a loan that was never paid. That was after the deputation, and after the charges were publicly made at the interview with Sir Henry Parkes.
2637. Was that the £20 transaction you have given evidence about before? Yes.
2638. And that occurred about nine or ten years ago? Yes.
2639. And the constable in question was Constable Dawson? Yes. I should like to add to some evidence that I gave a little while since, that when I attempted to get this gambling put down three and a half years ago, I was told it was quite impossible to get the Bill through, as I proposed, because it provided that the landlord of the house carried on for gambling purposes should be made responsible if due notice was given, and no abatement of the offence took place within a certain time thereafter. I may add that the police generally go to Way Kee to make inquiries as to anything that may be reported to have been stolen in the line of brass, or anything of that kind. I know a case of a boy whose parents disowned him on account of his stealing, and Way Kee bought the brass that he stole. There are lots of things going on there that we cannot see, though we know they exist.
2640. Do you know if Way Kee's grandson was ever charged with receiving stolen brass? I do not know that.
2641. Do you know Way Kee's grandson—he lives in the shop? I do not know which is the son and which is the grandson.
2642. Do you know if any of Way Kee's men was recently charged with, or convicted of receiving stolen goods? I cannot say.

[The witness withdrew.]

Way Shong called and examined:—

- Way Shong. 22 Sept., 1891.
2643. *President.*] Where do you live? In Lower George-street.
2644. What business do you carry on? I do nothing; I am a kind of amateur doctor.
2645. How many rooms are there in the house in which you live? Two rooms.
2646. And it is situated in Lower George-street? It is No. 8, in a little street at the back of Lower George-street—Essex-street, I think.
2647. Were you at Moy Ping's on the night the police visited his place? No.
2648. Are you quite sure you are telling the truth? Yes; I heard that there was a raid made.
2649. Do you know Moy Ping? Yes.
2650. What business does he carry on? He has a kind of shop, but what business I do not know. I know they have a lottery there.
2651. Do you not know that they play fan-tan there very largely? Yes, I know about that.
2652. Do you know how much money Moy Ping sent home as the profits on his business last year? I do not know that.
2653. Have you no idea? No, I do not know. 2654.

2654. What rent do you pay for the house where you live? I pay 8s. per week.
2655. From what sources do you derive your income? I make my money by attending to the Chinese who hurt themselves, or who have any malformation.
2656. Have you anyone living with you? There are some people living on the back part of the yard.
2657. Are they Chinese? In my own place there are no others living, but next door there are Englishmen.
2658. Do you know Sergeant Higgins? No.
2659. How long have you been living in Lower George-street? A little over a year.
2660. Where were you living before that? Before that I was living in Harrington-street.
2661. That is in the same direction? Yes.
2662. How long were you living there? A little over a year also.
2663. How long have you been in Sydney? Twelve years.
2664. Where did you live when you first came out? I was on the gold-fields when I first came out—went up the country.
2665. How long is it since you came from the country? Three years.
2666. Where did you live when you first came to Sydney, after returning from the gold-fields? I went straight across to Melbourne first.
2667. How long were you there? I lived on Melbourne side for twenty years.
2668. I want to know where you have lived mostly in Sydney for the last twelve years? In Lower George-street principally.
2669. You were twenty years in Melbourne? Yes.
2670. I want you to tell me the names of the Chinese societies that exist in Melbourne? In Melbourne there is the Hop Fook Tong.
2671. Is that the only one? It is the only one I know of.
2672. Is there a branch of that society in Sydney? Yes; every community has one similar.
2673. What are the objects of the society you mention? It is for taking up dead bones to take home to China.
2674. Does that society get any contributions from the gaming-houses? No.
2675. Where do they get their money from? Each man pays a contribution of 5s., and those who can afford to pay more do so.
2676. Who is the treasurer? At one time the money was at my place.
2677. Who is the treasurer now? Since then, I do not know where it is. At that time I was forced to give over the money in consequence of my business going wrong.
2678. Did you ever pay the police any money in connection with the recovery of the dead bones of your countrymen? No.
2679. Do you ever employ the police in the country districts to help you to get the dead bones and forward them? No. The permits are obtained here, and the rest is done up country, where the graves are.
2680. Now, I want you to tell me the names of the Chinese societies in Sydney? The Loon Yee Tong and the Koon Yee Tong. I only know of those two.
2681. Who is treasurer of the Loon Yee Tong? The money was kept at my place.
2682. Have you ever paid any money to the police out of that society? No.
2683. Have you ever paid out of the funds of that society any fines that have been inflicted upon your countrymen at the Police Court? No; nothing has ever been paid to the police; only to poor, and lame, or sick Chinamen.
2684. Have you got the books of the society? No; when I handed over the money of the society to those people who clamoured for it the books were, all of them, destroyed.
2685. How much money did you then have in hand? There was £420 odd.
2686. When was that money handed over? About three years ago.
2687. To whom did you hand it over? To Way Kee and Yee Sang Toong.
2688. Did the society get much money from the gambling-houses? Wherever the money came from—it might have come from the gambling-houses, or it might not—it came in pretty freely.
2689. Did the money come in from the gambling-houses? I do not know that.
2690. You must know? No; I could not tell you whom it came from. I was in the store all the time.
2691. How long were you treasurer? For two years.
2692. Do you mean to tell me that, being treasurer of the society, you do not know whom you got the money from? I do not know whom it came from. When the money was brought in it would be accompanied by the collecting-books, which would have everybody's subscription in.
2693. Who issued the subscription-books? Four persons in the society went out with them.
2694. Did you issue any? The books were not given out by me. The four persons I have mentioned got the books themselves and went out with them.
2695. Do you not know that some money came from the Goulburn-street stores? Yes.
2696. And from the proprietors of gaming-houses in Goulburn-street? Yes.
2697. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that money came to you from Moy Ping? Moy Ping is not of my community—he would not subscribe.
2698. Do you not know that money came into that society from the gambling-houses in Lower George-street—some of them? If the gambling-houses were of my own community they would subscribe.
2699. How many gambling-houses are there of your own community in Lower George-street? Five or six, so far as my memory serves me.
2700. What is the name of your community? The Loon Yee Tong.
2701. If one of your community were taken to the Police Court and fined, would not the society pay the fine if it had the necessary money? No; it is only for poor and sick people.
2702. If there was a warrant out for any Chinese of your community would not you or any member of your society try to get the warrant cancelled? No.
2703. Why would you not do that? Each man would look after his own business.
2704. If each man looks after his own business what occasion is there for the society? The objects are to provide a fund for sick people, and people who are unable to pay their passages home; and the other object I have mentioned. Those are the reasons for its existence.

Way Shong.
22 Sept., 1891.

- Way Shong. 2705. Do you know Sergeant Dawson? No.
 2706. Do you know any policeman at all? No.
 22 Sept., 1891. 2707. Were you ever taken to the Police Court and charged with any crime whatever? No; and I have never had a summons in my life.
 2708. Have you ever remitted any money to Hong Kong yourself? Yes; I have sent home some. I have been here a long time.
 2709. How much have you sent home? Over £100.
 2710. Have you any money here in the bank? No; I have nothing. I am very poor now.
 2711. You say you do not know any police at all? No.
 2712. Have you been present lately at any meetings of the Chinese societies in Sydney? No; not now. On account of my being poor nobody would ask me to go.
 2713. Do you know Way Kee? Yes.
 2714. Was there any meeting at his place lately of Chinese interested in gambling? No; not that I know.
 2715. How many members are there in the Loon Yee Tong? Over 500.
 2716. Are they sworn to assist each other? They enter their names in a book, that is all.
 2717. Do they make any promise of any kind when they become members? No; none.
 2718. Do they not promise to shield each other from police prosecutions? No.
 2719. If one Chinaman informs on others, is he not in danger of his life from other members of the society? No; so far as I know, they would not.
 2720. Is there not a secret society of Chinese in Sydney, the members of which promise to shield each other from the police? No.
 2721. There is no secret society of any kind that is opposed to the law? No.
 2722. Do you not know that Chinese coming here to give evidence are in danger of their lives? I do not know it.
 2723. We have been informed that it is so; are you surprised to hear that? I am not frightened.
 2724. Is there a branch of this Loon Yee Tong, in Goulburn-street? There is no Loon Yee Tong now; when it broke up, the money—that £400 I have mentioned—was sent to Hong Kong, to be given to charities.
 2725. Who sent it? Way Kee and Yee Sang Loong.
 2726. Was there none of it distributed here? No.
 2727. How do you know, seeing that you have nothing to do with the society? It is well known to anybody that the money was given into good hands to send home. The odd £20 was sent to the hospital.
 2728. Of what nature are the charities this money was given to? It was sent to Hong Kong for the people there to buy coffins to put on board the boats, so that if any Chinaman died at sea his body would not be thrown overboard.
 2729. Are you sure that none of that money was sent to officers of the police? Yes; I know it was not.
 2730. Do you know of the police paying visits to the Chinese gambling-houses during the last five years? Yes.
 2731. How often? A few times I have heard of it.
 2732. Can you explain how it is that gambling is carried on openly by your countrymen without their being molested by the police? I believe the police themselves have the law in their own hands; if they like to stop them I suppose they can, and if they do not like to stop them it is their affair. It is their work.
 2733. Has it occurred to you that the police must have been bribed? I cannot say. I cannot form any opinion about it. It is their work, and if anything is given to them I would not know of it.
 2734. Is it true that Way Kee has given anything to the police? No.
 2735. Is it true that presents of various articles of furniture have been made to the police in Lower George-street? No, I do not know of any.
 2736. Do you know that one of the police was made a present of a diamond ring? No.
 2737. What other societies are there in Sydney besides the Loon Yee Tong? I only know of one other—the Koon Yee Tong.
 2738. Is that a firmly-established society? Yes, that is a good society.
 2739. Are you an officer of that society? No.
 2740. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did you carry on business in Lower George-street with Ah Chong? Yes.
 2741. Trading under the title of Tong Fong? Yes.
 2742. What business did you carry on? English and Chinese goods and Chinese chemists.
 2743. How long is it since you started in business in connection with the lottery tickets? I was in business a little over a year when the lottery started there.
 2744. And you were one of the first to take it up? No; there was no lottery at my place then.
 2745. Did you never have anything to do with the lottery as agent? No.
 2746. Do you understand that if you do not tell the truth here you will go to gaol? Yes.
 2747. What is your position with your own countrymen here and the Europeans—do they respect you? I have friends amongst the Chinese, and sometimes, when I am hard up, they will help me; but English friends I have none.
 2748. Do your countrymen here hold you in high respect? Yes.
 2749. Do they make a confidant of you? Not so much now as formerly, because I am poor now.
 2750. You have an intimate knowledge of the way fan-tan is carried on? Yes; I have seen it every day.
 2751. Can you give us any idea of the extent to which both these systems of gambling are carried on in the City of Sydney? Not having much to do with it lately, I cannot give you any idea.
 2752. But you can speak as to the past? Yes; before it was very great.
 2753. Who were the parties that chiefly benefited by the winnings in connection with these gambling-shops? For a long time I have had nothing to do with gambling, and so cannot tell.
 2754. You told the President you had never been charged in any way at any of the law Courts;—do you not remember an action being taken against you for fraudulent insolvency? No.
 2755. Do you not remember a number of Chinese and Europeans—your creditors—meeting together, and deciding to take steps of that kind—about four years ago? Nothing particular was said. They might have met together, so far as I know.
 2756. Were not proceedings instituted? No.

Way Shong,
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2757. Have you heard of any of your countrymen losing large sums of money at gambling? Yes, I have heard of it.
2758. Have you done, or do you do anything in the way of gambling yourself? No; not now.
2759. Have you at any time? No; I was a storekeeper before. I have never had anything to do with gambling.
2760. What led to your failure in business—was it not losses in gambling? No; we lost a lot of money in country business. At one store in Junee we lost a large amount of money.
2761. Was none of it lost in gambling—I want this made very clear? No; it had nothing to do with gambling at all; only bad debts in the country.
2762. Do you know the syndicates of Chinamen that are running these gambling-dens in Sydney? Yes.
2763. Have you ever been connected with them? No.
2764. Can you give us the names of any persons connected with them? I may know some of them, and I may not know others. I have nothing to do with them now; and I cannot exactly tell you who they are, because I have been so long away from them.
2765. Do you remember a row that took place in a Chinese gambling-den, in Campbell-street, some time ago? No.
2766. Did you not take any part in the Police Court in getting the men out of it? No; I had nothing to do with it.
2767. Do you know Pun Num, of 180, Lower George-street? Yes; I have seen the name on the door.
2768. Have you seen notices on white paper posted up outside? Yes.
2769. Will you look at that [*photograph*] and read the characters on it for me? It says Pun Num first and on one side a notice about “gambling day and night,” and the same on the other side.
2770. You have seen these notices on the fronts of the houses in question? Yes.
2771. For years past? Yes.
2772. Will you read the characters on this one [*referring to a second photograph*]? It says: “Day and night, gambling carried on here—cash business done only”; or words to that effect.
2773. Do you know that the notices have been in the front of these places for some considerable time, and that people passing up and down there are bound to see them? Yes, they have been there a long time so that everybody could see them.
2774. Have you ever been in the hands of the police? No.
2775. Do you know anything about the presence and character of European women in the quarter where you live? There are very few of them down there.
2776. Do you smoke opium? No.
2777. Are you personally in favour of the suppression of gambling by the strictest possible means? My feelings are like this: As I do not want to have anything to do with it, or say about it.
2778. Are you in favour of gambling is what I want to know;—as a man you must have some feeling on the subject, and I want to ascertain your views as to whether you are in favour of gambling, or whether you would wish to see it abolished or suppressed by rigorous measures, and I must have an answer to the question? As I am not a gambler I cannot have anything to say about it one way or the other.
2779. You must state distinctly;—are you in favour of, or opposed to, gambling? In every country there is gambling.
2780. That is not an answer to the question. What are your own views or feelings in reference to it;—do you think it has a tendency to elevate or demoralise the people who engage in it? My feelings are this way: As I have nothing to do with them I would not like to press them down or raise them up.
2781. Could a person run a shop in China with notices put up outside like that on the photograph you have been looking at; could a man carry on a business like that with impunity in China for years? There are cases like that in China.
2782. Does the law allow it to be carried on openly like that, with notices on the shop front intimating that gambling is carried on day and night? They regard it as not of much importance there.
2783. As a matter of fact, is it not one of the chief characteristics of Chinese law that gambling is not tolerated there? It is about the same there as here, I think.
2784. Are the people who generally indulge in gambling in your country of a high class—that is to say, respectable, law-abiding, and so forth? All classes gamble there, whether high or low, so long as they have the money.
2785. Are the men who carry on these places here reckoned to be of the best class of Chinese in this country? I cannot say what the class are at present, as I have been away from them so long.
2786. You decline positively to express an opinion as to whether gambling is good or bad? If I said it was good you would not believe me, but I would like to say it is no good.
2787. What age are you? I am 60 years of age.
2788. Do you believe gambling is a good thing? I cannot say straight out what my mind is—what opinion I would like to express.
2789. Do you know what they do to a man in China, who, being in a witness-box, would not answer questions? I was never in a Court in China.
2790. Never mind what has taken place before the commencement of this agitation—that is, the deputation to the Premier, and the appointment of the Commission; we cannot help the past. What do you think is best to be done for the future by way of meeting the complaints of Europeans in that neighbourhood? As I have said before, I have had nothing to do with gambling, and not being in such good circumstances as I was, I do not mix up with the people, and I want to have nothing whatever to do with the matter at all. I cannot say whether it is good or bad. I would rather not express an opinion of any kind.
2791. I suppose you know the Europeans in Lower George-street have been complaining about the existence of these gambling-shops? Yes.
2792. And are the places filthy, and so forth, according to the complaints of people in the neighbourhood? I have not seen much filth.
2793. It is also said that the Chinese encourage young girls into their places;—is that true or not? I have never seen it.
2794. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What business do you engage in in Goulburn-street? It was after I went insolvent that I went to live in Goulburn-street.
2795. What do you do for a living? I do nothing at all.

- Way Shong. 2796. If you are enabled to live without doing anything you must have some means put by which you ought to have given up to your creditors? When I moved down there a lot of my friends helped me.
- 22Sept., 1891. 2797. Have you ever practised as a doctor in any way? I used to be a chemist, but I have never practised as a doctor.
2798. Do you possess any certificate or diploma from China authorising you to act as a chemist? I have a paper which entitles me to cure bruised limbs and little surgical operations of that kind.
2799. Do the Chinese visit you when they are afflicted with venereal disease? No.
2800. Do you never have any patients come to you for treatment who are afflicted with bad disorders? No; I cannot cure that.
2801. Do you ever have any European patients? No.
2802. Your practice is confined entirely to your own countrymen? Yes.
2803. Have you any children? I have one daughter.
2804. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are you married to a European? No; a Chinese lady.
2805. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you had any conversation with any of your countrymen regarding your visit to this Commission to-day? No.
2806. Have you met and had conversation with individuals who have been previously examined by this Commission? No.
2807. What business or employment are you engaged in now? I am simply carrying on that small place I have told you for anyone who cares to come to me.
2808. But I understand there are very few Chinese afflicted, as you state, with deformed limbs;—is that so? Yes; but I have got two nephews, they are gardeners, who help me besides.
2809. About those Chinamen who were assaulted some time ago and got broken heads, did they come to you for treatment? No.
2810. Have you ever met with any cases of leprosy among your countrymen? No.
2811. Do you know of any cases of leprosy existing in or around the City of Sydney? No.
2812. Have you met with any persons among your patients who appeared to exhibit symptoms of leprosy? No; I confine myself to the class of cases I have spoken of.
2813. *Mr. McKillop.*] How long is it since you went insolvent? Close on five years.
2814. What have you been doing since then for a living? I have earned money by curing people. I can make £50 or £60 a year, and my nephews help me besides.
2815. Did you ever have in your possession any money belonging to the Loon Yee Tong? Yes.
2816. What amount belonging to that society did you have in your possession? £420 odd.
2817. What position did you occupy in that society? I was treasurer.
2818. When was it that you held that position? About four years ago.
2819. Did you have any partner with you in connection with that? I had one partner—Ah Chong.
2820. Why was the money taken out of your hands? They heard I was going insolvent, and they were frightened that the money I held in trust would go too.
2821. They had some doubts of your honesty? Yes.
2822. Where are the books that were in your possession at that time? There are no books now.
2823. But there were books at one time;—do you know where they are now? When I handed over the money the books were destroyed.
2824. Is it a fact that they were burned? Yes.
2825. Is it not a fact that they were burned only recently? No; at the time the money was handed over; they were burned there and then.
2826. Were they burned in your presence? No. After the money was handed over a final meeting was called, and I was invited to be present, but I did not go, and the books were burned straight away.
2827. Do you know any prominent officers of the society who were at that meeting? Way Kee was one who was there.
2828. Was your partner there? No.
2829. Who else was there besides Way Kee? There were a number there whose names I do not know. There was Tiy Yum, and others.
2830. Who were they who asked your firm to be present at the meeting? The heads of the different communities.
2831. Can you give any of their names? I remember particularly that Way Kee was there.
2832. Who were the others—the heads of firms; you were holding the important position of treasurer, and surely therefore you must know who were the persons that asked you to hand over such a large sum of money. I want to know the names of the men you have referred to? I do not know now. Two went to New Zealand, and there are none of them besides Way Kee in George-street or Goulburn-street now.
2833. Is Tiy Yum in George-street? No.
2834. Ah Long—where is he? He is a gardener; I do not know where he is.
2835. What was the accusation laid against you, when they asked you to hand over this money? No accusation. The only reason was that it was known I was going insolvent, and it was thought that this money belonging to the society would go with the smash, unless it was handed over beforehand.
2836. Is it not a fact that you have been a “tout” for the Chinese gambling-dens in Lower George-street for the last five years? No; I do not go near them.
2837. Is it not a fact that you were one of the parties mixed up in a row that took place (when you were treasurer) when a man named Ah Chook was severely beaten? I heard of it.
2838. Is it not a fact that you were there and took part in it? No; I had nothing whatever to do with it.
2839. We have certain evidence that you were one of the party. We want to elicit the truth, and if you do not tell the truth, measures must be taken to compel you. Do you mean to say you were not mixed up in that affair? I was not there.
2840. What do you know of the disturbance that took place on that occasion? It was over gambling.
2841. Was not the man Ah Chook severely beaten on that occasion? Yes.
2842. Did you see him after he recovered? Yes.
2843. Had he any marks about his head? Yes.
2844. In your opinion were the injuries to his head inflicted by some hard instrument—of iron, for instance? I did not look very closely; I could not tell.
2845. Do you think it was done with the fist? I could not tell.
2846. However you could see the mark of a severe assault? Yes.

Way Shong.
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2847. Is Ah Chook living in Lower George-street now? No.
2848. Do you know where he is? No.
2849. What was he assaulted for, do you know? I heard it was in connection with gambling, but I was in Narrandera at the time.
2850. What did you hear was the cause of it—why was this man assaulted? I heard it was for something he had informed about, against the gamblers.
2851. You heard that he was an informer? Yes.
2852. Whom did he supply the information to? I do not know.
2853. Do you know of any assault case where a young fellow named Will Riley was assaulted some short time back? No.
2854. Do you know of a young man—a Chinaman—who was suffering from leprosy in the neighbourhood of Lower George-street some short time back? No.
2855. Do you not know, as a positive fact, that the young fellow I refer to had to fly from or left that portion of the city? No.
2856. Do you know a Chinaman named Yo Kum? I knew one of that name some time ago.
2857. What do you know about him? I believe he has been in Brisbane this two or three years.
2858. Was he not one of the principal gamblers in Lower George-street? Oh, no; that man was not a gambler. He was a business man. He had Sun Kum On's business in Lower George-street.
2859. Have you not got a mate, or partner, who was connected with you for five years, similar to the one I have mentioned? No.
2860. How many rooms are there in the house you occupy? Two rooms.
2861. How many persons besides yourself live there? Only myself and my wife.
2862. What is the number of the house? No. 81, Essex-street.
2863. That is off George-street? Yes.
2864. Are you married to a European or a Chinese? A Chinese woman.
2865. Have you seen any children—boys or girls—in these gambling-dens in Lower George-street? No; never.
2866. Where do you go or visit during the day? To Sun Kum Tiy's and other places.
2867. Did you treat Sun Kum Tiy for a deformed limb? Yes.
2868. Is it not a fact that you have visited Sun Sam Kee's place to play fan-tan? I never was in there.
2869. Were you ever in a gambling-den playing fan-tan? No; I never go in now.
2870. What is the name of your nephew? Han Yu.
2871. Where is he now? In Launceston.
2872. When did your nephew last give you money? Two or three weeks ago.
2873. What amount of money did he give you? £5.
2874. How often do you get these remittances? When I am hard-up I send for it, and my nephew will send me something.
2875. What rent do you pay for the house you live in? 8s. a week.
2876. Who is the owner of that house? I cannot remember the landlord's name.
2877. Whom do you pay the rent to? The landlord comes for it. I have the book at home.
2878. Have you no idea of the man's name at all? No.
2879. How long have you been in the house? A little over a year.
2880. And you mean to tell the Commission you do not know the name of your landlord? No; I do not know his name. My wife pays the money over.
2881. Do you allow opium to be smoked on your premises? No; there is no opium-smoking there.
2882. Are you in favour of putting a stop to the gambling that is carried on in Lower George-street? I cannot say.
2883. Why can you not say? I cannot say one way or the other. As I am not connected with it I would not like to give an opinion.
2884. Is it not a fact that you participate in some of the profits that accrue from these gambling-dens? No; I have not any share at all.
2885. Do you not get a benefit from some society for keeping a vigilant eye on the police and others? No.
2886. Is it not a fact that a subscription was raised on your behalf some time ago? No.
2887. Is it not a fact that there was a sum of money collected shortly after you went insolvent? I was helped by some good friends that I did business with before I went insolvent.
2888. Is not Sum Sam Kee a friend of yours? No.
2889. Or Moy Ping? No.
2890. Have you no friends among the gamblers? No.
2891. Do you think it is right to commit murder? No; it is no good.
2892. Why? Everybody knows that.
2893. Is it not right because it is against the law? Yes; that is the reason.
2894. Now, if to murder is wrong because it is against the law, is not gambling also wrong, seeing that it is against the law also? I will not say whether it is good or bad.
2895. Why will you not say so? If I were to say it was good, others would say it was bad.
2896. Never mind what others would say; I want to get it from you;—is it right or wrong; yes or no; that is what I want you to tell us? I will not say.
2897. Is it not because you are frightened of injury being done you by a secret society of Chinamen? I am not frightened. I have nothing to do with it, and why should I say it?
2898. You will have to be committed for contempt unless you answer the questions put to you straightforwardly; what is to prevent you giving an expression of opinion as to whether the existence of these gambling-dens is right or wrong? I wish to explain that I have nothing to do with gambling, and the matter is entirely in your hands. It is for the Europeans to say whether it is good or not.
2899. Have you anything to do with murder? No.
2900. Then why do you express your opinion so freely on that point? It is well known all over the world that murder is against the law.
2901. Yes; and it is well known, also, that gambling is against the law? You would not believe me if I said it was good or bad. I cannot say.

- Way Shong. 2902. Is it not a fact that you are one of the leading lights in the gambling business that is going on in Lower George-street—that you are one of the greatest villains down there? I have nothing whatever to do with anybody in Lower George-street. I have kept away from it altogether. I have my opinion, but I cannot say.
2903. Are you not keeping away because the people who keep these dens will not allow you to go near them? That is not it; only I do not like to go myself.
2904. Is it not a fact that you are an outcast from them? No; I am poor, and it is on account of that I keep away.
2905. Do you know anything about these books [*referring to the Chinese account-books produced in evidence*];—have you ever seen them before? This is a Koon Yee Tong book. I know nothing about it.
2906. Have you ever seen policemen entering these Chinese gambling-dens? No.
2907. Did you have a conversation with Way Kee about this matter? No.
2908. Was there not a meeting of Chinamen held in Lower George-street one day last week? No.
2909. Did you not get a summons to be present at a meeting? No.
2910. How long have you been in Lower George-street? About two years now—after the insolvency.
2911. How many gambling-houses were there in Lower George-street two years ago, to the best of your knowledge? Over ten.
2912. How many are there now? About the same.
2913. Do you not know for a positive fact that there are three times ten there now? In numbers there might be, perhaps, but, so far as outside appearances go there are only ten that I know of.
2914. Which is the largest gambling-saloon down there? I do not know.
2915. What is your idea of the sanitary condition of Lower George-street? It is pretty clean, so far as I know.
2916. Is it not a fact that the Chinese have been cleaning and scrubbing their places down there since this Commission was appointed? Of course if they are dirty the Town Hall people will fine them. That is their look-out.
2917. Is it not a fact that they have made their places much cleaner during the last few weeks than they were before? Yes.
2918. Do you drink? No.
2919. Do you smoke? Yes—only tobacco.
2920. Have you ever smoked opium? Never.
2921. Are you in the habit of going with low-class European women? No.
2922. Are there any gambling-dens in any other parts of the city besides Goulburn-street and Lower George-street? No.
2923. I suppose you have never left George-street much since you went to live in that locality? No. About two or three times a year I may leave my own place to go up town, but I mostly keep on my own premises.
2924. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know a Chinaman named Goldtown? Yes.
2925. What do you know of him? When he first came out I was introduced to him, and we had conversations together occasionally, but I have not seen him lately.
2926. Do you know where he lives? No; he is not of my community.
2927. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is Yo Kum in Brisbane now? Yes.
2928. How long has he been there? Two or three years.
2929. Who is your partner now? I have no partner now. In a few months more I shall go home with my wife.
2930. How much money have you got in the bank? I have none now, but my friends are going to send me home.
2931. Have you not a certain sum of money in the bank in Lower George-street? No.
2932. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is your daughter a grown woman? No; she is 3 years of age—a little girl.
2933. How long have you been married? Five years.
2934. Did you marry here or in China? I have one wife in China and one here.
2935. Where did you get the wife you have here? She came from China.
2936. Did you send her money to come out? The reason is the old wife sent this one out, so that I might have children. That is the usual custom in China.
2937. It is the custom in China, where one wife is barren, for her to send another wife to her husband, to enable him to get children? Yes; that is the custom.
2938. Have you ever dealt in brass, or old metal, or anything of that kind? No.
2939. Do you not sometimes go out collecting—picking up such things wherever you can lay your hands on them? No.
2940. Where do you purchase all your medicines? Send to China for them.
2941. Any large orders? Nearly £1,000 worth used to come out through my hands to be distributed here.
2942. But now—do you send large orders home? No. That large amount I have spoken of was while I was in business before my insolvency. Now I get it from the local Chinamen—Chinese merchants.
2943. Do you buy in large quantities? No; about £10 or £11 worth in the year.
2944. Do you keep it on the premises? No; I buy as I want it.
2945. Do you remember the occasion when this Commission paid a visit to the Chinese premises in Lower George-street one night two or three weeks ago? I heard of it.
2946. Were you not there the night we went round? No.
2947. Where were you that night? I was at Sum Kum Tiy's.
2948. Did you hear of the intended visit previous to our going round? No; I never heard of it.
2949. Was there not some talk at Sum Kum Tiy's about the time this visit was to be paid? No; I did not know anything about it until it was over.
2950. Did you hear afterwards that anyone spread the news about that the Commission was going there on a visit of inspection? Yes; I heard it afterwards.
2951. You heard afterwards that people had spread it about? Yes.
2952. Do you know who it was that told it to the Chinese residents—did you hear who it was? I heard that some European people told them.
2953. Is it not a fact that it was the police who told them? I do not know.

2954. Do you know of the Europeans who you say told the news; do you know any of them by name? No; but I suppose some Europeans told some Chinamen, and other Chinamen told me. Way Shong.
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2955. Did you have a conversation with any Chinamen last night? No.
2956. Since you were summoned to come here, did you have a conversation with any Chinaman as to the evidence you would give here? No; none whatever.
2957. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have ever you heard of any policeman receiving bribes from Chinamen? No.
2958. Do you know any of the police by name? No; I cannot speak to them.
2959. What is the busiest time of these gambling-houses? It goes on day and night.
2960. Any particular day in the week? No; I have heard lately that it is very quiet; not much doing at all.
2961. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you had any conversation with the police at all at any time? No.
2962. Is it your intention, when you leave here, to discuss with your countrymen the evidence you have given to-day? No; that is my private business; I shall not say anything.
2963. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did you show the notice you got from the Secretary of this Commission to any of your countrymen? No.

THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSAY MCKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Benjamin Dawson called and examined:—

2964. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you in business in Lower George-street, Mr. Dawson? Yes, at 170, Lower George-street. I carry on a fruit and vegetable business, and supply all the men-of-war. Mr.
B. Dawson.
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2965. Are you a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes.
2966. Were you one of those composing the deputation to the Premier? No.
2967. Do you hold any office in connection with the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No, I was merely a member of it.
2968. Do you know how many gambling-dens there are in Lower George-street? I took the numbers of some of them this morning.
2969. I do not want you to give the exact number necessarily; tell us roughly, approximately? There are about thirty or thirty-two that I know.
2970. Do you know personally any of the police down in Lower George-street? I know Inspector Atwill and Sergeant Maguire; they are the only members of the force I know by name, but I know others by sight.
2971. You remember the visit of this Commission to the lower end of George-street one night? Yes.
2972. Did you hear anything of that visit previous to it taking place? Yes.
2973. Were you at home that night? No; I think it was the day before, or two or three days before—I will not swear which. I was going up the street, and entering Felton and Nock's shop, I said, "I wonder what the Chinamen are scrubbing and clearing their premises for?" and Felton said to me that he had sold more scrubbing-brushes during the last fortnight than he had sold since he had been down there. He also said in reply to my remark, "the Commissioners are coming down, and they are getting their places clean—that is all I know."
2974. Did you have a conversation with any of the police officers? No, not on that subject.
2975. Have you seen Mr. Inspector Atwill lately? On the 11th September; it was a Friday; he came to my place.
2976. Will you kindly inform the Commission of the nature of the conversation that took place between you and Mr. Atwill on that occasion? On the Friday afternoon I have mentioned I was sitting in the room at the back of my shop. Inspector Atwill came into the shop and asked my wife if I was in. She said, "Yes, he is in the room; you can go in and see him." Inspector Atwill then came into the room. "Well, Dawson, how are you," said he to me, and I replied, "All right, Mr. Atwill." He then said, "Have you been before the Commission yet?" and I replied, "No, I have not." "I hear," said he, "that there is some talk of females being insulted by the Chinese up and down George-street, but there is not a word of truth in it." I said to him, "Do not tell me that, Mr. Atwill, because I know of females being insulted myself." He said, "Dawson, you do not know of one." I said, "Thank you, Mr. Atwill," and I then called out to my wife, who was doing the shop window. When she came in I said, "Do you remember the lady who came to the shop the other day about a letter?" "Yes, said my wife, "we advised her to go to the other fruit-shop, near Bridge-street, suggesting it might be there; and she said she did not like going because she was frightened of being insulted by the Chinamen." I told the lady I would escort her and bring her back again. At this Mr. Atwill said, "I was not aware that there was anything of that kind." I replied, "That is one case, and I could tell you more, but you have doubted my veracity, and I will not tell you now." He pressed me again, and said, "Tell me, Mr. Dawson." I said, "No, I will not tell you one, but you can go and get the information yourself. The chemist's wife has also been insulted, and you can get the information for yourself there." I then thanked him for making the raid, but I said, "You must have some traitors in your camp." "Why?" "Because your business was known. A Chinaman from 181, across the road, came into my shop the afternoon of the day they made the raid." I said, "Well, Jimmy, plenty of money to-night—plenty fan-tan;" and he said, "No fan-tan to-night; the police are coming around."
2977. This was all in your conversation with Inspector Atwill? Yes; and I said to him also, "Some of your subordinates must have given that information, Mr. Atwill, and it was not given for nothing. That was the full extent of the conversation I had with Mr. Atwill, excepting that he said to me—and I had forgotten this for the moment—he said to me, "Mr. Dawson, why do you stop down here; why do you not go to some other part of the town?" and I replied, "Mr. Atwill, you know I have to be handy for the steamers, and the stewards coming in the morning; but for that I would not stay here one hour." I also told him that my business had fallen off a great deal since the last row of shops was built next to Felton and Nocks.

2978.

- Mr. B. Dawson. 2978. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is that because they were better looking shops? No; it was on account of the occupants.
2979. They are occupied by Chinese? Yes.
2980. *Mr. McKillop.*] Who occupied them when they were old buildings—before they were renewed? The old buildings were pulled down when I came to Sydney, and others erected in their places.
2981. The land was vacant, and these buildings were built on it? Yes.
2982. And since they were built they have all been occupied by Chinese? Yes.
2983. And you say your business has suffered materially in consequence? Undoubtedly. The people will not pass that way; they go down Bridge-street or Hunter-street into Pitt-street in preference. After half-past 7 o'clock in the morning all my business is done with the men-of-war.
2984. Do you do any trade with the Chinese? If they are doing well they are not bad customers.
2985. So that it would be to your interest for them to do a good trade in the fan-tan business? No. I would lose it in another way; for the Chinamen make rows when they come in the shop. My business is chiefly outside among the shipping.
2986. Who attends to your shop? My wife and the girl.
2987. Then you do not do much trade with the Chinese? No; only with a few. We have plenty of rows there—they want to pick the fruit about, and we will not let them.
2988. You object to them on account of their peculiarities of dealing? Yes.
2989. The conversation you have related as having taken place between yourself and Mr. Atwill;—did that represent the sum total of the conversation you had with him on that occasion, the 11th September? Yes.
2990. He did not say anything to you about charges laid against the police? No.
2991. On any other occasion, did he make any remarks to you? I met him a week ago. Mr. Maguire was going up to give evidence for the first time. I was coming up from the boats, and met Mr. Atwill close by Reading's. He said, "How do you do, Dawson; I hear Maguire was up giving evidence before the Commission to-day. I suppose you will put the poor police away." I said, "If the police have done nothing wrong, Mr. Atwill, they have no reason to fear."
2992. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What did Mr. Atwill say when you remarked that if the police had done nothing wrong they had no reason to fear? He said, "I thought they were trying to put the police away."
2993. Did he make no other reply than that? No. I met him casually. This was just opposite Reading's, the bootmaker's.
2994. And that terminated the conversation? Yes.
2995. Have you had any other conversation with Inspector Atwill since this investigation started? No, only what I have said.
2996. Did Inspector Atwill come direct to your house to have the first conversation which you have narrated? Yes. I have a room inside, and he came into the room, as I have said, and remained twenty or thirty minutes in the room. He was never in there before.
2997. When he came in, did he tell you the object of his visit? When he first came in he asked me if I had been before the Commission yet. I said, "No, but I expect I will have to go." He then said that there had been an accusation of females being insulted, but that it was wrong, and nothing of the kind had occurred.
2998. Did he say who had made the accusation? No, he did not say anything to me about anyone having made any accusation.
2999. Did he make reference to anyone who had given evidence before the Commission? No. It was then I told him not to come and tell me that, as I knew females who had been insulted.
3000. Did you have a conversation at any time with Sergeant Maguire? Yes; I happened to be out with Sergeant Maguire one Sunday, seeking for a man to give him into custody. We went Miller's Point way.
3001. How long ago was this? Six weeks ago. I was walking round with him to pick the man out. He said to me, "Are you going on with that Anti-Chinese Gambling League." I replied, "We will do our level best," and I then told him the police must have some traitors in their camp from what the man from No. 181, told me in the afternoon of the day when the raid was made. He (Maguire) said, "Well, Dawson, it looks very suspicious, and I wish I knew who it was."
3002. Was that all that passed between you and him? Yes.
3003. Do you know Constable Beadman? No.
3004. Or Constable Carson? No; I do not know them by name.
3005. Do you know anything about any presents being made to the police? No.
3006. Not of your own knowledge? No; only from hearsay, and I did not come here to tell you that.
3007. Are there any gambling-dens close to your shop? Yes; I put the numbers down this morning. The numbers of these shops are, 152, 164, 166, 174½—that is the one that has not had the shutters down for eighteen months; 178, 180—they are above and below me, on the left-hand side going up George-street; 173—that is nearly opposite my place, across the road; 179, which always has the shutters up; and 181, that is where I got the information from about the police going round. I may tell you about this shop 179, that when I have been sitting outside my shop, occasionally I have seen young girls from 18 to 20 years of age, apparently standing on the footpath, and watching the Chinamen's place opposite. Then they would go across and enter this No. 179.
3008. Would they go into the private portion of the house? I have seen them go in.
3009. Did these young women bear a respectable appearance, or were they girls of the lower class? They appeared to be very respectable in appearance. I should be very sorry to put a question to them if I was looking for a woman for an immoral purpose. They appeared to be respectably dressed, lady-like young women.
3010. What do you think was the object of these young women in visiting that house? For an immoral purpose I should say, because as I have told you I have seen them as long as twenty minutes waiting outside before they would go in.
3011. Have you ever endeavoured to find out who they were? No; they are complete strangers to me, and going about as I do among the men-of-war I know a lot of loose characters by sight.
3012. Then in your opinion they are not of the low class of women? No; I should say not, certainly. And yet, as I have said, I have seen them standing on the footpath perhaps for twenty minutes at a time.

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B. Dawson.
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- time. Then one or two Chinamen would come across, and have some conversation with them; at times they would put their hands in their pockets and give them something, and then they would go away again.
3013. Have you seen this occur repeatedly? Yes; sometimes they would come two at a time; sometimes as many as four.
3014. They always come in company? Yes; sometimes two, and sometimes four, but I have never seen less than two at once.
3015. *Mr. McKillop.*] You have said that you told Mr. Atwill that you knew several females who had been insulted by Chinese in Lower George-street;—can you mention any particular cases? Yes; on more than one occasion I have escorted the chief stewardess and the second stewardess of the P. & O. steamer "Oceana," to prevent their being insulted by the Chinamen.
3016. Can you name any other ladies you have escorted? Yes; I accompanied a servant girl one evening—I do not know her name, but my wife does, and I could get it for you.
3017. Will you kindly forward the name of this person to the secretary? I will.
3018. Did the young woman you have mentioned ask you to accompany her? Yes. She said, "Mr. Dawson, will you go with me as far as Bridge-street, past the Chinamen's shops."
3019. Was this in the day-time? It was about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening.
3020. What rent do you pay for your premises? I pay £2 12s. 6d. a week.
3021. How many rooms have you? Two rooms downstairs, and a kitchen and cellar and bed-room.
3022. Three rooms and a cellar? Yes; and a little room I have at the back of the shop.
3023. Who is the owner of the premises? Mr. Tucker, the butcher, leases them, and I rent from him.
3024. Have you ever had a sum of money offered you to vacate your premises? No; but I have had money offered me if I would go and take a shop from Kelso King, manager of an Insurance Company. It used to be a room belonging to the "Ropemaker's Arms Hotel," but it is taken away now. A Chinaman offered me £1 a week over and above the rent if I would take it and sub-let to him.
3025. What was the rent? 35s. a week.
3026. Then he would have given you £2 15s. a week? Yes.
3027. Were any other offers made to you of a similar nature? No. There is another little shop adjoining that again—that is 174½—which has not had the shutters down for eighteen months, which rents for £4 10s. a week, and the rates and taxes. I will tell you how I know this. Two years ago one of the Chinamen who was in the place came to me and asked me if I would go with him to Kelso King to see if he could get the water rates deducted. I went with him, and there was some conversation about it. The result was that Kelso King said he would have to pay the rates and taxes, as well as the rent, every week. That is how I came to know the particulars of it.
3028. Is gambling carried on to the same extent down in Lower George-street as it was before the Commission was appointed? They have been pretty timid lately. But last Saturday, about 8 o'clock, as I was walking up to the corner of Bridge-street and back again slowly, I noticed the very place the raid was made upon last time, crowded with Europeans. I noticed other shops in that immediate neighbourhood crowded.
3029. Have you noticed any young children going into these gambling-houses—boys and girls? No.
3030. Have you ever been in any of these gambling-dens yourself, not to play but to look on? No; I have never been inside their doors.
3031. Is there a great deal of opium-smoking carried on down there? Yes. In this house, No. 174½ for instance; if you pass it in the morning sometimes it is enough to knock you down.
3032. The smell was abominable? Yes.
3033. Have you noticed policemen going in and out of these places? Yes; many a time.
3034. In uniform? Yes.
3035. Do you know ex-constable Quealy? No, not personally.
3036. *Mr. Abigail.*] Will you take these photographs in your hand, please; they represent houses kept by Chinese in Lower George-street;—do you notice the white papers in front of those places? Yes.
3037. Do you know the meaning of the characters on the papers referred to? I have heard what it is.
3038. What have you heard that it is? I have heard that the interpretation of the notices on the white paper is "Fan-tan and pak-ah-pu played all day and night here."
3039. That announcement is on a large number of stores in Lower George-street? Yes; I saw Maguire with his machine taking these photographs last Saturday.
3040. I suppose you understand that the Commission have to find out, if possible, something about the charges of bribery that have been laid against the police? Yes.
3041. Can you furnish the Commission with any information on that point? Not personally; but—and I assume that what I state here is not going to the world—I know a young man who has said that he knew of bribes being given to Sergeant Maguire. This is not stated on my authority, you understand. I was out last night and the night before trying to find out the man to get his sanction to send the name to you. I will try to get him this week, and let you have the name and address.
3042. The Commission will be very glad if you will do that, Mr. Dawson? Yes; I will do it. The young man was rather backward, I believe, for this reason, that he did not want to implicate his mother, who had seen the bribes as well. In what form it was given I do not know.
3043. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Have you any respectable Chinese merchants down your way? Yes.
3044. Do you know if any gambling is carried on in the houses of the respectable Chinese merchants? No; it is only in these places where you see the white paper up—in these gambling-hells.
3045. You say you had a conversation with Inspector Atwill on the 11th September? Yes.
3046. What hour of the day was that? Between 2 and 3 o'clock.
3047. Was any one else present besides yourselves? My wife heard part of the conversation in the shop, and the girl was there as well.
3048. Do you often hear of any rows in the Chinese quarters down there? Yes, there are plenty of rows—in No. 181, for instance, I often see rows there.
3049. What is the cause of these rows? Just the gambling that goes on inside, and when the rows occur you will see big crowds come out.
3050. Who keeps that house? I do not know what his name is; they change their names so often.
3051. Which is the biggest gambling-shop down there? Sun Sam Kee does plenty; his shop is No. 173.
3052. Do you consider his the biggest gambling-shop? I have seen as many as fifty or sixty there of a Sunday.

- Mr. B. Dawson.
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3053. Many Europeans? Yes; all Europeans.
3054. Do Europeans or Chinamen mostly frequent these places, so far as you have observed? Mostly Europeans.
3055. What percentage do the Europeans bear to the Chinese? At least 5 to 1, I should say.
3056. At what hour of the day do these rows generally take place? In the day-time, so far as I know. I go to bed at about half-past 9 o'clock, and sleep at the back of the premises, so that I could not hear the rows then.
3057. You think most of the rows arise through the gambling? Yes.
3058. Do any of the Chinese places carry on immoral traffic down there? Yes. In 179, girls go there. They seem very respectable too.
3059. Do you know any other part besides Lower George-street? No. When I came from New Zealand to New South Wales I took a shop in Lower George-street, and I do not know much about any other part of Sydney.
3060. Can you offer any opinion as to the best method to adopt to put down this gambling evil? The only thing I can suggest is that, if the present law is considered powerless to cope with it, a short Act should be passed to provide for imprisonment for breaches of the law, without the option of a fine.
3061. Do you think the present law is sufficient to meet the case? Yes; I think it is, if they would only put it in force. I think neither the police nor the Magistrates go far enough.
3062. In what way do you think the Magistrates are to blame? In not making the punishment severe enough. In Victoria, I understand, when they take a man up, they do not give him the option of a fine—they imprison him.
3063. Do you know anything about the law in Victoria? That is what I have read in the papers.
3064. Under the Victorian law there is no option, you say? I do not know exactly whether it is optional to fine or imprison; but I know, as a rule, they give the croupier or banker six months' imprisonment without the option.
3065. At all events, you think the Magistrates are not severe enough here? Yes. I would inflict imprisonment instead of fining offenders for this class of offence. With regard to the evidence I gave as to my conversation with Inspector Atwill, I wish to add something that did not occur to me at the time I was telling you of my interview with that gentleman. I thanked Mr. Atwill for making the raid. "But," I said, "it is very strange that, although you have the same law now as you have had ever since I came here, you have not made a raid before, for at least two years and nine months to my knowledge." Mr. Atwill replied to this, "Look where the police have been, and what they have had to do. Look at the late strike, and the trouble with the shearers." I said, "Go and tell that to the Norwegians, Mr. Atwill. You had not the strike during the whole of the time I have mentioned, and yet you have allowed all that time to go without making a raid."
3066. *Mr. McKillop.*] Was that all that took place? Yes.
3067. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Have you noticed policemen in these gambling-houses? Yes; while the gambling has been going on.
3068. Do they gamble themselves? I cannot say that; I have never been inside.
3069. Do you know the names of the policemen you have just mentioned as having visited these gambling-houses? I do not know them by name, but I have seen them going in.
3070. Are they doing duty on that beat now? I will not be certain, but I should know them again if I saw them.
3071. Will you inform the Commission of the name of the person who, you have told us, saw the police bribed? I am trying to do my level best to get the information.
3072. Do you think you could supply it by this evening? No. I went to Davies' place last night to see if I could come across him. He was not there; but I will try again to-night.
3073. And will you forward the information as soon as you can? Yes; as soon as I get it I will let you know. I am anxious to have the matter thoroughly investigated as well as the Commission.
3074. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have enumerated ten of these Chinese gambling-dens;—have you been in any of them? No; I have never been in one in my life.
3075. Then how can you tell they carry on gambling there for certain? Because I see them going in and coming out with lottery-tickets.
3076. Did you know what these papers stated on the photographs taken by Mr. Maguire previous to his taking them? No.
3077. Then you could pass up and down the premises without knowing that they were gambling-houses? Yes.
3078. Can you tell me what this is [*handing the witness a Chinese ticket*]? No; I cannot read Chinese.
3079. Have you seen the people coming out of these houses with tickets similar to that? I have seen them coming out with square pieces of paper in their hands. There is now a box nailed against the wall of No. 173, with two letters in Chinese on each side and in the middle, "Please put all paper in this box with Chinese writing on." That box was stuck up there to-day.
3080. Are you sure that it is not a post-office? Yes; you can go and see it for yourself.
3081. So you do not know a pak-ah-pu ticket to recognise it? No; I only know that it is a square piece of paper with writing on. I have seen a Chinaman called "Old Jimmy," who lives at 166, come out of the shop and get the girls to mark the paper for him, so that it would bring him luck.
- [The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Edward Robert Bowker called and examined:—

- Mr. E. R. Bowker.
24 Sept., 1891.
3082. *Mr. Abigail.*] What business do you follow? I am a carpenter.
3083. Where do you live? At No. 71, Princes-street.
3084. I believe you have a pretty intimate knowledge of some of the Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? I have played there myself.
3085. In any number of them? Yes; the best part of them.
3086. What games have you played? Both fan-tan and the tickets.
3087. Have you been very successful in your operations? Well, so far as that goes, I do not know any man who could answer you that question. It is give and take. You may win to-day, and lose three times as much to-morrow. I have had some good wins.
- 3088.

3088. Have you seen large numbers of Chinese and Europeans there? Yes; it is well known.
3089. Have you ever seen any of the police in those gambling-houses? Well, I have seen them inside, but never to back anything.
3090. You have seen them inside while gambling has been going on? No; not in the fan-tan room. I have seen them in the front-shop, but no further.
3091. While gambling was on? Yes, but they may have been ignorant that it was going on.
3092. Have you heard anything about charges of bribery against the police? Yes; a lot; but I never witnessed it, and I cannot see how it can be done.
3093. You have no personal knowledge that will sustain a charge of any member of the police force having received a bribe of jewelry? No; but I can say this much, that if I saw it with my own eyes I would only be too glad to say so.
3094. You have no information at all that will sustain a charge of that character against the police? No. If I could I would, because if it lay in their power they would be only too glad to do it to me. I would like to see these places stamped out.
3095. You have been a sufferer by them? Yes; but the temptation has been too strong for me.
3096. It has been a kind of infatuation? Yes; that is the fact. I have made up my mind fifty times, but cannot get away from it, and it has swallowed every penny I have earned.
3097. Do you know if the same feeling has taken possession of other Europeans? Certainly. It is worse than drink. I do not drink myself, but I see a lot of it, and say it is worse than drink.
3098. Then, although you have been engaged in gambling to a large extent, you would be glad to see some law passed that would put a stop to it? I would, heart and soul. I have known men who have pawned their things to gamble away, and not only what belonged to themselves, but the things belonging to their wives, and the money has gone the same way.
3099. As a matter of fact, these Chinese gambling-dens demoralise and impoverish a great number of people? Certainly it does.
3100. Are these places visited largely by Europeans? Yes; if they did not go there the Chinamen would have to go elsewhere to get a living.
3101. Have you seen young women attending these places? No; with the exception of two that are supposed to be married. One of them had a child, and a Chinaman was evidently the father of it.
3102. Have you seen youths about those places? Yes; scores of them. That is the wrong end of the town to look for women.
3103. Where would be the quarter—Goulburn-street? Yes. I do think fan-tan and the ticket game are the ruin of half the people. You should look into the vice of prostitution.
3104. Is that carried on to a large extent? I should say so.
3105. What leads you to that belief? Because I see it with my own eyes; not that I follow it up.
3106. Is Cambridge-street and other streets fairly inhabited by Chinamen and prostitutes? —
3107. Are these the places where the gambling-house keepers have their women? No, but it is where they live. They bring the coin and spend it among these women. I could give you a lot of information about the Chinamen; I have been playing there for nine years, heart and soul.
3108. Have you lost a considerable amount of money? I had a couple of good wins—one £42 and another for which I got somewhere about £24; but what does it amount to?
3109. What do you estimate your losses at? That I cannot tell you. You might as well ask me how much I sweat from the hand.
3110. But you have no doubt your losses exceed your gains? Yes, very much; but, as I have said, the temptation has been too strong for me. Lately I have not done much at it, but I do not know when I might be tempted to begin again, as bad as ever.
3111. Did you know of the raid that was made on one of these Chinese dens by the police lately? Yes; the last raid that was made on the Chinamen. The papers rang with it and gave the police great credit, but I do not see where the credit came in any way. I think it was most cowardly.
3112. In what manner was it cowardly? Well, most of the men there who were caught had never played the game before. They went there casually perhaps, or they might have had a ticket.
3113. You think they went there merely to look on? Yes; and yet they were fined the same as those who played the game.
3114. Were you ever present on any occasion where an alarm occurred in one of these houses, and a scramble took place for the money on the table? No; I have known of such things, but have had the luck to get out just before it took place.
3115. Have you never seen a scramble take place in one of these houses? Yes; but not by the police.
3116. By others? Yes, but that is a good bit ago.
3117. What gave rise to that? Well, there is a lot down there that the police should never interfere with, although they ought to be taken notice of. They neither work regularly or do anything; in fact I do not believe they could work. They live on the game, and if there is a chance at all for coin to be made then if they can plunder they will.
3118. *President.*] Are these Chinese or Europeans you are referring to? Europeans; and they ought to be looked to. I read an account in the *Sunday Times* or *Truth*, where certain names were mentioned in this connection; I do not know where they got the names from; I heard that the reporters gave some of the Europeans so much for the information.
3119. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have seen these white paper notices written in Chinese and pasted outside these gambling-houses? Yes, plenty of them.
3120. Do you know the effect of those notices in English? Yes—it says “Fan-tan to-night.”
3121. And the police passing up and down the street in front of these houses can see that as well as anybody else, I suppose? I cannot say that; they might be ignorant of it.
3122. They could see the notices? Certainly.
3123. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How did you become aware of what is written on the white paper? I got my information from the Chinamen.
3124. *Mr. Abigail.*] How long have you known that? A couple of years ago.
3125. Then, of course, the police, if they had made inquiry, could have obtained the information as well as yourself? Certainly.
3126. Do you know if there is any difficulty in gaining admission to these places? No; you walk straight in without any trouble. I have always done so.

- Mr. E. R. Bowker. 24 Sept., 1891.
3127. Do you think a plain-clothes constable would find any difficulty in gaining admission? What is to stop them?
3128. At all events, you have never been stopped? No; it has been much more the other way.
3129. That is to say, you have been invited to go in? Yes; hundreds of times. I can give you any information you want about that. They have not only ruined me but hundreds besides me. It is bad enough for single men, but many of them I know are married. I know a man who told me that he sold his horse and van for £26, and knocked that down there.
3130. Your knowledge of these matters, I understand, is confined almost exclusively to Lower George-street? Yes; I live down there, and am more connected that way.
3131. Have you heard anything about respectable women being insulted by the Chinese when passing up and down Lower George-street? No; I know nothing about that.
3132. Do you know anything about the sanitary condition of these places;—are they clean and wholesome, or are they kept in a dirty state, so that offensive smells arise from them? Yes; some of them are fairly clean, and some the other way.
3133. Are those that are clean the gambling-dens or the places occupied by respectable Chinese merchants? Oh, they are out of it altogether—the respectable Chinese. They carry on legitimate business.
3134. They are fairly clean then? Yes; they are all right.
3135. Do you know the name of any person who could give this Commission, with regard to the alleged bribery of the police, any evidence of a direct or practical character? To tell you the truth I do not believe you will get it. It stands to reason. If I am a policeman, and am going to get anything in the shape of a bribe, would I wait until there was somebody else in the room to see that I got it—no.
3136. Do you believe it is done? Yes; but it is a difficult thing to prove.
3137. Do you think it possible for a policeman to be on that beat for a considerable time without becoming aware that gambling is carried on in these places? No; unless he is drunk all the time.
3138. Do you think it is possible for the inspector of the district to be unaware of the fact? No; how could it be possible, when the police come in and turn the people out times out of number.
3139. Do you think that the difficulty of obtaining admission to these places while gambling is going on, is of such a nature as to make it almost impossible to obtain a conviction? I do not.
3140. You think they could easily obtain admission if they desired to? They can if they like. It is the way they go about it. Whenever these raids are made the players know all about it beforehand, as well as the police, and the question is, where do they get their knowledge.
3141. They, some of them, become aware of the intended raid? Yes; on the night when the last raid was made, they were told to shut up at 8 o'clock, as the police were coming down on them; but the Chinaman was so determined to get the money—he wanted to grab it—that he would not be advised by what I heard.
3142. If he had acted on the advice given the raid would not have been successful? No; the police would have gone into an empty house.
3143. Do you know who gave the information? That is the thing. The way it is done is this: I know a few of the police myself, and if they knew I was playing in there I believe they would tell me in a minute.
3144. They would give you warning not to be present? I think so.
3145. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have they ever done so to you? No; not to me. I have worked my way on the quiet.
3146. But you believe they have done so to others? Yes; I have heard it; but I cannot prove it.
3147. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have the police ever given you secret information which ought not to be given? No; but I have heard it spoken of in shops, as having been given to others.
3148. Have you heard of the police ever telling anyone not to go to these shops when a raid was contemplated? No.
3149. Have ever you heard anything that would lead you to believe that there was truth in the statement that the police have received bribes from Chinamen? No; I have only had it by word of mouth from another man, and I could not contradict him; I would take his word the same as you would take mine.
3150. Do you know any of the police to speak to? I know a few of the old hands; I know Higgins and Hughey Adair, and Kearney.
3151. Have you had a chat with any of them since the Commission started? No; in fact I was not coming here, only I was told that I would be subpoenaed.
3152. Why, is not this an important public question? Yes; I thought of that, and that made me come.
3153. Are you a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No.
3154. The Commission are anxious to get some reliable information in respect to this police question. Can you furnish evidence of any kind in that direction. We expect you will regard it to be your duty, as a member of the community, with others, to do anything you can to suppress this evil, which you admit has been an injury to you? Yes; I understand that, and I would do anything I could to stop it; but I think you need not trouble much more about it. If you wait until you get any information about the police you will wait a long time. They are too cunning; they are as cunning as the Chinamen themselves, and more so.
3155. Have you ever heard any of the police speak of Lower George-street as being a “good beat”? No.
3156. Have you ever heard anything to that effect? No; I keep very much to myself.
3157. You know several of them? Yes; I could not be off it.
3158. Did you ever get information from them with regard to your visits to the Chinese shops? No; I watch my chance. They go in one way and I go out the other. The reason I stopped it lately was that I had some thought of my character.
3159. With regard to this alleged system of corruption among the police, in order to be effective, would it not have to be of a general character as regards all the police down there. For example, if it were a customary thing for the keepers of the Chinese dens to bribe the police, would they not have to do it to all the policemen doing duty in that quarter? I do not see that; there are pet lams in every flock.
3160. Supposing a man went on who did not receive a bribe, would it not be necessary to quieten him also? It might not; the Chinese are a cunning race of people. No white man can come over them; I do not care where he comes from. A Chinaman would not tell his brother anything if he did not want to.
3161. Have you ever heard of any Chinamen losing large sums of money at gambling? Yes; about £300 in a game and not one go. 3162.

3162. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you mean at one game? Yes; and he would then go and have a sleep for a week. That is the way they do if ever they have a big loss.
3163. What is the largest amount of money you have seen on the table in one of these places? If the Chinamen play with themselves, they play a different game from what they do with white men. If they are playing amongst themselves, it takes an experienced white man to understand them. They play with a slip of paper. I do not know what it stands for, but £1 would last him three times as long as it would a white man.
3164. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Nolan on this subject? No; I have spoken to Nock.
3165. Did you mention anything to Mr. Nock to the effect that you knew, as a positive fact, of jewellery being presented to the police? No; not to the police. That was China jewellery, which any person could buy.
3166. *Mr. Abigail.*] Presented to the police? No.
3167. You did not mention that you had seen jewellery presented? No; but I have seen a watch and chain go for its value in money on the game.
3168. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you ever seen any watches pass in that way? No; they generally go to the pawn-shop.
3169. Where do they go to? To the Mont de Piété or somewhere else.
3170. Do you live with the Chinamen continually? No, not that far. That is pretty hot.
3171. I only ask the question; there was no intention to hurt your feelings; you can say yes or no? Could I live on their "tucker?" I came here to give information, not to take insults, and if I knew the man who told you that I would pull him for it.
3172. However, the question has been asked, and your reply is "No"? Certainly.
3173. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] May I ask you if it is a fact that when a man's money goes in one of these houses it is quite open for him to go on playing till he has exhausted every article of jewellery that he may have—that is, that they will take it in payment for his losses? Yes; in some of them. I have seen it done myself. Only a fortnight ago I bought a chain from a Chinaman in one of these places.
3174. What was supposed to be the value of it? The chain was pawned, and I gave him 10s. for the ticket of it.
3175. And with that were you allowed to gamble to the extent of the value of the ticket? No; that was a private transaction.
3176. I understood you to say just now, that if a person was gambling in one of those fan-tan shops, and his money became exhausted, that he could go on playing for the value of his watch and chain or any article of jewellery that he might possess? Of course I could put the chain on the scale and gamble for the value of it; but it is not often done. It has been done.
3177. So that if you were in one of these shops, and you had no money, but you possessed a chain (say) value £1, you could go on gambling up to the extent of the £1? Yes.
3178. And if you lost all you would simply hand it over to the Chinaman? I should have to take it off and put it on the table. There is no working the double with a Chinaman, and when your coin is gone it is like a public-house—the last 3d. being spent, out you go of the game.
3179. Have you ever had any conversation with Coustable O'Sullivan? No; but if I could put him away I would. I tell you straight.
3180. Do you know anything about him? No; I have no connection with him.
3181. Do you know anything detrimental to his character? That is private business.
3182. I understood you to say, if you could do him a "bad turn" you would? Not a bad turn—an equal divide alike. He could never let me go past the street with a young girl without giving me a turn.
3183. You have stated that there is a great deal of prostitution in which the Chinese are mixed up in Cambridge-street? Yes; there must be, or why are they there.
3184. Have you ever witnessed any terrible scenes carried on with these Chinamen? They do not do it in the streets.
3185. Have you ever been in such a position yourself to see anything outrageous in that connection? They carry on there every day, and rows are of frequent occurrence. Only this morning there were some women standing outside a shop with a bottle of rum.
3186. Are there many of them in that locality? Yes.
3187. Any young girls? Yes. I call a girl young until she reaches the age of 24 or 25.
3188. Do many Chinamen live in these houses together? That I cannot say. I have not been in any of the Chinamen's houses; they do all their own work among themselves.
3189. How long have you been living in Princes-street? About five or six years. I am an old hand about the Rocks.
3190. Of what character or occupations are the general run of Europeans who frequent the gambling-saloons in Lower George-street? The majority of them are coal lumpers and wharf labourers.
3191. Are there any seamen among them? Yes; all sorts; but the majority of them are coal lumpers and wharf labourers.
3192. Have you seen much opium-smoking in these places? Not by white people.
3193. Have you ever seen any girls there? No. I can swear that no girls have ever come into one of these place whilst I have been playing. They might in the private buildings. A great deal has been said about these places that is not true—the same as the papers started a cry about all these shops being full of vermin. That was a lie. There is nothing of the sort.
3194. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you know ex-Constable Quealy? Yes; he is a "dead bird."
3195. Do you know him? Yes.
3196. He used to be on the Lower George-street beat? Yes.
3197. Do you know whether he ever interfered with or tried to put down the gambling practices there? Yes; he used to do it. He was a terror to them. He is no friend of mine; but if all had been like Quealy they would have shifted the Chinamen. Plenty used to clear out from Quealy; he frightened them. This last raid has frightened a lot of them, and they have gone selling fish and other things.
3198. Do you know Constable Beadman? I do not.
3199. Or Carson? Not personally.
3200. Have you ever noticed any of the constables down there with a considerable display of jewellery, such as diamond rings, and so forth? I have noticed one of them down there with rather a flash appearance; I could not say anything further.

- Mr. E. R. Bowker.
24 Sept., 1891.
3201. How long have you been associated with the Chinese gambling-dens? About nine years altogether.
3202. You know the game pretty well then? Yes, too well.
3203. You told us a little while ago that when the Chinamen play it is difficult for a European to understand them;—do they have a different game? Yes; when they play by themselves. When they play with white people they have a different way; I know that. They have long slips of paper, the same as they use in playing dominoes. I do not know the meaning of them at all, and they play with a Chinese coin. Supposing a lot of Chinamen were playing on a table, I would not be allowed to play with them; and if I were to go in while they were playing they would shift me quick; well, they would ask me to move.
3204. Two kinds of fan-tan, do you say? Yes, to me there are.
3205. Are you sure there are two kinds? I will not swear there are two kinds of fan-tan; but I know they have separate games among themselves and when playing with Europeans, and I know if they are playing together I will not be allowed to play with them.
3206. You say now and then the police make a raid upon the gambling-dens;—do you know who it is that informs these people in the first place of the raids to be made? No; that is the mystery.
3207. Have you ever heard of anyone being informed by the police? No; but I have heard from persons outside when a raid was going to be made—from the outside public. Where they got the information I do not know. I would stop this gambling with all my heart if I could, for I reckon it is ruining half the working-men down there. It not only ruins them, but it ruins their wives and children, and the landlords, and everyone else.
3208. You say there is a great deal of immorality carried on among the Chinese;—of what age are the girls you have referred to? I say that a lot of prostitutes knock about the Chinamen's houses, and carry on in all sorts of ways.
3209. Do you think these were pure, good women before they went with the Chinamen? That would be a hard thing for me to tell; I could not say that.
3210. You cannot say? No; how could I? I have not seen them from lambs.
3211. Have you any suggestion to offer as to the best means of putting down this gambling evil;—can the police do it? The police do it.
3212. *Mr. McKillop.*] How is that;—it is their duty, is it not? Yes; but I very often go beyond my work.
3213. If you commit a burglary is it not their duty to take you in charge? Yes.
3214. They would do that, because you would be acting against the laws of the country? Certainly.
3215. Well, gambling is against the laws of the country also? What the policeman sees is under the gaslight. He knows what is going on, but what he sees in the dark he is not sure of.
3216. Therefore, that if he knows what is going on, he does not do his duty? You cannot expect one policeman to do it and do his beat at the same time.
3217. Then you think the Inspector at fault? I do not say so. At that rate you would have to have an inspector at every shop.
3218. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say they know gambling is carried on every day;—could they not go and inform the inspector of it? Yes; I think the inspector should give them a rule to go by—to go through every Chinaman's shop whenever they think proper, and not to pass by the doors, as they do now.
3219. I want to know how you would stop this gambling for the future? My idea is that the policeman on that beat should be allowed to go in and out of these shops as often as he likes; let him pass in continually. The people who go there would soon get frightened, and would not go near them.
3220. You have said that the police now and then make a raid on the Chinese gambling-dens;—if they could do it at one time, could they not do it at another? I will explain that to you: Every hour there is a bank drawn, and fan-tan is played every minute in the day. The police know what time the bank is drawn; every man who enters the place knows. At night-time, about 8 o'clock, is the best time to be there, and that is the time the last raid was made.
3221. Are they all Europeans, or are there many Chinese there? There must be a Chinaman to draw, and one to pay. They are mostly Europeans.
3222. Would there be many there? Yes; packed on top of one another, almost as many as can get round the table to reach their money over.
3223. You said a little while ago that the Chinese were so very cunning;—how do so many Europeans allow two Chinamen to play against them all? Very easy. They are so clever with their hands. I have seen a Chinaman take forty-five coins, and throw them along the table, into separate fives, with an inch and a half between each five; and yet the Europeans will play with them.
3224. They would be spring coins, I suppose? No; they work it with their fingers. [*The witness here illustrated the game of fan-tan.*]
3225. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] So that you argue a Chinaman can always win? He can do what he likes—that is, if he is willing to do it. Some of them will play fair; but if they are out of pocket they cannot stand that at all. They are extraordinarily quick at palming.
3226. Have you been able to detect anything in the shape of manipulation during the progress of the play? There are Chinese you cannot detect.
3227. Nothing in the way of spring coins? No; the coins are all right.
3228. Can you give us the names of any of these men? They appear to have all one name to me.
3229. Do you not think you could name one of the notorious Chinese gamblers, seeing that you have been amongst them such a long time? I have not been such a great gambler as all that; I have stuck to one or two houses.
3230. Can you give us the name of those you have been in the habit of playing with? I reckon that shop where the last raid was made is one.
3231. What is the name of that place? Moy Ping's.
3232. What is the name of the other place where you have gambled? I do not know the name of that.
3233. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is it Sun Sam Kee's? That is on the opposite side of the road.
3234. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you been in Han Kee's? I have only been in to see the bank drawn there.
3235. Have you been in No. 178, the same side of the road as Way Kee's—that is, Pun Num's? If it is the one that joins the boot shop, I have been in there.
3236. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know the pak-ah-pu ticket? Yes.
3237. Is it like that [*handing the witness a piece of paper bearing Chinese characters*]? No.

3238. Is it like this [*handing him another*]? Yes, that is it. [*Witness describes how the lottery is drawn.*]
3239. Can you say what are the chances of winning? I cannot tell you that, more than that it is a mere fluke. I have been playing for nine years.
3240. How much have you won in nine years? I reckon if I got £60 all the time it is all I ever got out of it; but I know men who have got hundreds out of it.
3241. *President.*] Do you know Mr. Robert Nolan, assistant in Mr. Nock's, the ironmonger? I know him in a sense.
3242. Have you ever spoken to him on the subject of the Chinese? No; I have spoken to Mr. Nock.
3243. Did you never have any conversation with Mr. Nolan on the subject of Chinese gambling? No.
3244. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Nock or Mr. Nolan on the subject of the alleged bribery of the police? Well, at one time Mr. Nock asked me did I think it was done, and I said, "From all I hear, I think it is done, but I cannot prove it."
3245. Then if anyone has said that you could give practical evidence with regard to this alleged bribery; that you could prove it, and knew that bribes had been taken of your own knowledge,—that would be untrue? If anyone swore that, it was untrue.
3246. You cannot give any practical or direct evidence yourself on the subject of bribery of the police? No; not to say I have seen them take it.
3247. Did you ever tell Mr. Nock that any constable or police officer had taken a bribe? No; only I know what you mean and what he means.
3248. Did you say anything that would lead Mr. Nock or Mr. Nolan to believe that you could prove a charge of bribery against the police? The only thing I said to him was this: I was in a shop one day when a policeman came in, and said to the Chinaman "Do you want to fight?" The Chinaman replied, "I will fight you." The policeman walked through into the hall, and the Chinaman went with him. Further than that I cannot say.
3249. Who was the constable? Constable O'Sullivan.
3250. What shop were you in when this took place? Moy Yook's.
3251. What is the address? I think it is about 202, Lower George-street. There is another name over the door, I think it is Sing Lee.
3252. The constable came in and indulged in the conversation you have related, and then passed into an ante-room? No, into the hall. I won't say whether he went down the yard or what took place.
3253. Before he passed through he had this conversation at the counter? Yes; in the front shop, and went through the hall into the back.
3254. Into some interior apartment? Yes.
3255. As if he had private business there with the Chinaman,—was that the conclusion you arrived at? Well, either that, or he went to go into the yard.
3256. What did you say to the Chinese afterwards;—did you refer to the policeman? I did. I said, "What did he want in there—I suppose he is after tip."
3257. Now, Mr. Bowker, I think you have given your evidence in a very straightforward manner so far; this inquiry has no personal interest for me, or any member of the Commission; we are simply desirous of getting at the truth in this matter; and I want you to tell me exactly what took place at this time, because it is very important? I have told you.
3258. This conversation you had with the Chinaman took place after the constable went in, as you have stated, and you said to him you supposed the constable went in there for tip? Yes; it was natural that a man should think it.
3259. What did the Chinaman say to that? I said, "What's the matter—did you give him anything?" and he said, "No fear, no fear"; they won't tell you anything.
3260. Now, will you tell me what time that took place? I cannot tell you exactly.
3261. Was it night-time? No; day-time.
3262. Was it three months ago? It is over that; it was a couple or three months before the raid.
3263. Broadly speaking—was it six months ago? Well, say that; it might be over.
3264. Do you know where O'Sullivan is living? I do not know. When he used to meet me and give me a "jolly," as I have said, he lived in Princes-street.
3265. Is Constable O'Sullivan addicted to wearing jewellery? I do not know. I have never seen the man in private clothes yet. I cannot say that. The only man I have seen wearing jewellery is —
- 3265½. Is it Beadman? The man I mean is a tall man, with a dark moustache.
3266. Is there anything else you can say to substantiate the charge of corruption against the police? I cannot. I do not think you will find out much about the police, because it is done in a curious way. I do not think you will do anything with this Chinese business the way you are going about it.
3267. By the system of raids, you mean? Yes; they only make raids on one or two shops.
3268. Would you have continuous police surveillance—continual attendance on them? Yes; it wants a special man to keep going in and out of these shops.
3269. Do you think the landlords of the houses should be made responsible where gambling is carried on? Yes; the men who own that property ought to be ashamed of themselves.
3270. You cannot give us any private information that would lead to conviction in these cases? No; if I could I would bring it home hot and strong.
3271. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Are there any respectable Chinese merchants in Lower George-street? Yes; there are several—Sun Kum Tiy, On Yik, and others.
3272. If all the Chinese establishments were carried on like those there would be no complaint? No.
3273. *President.*] Who was the man you had the conversation with about the policeman? Moy Yook, Ah Ping's brother; he lives at No. 208.

FRIDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (ALDERMAN MANNING, ESQ., J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, ESQ., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, ESQ., | QUONG TART, ESQ.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, ESQ.

Mr. Edwin Mathers called and examined:—

Mr.
E. Mathers.
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3274. *Mr. McKillop.*] Where do you reside? At 15, Bellington-street, Miller's Point.
3275. You are a member of some society, I believe? I am a member of the Coal Lumpers' Union.
3276. Do you hold any office in that society? I am the president.
3277. Have you at any time, since you have been associated with that society, gambled at any of these Chinese gaming-houses? Yes.
3278. How long ago? It is about two and a half years ago since I was last in one of them.
3279. Used you to frequent these places pretty often? Yes, very often.
3280. Were your losses considerable? Yes, very heavy.
3281. Have you won only large sums, or won any money there at all? I have won money, but no large sums.
3282. Have you ever been in one of these gambling-houses when the police have entered? Yes, frequently.
3283. Were they in uniform? At times they were, and at other times in private clothes.
3284. You mean that you have been present when the police have come in whilst gambling was going on? Yes.
3285. Where is this gambling carried on—in the outer room or in the inner room? In the inner room.
3286. Is it ever carried on in the cellars? Yes, sometimes.
3287. Did the police enter the inner room where the gambling was going on? Yes.
3288. Did they come for the purpose of putting a stop to the game? Yes.
3289. Did they stop it? For the time being.
3290. Did they take the names of those who were playing? No.
3291. Was there a rush made for the table? There was a scramble for the money that was on the table.
3292. Did the police take part in the scramble? The police did take part in it. On all occasions when I have seen the police go into the houses they have scrambled.
3293. And they have always been first to make the scramble? I will not say "always." At times they have.
3294. Could you name any particular constable, or constables who did this? I could, but I should not like to mention names.
3295. *President.*] It is very necessary that you should answer this question;—you must do so just as if you were on your oath in a Court? Yes; but I might make a charge against a constable, and although I knew it to be a fact, might not be able to prove it.
3296. *Mr. McKillop.*] It is absolutely necessary for us to have the names of the policemen who have taken part in the scrambles;—will you kindly give them to us? I can give you one name, and I do so without the slightest hesitation, because the man is beyond the reach of the police regulations—he is out of the force. I refer to ex-Constable Quealy.
3297. And do you know any others? There are numbers of them.
3298. Can you mention any by name? No, I cannot.
3299. Do you know Constables Carson and Beadman? I have not seen either of them do it, though I have seen them go into the houses and buffet and kick all the Europeans who were clearing out.
3300. *Mr. Abigail.*] But not arrest them? No; they used brute force to clear those who were scrambling out. I have frequently been in houses when the police have cleared the people out, and unless I have happened to be near the door where I could slip out easily, I have always taken a seat at the table, and waited there until everybody else has cleared out. In that way I have had a few words with the police, and they have occasionally read me a bit of a lecture, and told me to "clear," but in all cases I have got out without the disgrace of a blow.
3301. *Mr. McKillop.*] Before they had commenced to cuff the people they saw the gambling carried on? They saw the gambling carried on.
3302. Could you possibly name any constable besides Quealy who participated in any of these scrambles for the money that was on the gaming-tables; did you ever see Senior-constable Adair make a plunge for the table, or Constable Wheelan, or Sergeant Higgins, or Sergeant M'Guire, or any of the other constables? I have seen Sergeant—I forget his name—but I refer to the gentleman who is now at Manly Beach.
3303. Sergeant M'Intosh? Yes.
3304. You have seen him make a plunge for the table? Yes.
3305. Have you given up gambling with the Chinamen? Yes; I did so two and a half years ago.
3306. You have stated to the Commission that you are President of the Coal-lumpers' Union? Yes.
3307. Is it since you took office that you considered it would not be consistent with your position to keep up the habit of gambling? No; I gave the habit up before I became President of the Union.
3308. Have you ever seen any bribes given to the police, or presents in the shape of furniture or jewellery made them? No; I have never seen any bribes offered, though I am certain that they are given.
3309. Would you kindly inform the Commission your reasons for holding that opinion? I have seen the police in plain clothes in company with Chinese gambling-house proprietors—or at all events with those who are carrying on the game of fan-tan—in the private bars of public-houses drinking with them.
3310. Drinking with the bankers and croupiers? Yes; and I have seen them in the front shops, where the tickets for pak-ah-pu are on sale, talking to them. I have seen cigars given to them on some of those occasions, but that is the only thing in the nature of a present that I have ever seen.
3311. Have you ever seen the police taking part in the gambling themselves? No.
3312. Have you ever seen them having anything to do with these lottery tickets? No.
3313. I suppose that the police enter these places without any difficulty? In times back, yes. Latterly, during the last five years, it has been very difficult for the police to enter the rooms where the gambling has been carried on.

3314.

3314. Was it easy for the police to enter two and a half years ago? No; not two and a half years ago; but it was ten years ago, when I first began to visit the gambling-houses.
3315. But four or five years ago it was very easy for the police to walk in, and they did so with impunity? Yes.
3316. Have you ever seen any of these constables—Sergeant Higgins, Sergeant M'Guire, Senior-constable Adair, Constable Wheelan, Constable Beadman, or Constable Carson—wearing any expensive jewellery, such as diamond rings? No; I cannot say that I have.
3317. You know Mr. Atwill? Yes.
3318. Was he in charge of the district a part of the time you were in the habit of visiting these dens? Yes.
3319. Have you ever seen him in any of them? Yes.
3320. In the inner rooms? Yes.
3321. Whilst gambling was being carried on? Yes.
3322. Did he make any arrests? No arrests.
3323. Were other police officers with him at the time? Yes; they were.
3324. What did he do on the occasions that you have seen him in the inner rooms where gambling was being carried on? He has cleared the men out, and on two occasions, or it might have been more, because, as I have explained, unless I was near the door, where I could get out easily, I used to take a seat at the table, and remain till the last; Sergeant Atwill has read me a lecture, saying that he was surprised to see me there.
3325. Was he a sergeant or an inspector at that time? I will not be sure. He might have been an inspector.
3326. Was he in uniform then? Yes.
3327. Did he wear the same uniform then as now? I do not know. It was too long ago for me to remember that.
3328. At all events he gave you advice? Yes; he said that he was surprised to see me in amongst the crowd that were there.
3329. Did you make any reply to him? Well, I do not remember the reply that I made. Whatever it was it was civil, for I admit that I was a bit ashamed of myself for being found there.
3330. Did he ever threaten to arrest or to summons you? No.
3331. Was there any scrambling for the money whilst he was present? No, I do not think so; at least, not on the part of the police. It was always a rule that, if the police made a raid on the house, or even if there was a cry of "Police," for the people who were round the table to make a snatch for the money, if there was any money on the board at the time, and some would make a snatch for the bank.
3332. How much have you seen on the table at one time? Oh, I have seen over £70.
3333. And what is the smallest amount you have seen them playing for? I have seen them draw the lid for 2d. or 3d., but that was only for amusement—it was not gambling.
3334. When these rushes have been made by the police, have these places been crowded with people? Yes, usually.
3335. By Europeans? Yes, of late years. It is very, very seldom that you see Chinamen gambling amongst Europeans. They generally gamble by themselves, and, where the Chinese have been gambling alone, they have not of late years allowed Europeans to put their money on the board; but seven or eight or ten years ago you would find half Chinese and half Europeans playing round the same table.
3336. Now it is principally all Europeans? Yes; or all Chinamen.
3337. Could you give the Commission any idea of the numbers that used to be present in these dens? Well, of course it would vary.
3338. Would there be forty, fifty, sixty, or eighty persons in at one time, do you think? I should say that, at the outside, round one table there might be thirty or forty. When there are thirty or forty present the room is pretty well crowded, and most of the players have to pass the money they wish to stake over to those who are standing round the table to put on the board for them.
3339. At the time you used to gamble were you aware of any fund subscribed by the proprietors of the establishments for any purpose whatever? No; I know of no fund established by the reduction of money from those who won at fan-tan, excepting the ordinary commission of 1d. for anything over 8d. and under 1s.
3340. *President.*] That was for the bank? Yes.
3341. That is to say, that, if you won you would have to subject your winnings to a deduction of that amount? Yes.
3342. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you ever seen women playing fan-tan? Never.
3343. Have you ever seen young boys enter these places? Yes, frequently.
3344. Boys of what age? From 14 years old upwards.
3345. Have you ever seen girls enter these places? I have never seen them gambling.
3346. Have you seen them visiting the places? Yes.
3347. Young girls? Yes; young girls.
3348. What do they visit these places for? I have seen them there to put in pak-ah-pu tickets, and I have seen them there for other purposes.
3349. *Mr. Abigail.*] Immoral purposes? Immoral purposes—I should imagine.
3350. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is it a fact that your Union, seeing that this pernicious habit was ruining a large number of your members, and causing a great deal of trouble and distress amongst their wives and children, took a decided stand against it a few years ago? Yes.
3351. What was the nature of that action? In 1888 a resolution was passed to the effect that any member who should be proved to be dealing with Chinamen, or playing fan-tan or pak-ah-pu, should be fined 5s., and that minute passed by our society was advertised for a week in the daily papers—*Evening News*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Sydney Morning Herald*.
3352. Was 5s. the maximum fine, or was the amount increased in the event of a second offence? There was only one amount. That was in 1888.
3353. *President.*] How long ago is it since you first embarked in gambling? It is about ten years ago.
3354. When did you give it up? About two and a half years ago.

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3355. Will you tell us as nearly as you possibly can, how many times the police disturbed you in gaming-houses during the period that you indulged in gambling—that is, during (say) about eight years? As near as I can guess, about twenty times.
3356. Did they disturb you very frequently before you discontinued gaming? No.
3357. As a matter of fact, then, during the latter part of your gaming career they very seldom disturbed you? Very seldom; it was more difficult for them to get in during the last five years than formerly.
3358. Will you explain why? The rooms in which they have latterly conducted the games of fan-tan are right at the back of the premises, and these are cut off from the front rooms by strongly-bolted doors, in which there are slides through which they can look to see whom they are admitting, and as soon as the police make their appearance the word is passed to the bankers inside, and the gamblers are then hurried out at the back. That is why it is so seldom during the last five years that raids have been made. Then, too, there is always a watchman kept at the door now, but formerly they could not afford to keep a watchman, I suppose, and any person could come in and out as they liked. In the early days of Chinese gambling-down there—eight or nine years ago—there were not more than about six gambling-houses in the city, and they were nearly all raided every night in the week, and sometimes twice a night. Every one would be cleared out by each raid, and ten minutes afterwards the gambling would start afresh.
3359. But supposing you or I, or any half-dozen civilians, had wanted to get into one of these gaming-houses during the last five years we could have got in, notwithstanding the precautions taken against the police? Yes, we could have got in.
3360. Because we should not be taken for policemen? Quite so.
3361. And so, if any strange policeman—any policeman new in the force or from another beat—had attempted to get in he could have done so easily notwithstanding the precautions? Yes.
3362. It was your custom when there was a raid to remain quiet, and stop till the last? Yes.
3363. Did you ever hear any conversation between the police and the proprietors of the gaming-saloons after the crowd had been turned out? I have heard a conversation between Mr. Atwill and the croupier of one gaming-house.
3364. What is his name? I do not know his name; I know the shop only.
3365. What is the shop? I do not know the number; it is next to a pawn-shop that projects further out on to the pavement.
3366. Sun Sam Kee's? Yes, that is the name, I think.
3367. What was the nature of that conversation? The banker had had most of his money snatched away, and he was in an excited state of mind at the time. Mr. Atwill went to him and said, "How is this? I will have to have you up to the court if you keep carrying on this game. I have warned you before." So the Chinaman turned to him and said, "Well, sir, there were only a few of them here; they will come in, and there were Chinamen playing too." As a matter of fact there were no Chinamen playing at the time.
3368. Were you ever in a gambling-house when Inspector Atwill made another raid? Oh, yes.
3369. Can you give us any conversation that took place between Mr. Atwill and yourself, or Mr. Atwill and anybody else who was present—Chinese or European? No, I cannot.
3370. Do you recollect any time when there was a raid made, and the money was scrambled for, the police participating in the scramble, and taking any of the money? I have seen it done; I was going to say scores of times; but I have seen it done several times. On those occasions, the first thing the police went for was the money, the money belonging to the banker, not the money that was on the table. I was going to explain that on one occasion, I saw a policeman, who is now in the force (I will not mention his name), come in in plain clothes. He was recognised by a few, and directly the whisper went round, and nearly everybody else left the table, and he was left standing over the Chinaman, and made a grab for the money in the bank.
3371. Did he take any of the money? He took as much as he could hold.
3372. And did he immediately leave the room? After the rest left.
3373. Immediately after? That I cannot say.
3374. Did you leave the room? Yes.
3375. But he took the money? Yes.
3376. Was there any altercation between the Chinese banker and himself? I do not know; you see I left the room before he did.
3377. He did all that, by virtue of his being a policeman, and in plain clothes? Yes.
3378. Did you ever hear of him instituting any proceedings against that gaming-house? No.
3379. You never heard anything more about the police action in this matter? No.
3380. Of course I know that there is a disinclination on your part to give us the name of this policeman, but you cannot conceal it. We must insist upon having it. We have all the powers of the Supreme Court, in regard to the taking of evidence, and it will be absolutely necessary for you to give the name. Of course we recognise the goodness of your motives in wishing to withhold it, but we must insist upon having it? No; I will not give the constable's name.
3381. Then unfortunately we shall have to take measures to compel you to give his name. It is very unpleasant for us to have to ask you; but if you will not surrender the name, you will place yourself in a very serious position, and I must ask you to consider that position. I have no hesitation in saying what our duty is. It is to require you to give the name up, and I need hardly say that it will be required. It is absolutely necessary. You are not doing anything that you will be ashamed of. In fact we might promise you secrecy in the matter.
3382. Mr. McKillop.] Witnesses are very much afraid of persecution? I am not; I know this man personally, and it is the only thing I know to his detriment.
3383. President.] Well, if you will give us his name, I shall take care that all the extenuating circumstances are brought to light? No; I shall not do it; because I have great respect for the man myself. I have had many conversations with him since.
3384. Well, but the fact that you give us the name, will not be conclusive proof of anything. It can only give rise to a suspicion that he put the money in his pocket, because you left immediately, and he might have done something else with it. At all events you must give us the name? Well; I shall have to be forced to give it before I do so.
3385. Well then I shall have to force you by formally threatening, as I do, to commit you for contempt of Court.

3386. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is it Senior-constable Adair? I will not answer that question. I have taken my stand, and I will not answer that question till I am really forced to do it. I am sorry that I spoke about the circumstance in the first instance, and I should not have done so if I had thought that the man's name would have been forced from me.

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3387. The question of force only comes in when you are endeavouring to conceal from us the name of a constable who may or may not have been concerned in a wrong action? I still object to give the constable's name.

3388. You have no power to object. You may retire for a few minutes, I have no doubt, to consider your position. You will not go away? No.

Witness retired accordingly, and upon his return,—

3389. *The President* said: Well, Mr. Mathers, before we go any further, we want you to give us the name of the policeman. I may tell you that the bulk of this evidence will not be seen by the general public? Well, it stands this way with me: I have no personal fear of giving the man's name, but it is because of the respect I have for him that I decline. I know him personally, and in every other respect I know him to be a very decent, honest, upright man. I have had a considerable acquaintance with him, and have known him to do some very good actions, and though I saw him take the money I do not know what he did with it.

3390. I will ask you all about that, and the constable will have had out of your mouth, before you leave the room, as good an opportunity of explaining himself as though he had been here personally; but it will be necessary for us to know his name. You are attaching a little too much importance to the fact of his touching the money, because, as you all left the room you do not know what he did with it. After you have given us his name I will ask you questions in the man's interest, because we are not here to fasten charges upon the police but to discover the whole truth of the matter? Well, if it is not to fasten charges upon the police that you are here why do you require this man's name?

3391. I cannot allow you to ask the Commission that question. We have to get at the root of these charges? Well, it is with very great pain that I give the name.

3392. It is necessary for you to give the name, and you cannot honorably avoid doing so? It was Constable Adair.

3393. Is he in the force now? Yes.

3394. You saw him put his hand over a Chinaman's shoulder and touch the money? Yes.

3395. Have you any idea as to how much money was in the bank upon that occasion? No; it is so far back that I cannot remember.

3396. How long ago is it? About six years ago.

3397. Did the money consist of notes, gold, or silver? Silver; there were no notes or gold.

3398. Had they what you call a big bank? No; a small bank; it was at Ah Moy's gambling-house.

3399. What, in your opinion, would be the probable amount that Adair placed his hand on? At the outside, the most silver he could get his hand upon at one time would be £2-worth.

3400. Well a man could not very easily take up £2-worth of silver at one time? Well, he could not take up more than that, that is clear.

3401. What is Adair's general character—you have known him many years have you not? Yes.

3402. What is his general character? He is a trustworthy officer.

3403. A respectable man? Yes; as far as I know he is.

3404. And you know him pretty well? I know him principally because at the time of the strike I had many opportunities of speaking to him, and at that time I had a good few conversations with him.

3405. And he has always struck you as being a very good public servant? Yes; a very good public servant.

3406. Did you see him put the money he took off the table into his pocket? I did not.

3407. Did he leave immediately after you? I do not know. I left as soon as I could.

3408. Do you think it probable that the Chinamen would have allowed him to keep it? I think it very probable that the Chinamen would have allowed him to keep it if he wanted to in order to get out of trouble.

3409. But you have no knowledge of what occurred between the Chinaman and the policeman after the latter touched the money? No.

3410. Is Senior Constable Adair a plain clothes constable? Yes.

3411. Do you know anything about his circumstances in life? I believe he is a married man.

3412. With a family? I do not know whether he has any family.

3413. Do you know where he lives? I do not; but I believe that it is on the Rocks somewhere.

3414. Do you know if he is possessed of any property? No, I do not.

3415. Did you ever meet him in other gaming-houses? I have met him in several of the other gaming-houses.

3416. Was he in plain clothes then? Yes; he is always in plain clothes.

3417. Did he ever attempt to do anything of the same kind in any other gaming-house? I never saw him.

3418. He never attempted an operation of that kind in any other gaming-house either before or afterwards? Not that I saw.

3419. Did you ever hear of his having done it? No.

3420. Did he stand quietly by in these various gaming-houses whilst the gaming was going on? He did in this one instance.

3421. That is in the one instance where he touched the money? Yes.

3422. But I mean on the other occasions to which you have referred? He came in in accordance with his duty and dispersed the people.

3423. Did he ever make any arrests? Yes.

3424. Did he always stay behind and wait till he had raided the people out of the premises? Yes.

3425. It was your custom to remain till the last, standing quietly by whilst the other people were being turned out and then leaving without any bother? Yes.

3426. Well, did you ever hear him in conversation with any of the proprietors of any of the gaming-houses before leaving yourself? No, I never overheard any conversations between him and the gambling-house keepers.

3427. Have you any reason to suspect that he raided the people out of the gaming-houses for the purpose of levying blackmail on the Chinese? Yes; I always had that suspicion.

3428.

- Mr. 3428. In connection with Adair and the other constables who raided the people? Yes.
 E. Mathers. 3429. Tell me the names of some of the other constables? Ex-Constable Quealy was a great frequenter
 25 Sept., 1891. of the gaming-houses.
 3430. Was he an associate of Adair. Did he go with him on duty? No, he was not an associate of Adair's.
 3431. Was he a plain clothes constable? No; although I have seen him in the gaming-house in plain clothes.
 3432. Any other man besides ex-Constable Quealy and Senior Constable Adair who were in the habit of making these raids? Yes, I know several of them.
 3433. Do you mind giving us their names? I do not mean necessarily the names of men who took money but who visited these houses in the exercise of their duty? There was Senior-constable Adair, Sergeant Higgins, ex-Constable Quealy, Constable Black, and Constable Beard, and two more whose names I do not remember.
 3434. Can you tell me anything about Inspector Atwill in connection with these raids? Yes; he was one who frequently raided the gaming-houses. I have been in pretty well a dozen raids headed by him.
 3435. But they never effected any arrests on these occasions? Never when I was there.
 3436. They simply dispersed the gamblers? Yes.
 3437. Can you tell me anything about Sergeant Higgins? Yes; I know him.
 3438. Is he a man of means? Oh, I have not the slightest idea.
 3439. Did you ever, on any of these occasions, find him attempting to rob the bank or scramble for the money? No; I cannot say that I noticed him doing anything of that sort.
 3440. But it was the invariable custom of the police to drive the people away and to remain behind with the Chinese? Yes.
 3441. Would not that be the natural thing to do in the execution of their duty? Yes; I should say it would.
 3442. So that the fact of its being natural robs it of its suspicious character? Yes; it does.
 3443. You do not know anything about Sergeant Higgins taking bribes from the Chinese? No.
 3444. Did you ever hear of any presents being given to any of these men—Higgins, Quealy, Adair, Black, or Beard, or to any other policemen, by the Chinese? No; I cannot say that I have.
 3445. When did Quealy leave the force? Within the last two months.
 3446. What was Quealy's conduct on the occasion of these raids? He was the most inhuman of the whole lot of constables. He used to kick and punish the people.
 3447. You mean that he treated the people very roughly when he was dispersing them? Very roughly.
 3448. He was engaged in one raid in which a member of our Union who was present broke his foot in jumping over a stool that happened to be in his way, and was laid up for five months, and in the hospital for some time. I helped him into a cab at the door, and took the boot off his foot.
 3449. Did Quealy, in the course of the scramble, attempt to possess himself of any of the money that was on the table, or of any of the banker's money? I cannot say that I ever saw him take the money.
 3450. When the police made these raids was it not the invariable custom of the people about the table to attempt to get the money that was on the table? Yes; they snatched for the money.
 3451. And is it not your impression that the police also attempted to get the money? Yes; it is my impression.
 3452. And they would in that way endeavour to get hold of the gambling implements? Yes.
 3453. So that the police, in endeavouring to get hold of the gambling implements, might have led you to believe that they were also trying to get possession of the money? Yes.
 3454. Have you ever heard complaints made that the police did get hold of the money? Yes.
 3455. Were these complaints made by the bankers? Yes.
 3456. Then that supports you in your suspicion that they raided for the money? Yes.
 3457. Was it a general complaint against the police amongst the Chinese bankers and the people engaged in the play that when the police made a raid they got hold of what money they could? Yes.
 3458. And they never, on any of these occasions, made any arrests? No; they never made any arrests.
 3459. Did you ever hear of any summonses being issued immediately after these raids? No.
 3460. If there had been summonses issued would you have known? Most probably I should.
 3461. But you never carefully sought to know. Did you bother, during the next three or four days, to look in the papers? Yes; and I was a frequent visitor at these houses. I would wait until the raid was made, and then shortly afterwards go in again, and the next night I should visit the same house.
 3462. So that if the police took any action against the gaming-house proprietors you would have known? Yes; because I should have been in it.
 3463. Then that strengthens your opinion that the police raided for money and never made arrests or sought to punish the gambling-house proprietors? Yes.
 3464. Who is Black? A constable.
 3465. A plain clothes constable? No.
 3466. Is he in the Force now? Yes.
 3467. You have been present when he has raided these places? Yes.
 3468. Have you anything to charge him with in regard to conniving at gaming more than the rest of the police? No.
 3469. But the general observations you have made apply to Black, to Beard, to Higgins, and to Atwill? Yes; to all the police who have been on that beat. They have all at times made raids on gambling-houses, and when I have been in gambling and they have cleared the people out they have never made any arrests and never issued any summonses, and when, as has often been the case, the people have returned after the police have gone out one man would say, "Ah Moy, I had 2s. 6d. on the board and it has gone;" another would say, "Ah Moy, I had 2s. on the table and it has gone," and the banker would say, "The police have got it."
 3470. When you returned to the house you found that the money had all been taken away by somebody? Yes.
 3471. And when the gamesters asked what had become of it the Chinamen would answer that the police had got it? Yes.
 3472. The proprietors of the gaming-houses never accounted to you for the loss of the money? No.
 3473. So that the issue as to who really took it rests between them and the police? Yes. 3474.

Mr.
E. Mathers.

25 Sept., 1891.

3473. How long is it since Inspector Atwill read you the last lecture on gaming? About three years ago.
3474. Did you make any reply of importance? No; I felt rather ashamed of myself for being there, and told him a bit of an untruth.
3475. Have you since heard anything about Inspector Atwill's execution of his duty in regard to the Chinese gaming-houses? Oh, yes; I have heard a lot of people say that Inspector Atwill is "tipped" by the Chinamen.
3476. You cannot give us any direct evidence? No, I cannot.
3477. But it is a general impression that, in addition to the profits the police make out of these raids, they are tipped as well? It is my belief that they are.
3478. Would you give us the names of the houses that you frequented? Well I really cannot tell you the names. I used to frequent all of them.
3479. Oh, well, in that case it does not matter;—on the occasions when you were present, the company was composed of Chinese and Europeans, I suppose? Well, the company was entirely European, though there were always Chinese present running the gambling.
3480. But they now generally play with Europeans only? Yes; I am safe in saying that during the last six years I never saw one Chinaman playing in company with Europeans.
3481. They generally make the Europeans their prey? Yes.
3482. Did you walk into these places by yourself or with a friend? Sometimes by myself, but usually with a friend.
3483. Two, or three? Generally with one only.
3484. Have you any particular friend who was in the habit of going there with you? Well I had at times; I usually had a chum.
3485. Would you give us the names of two or three of them, so that we could examine them as witnesses? I can give you the name of one—Harry Saunders.
3486. What is his address? I do not know his address, but I can always find him.
3487. Have you any other friend like Mr. Saunders, or is there anybody else you know who would be able to give us any information about these practices; of course we have no wish to implicate anybody? Well I know several who could give valuable information if they would only do so. But, excuse me, I understood that this evidence was being taken not against the police but to be used against the evil of gambling. At all events I will think of the matter.
3488. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you visited any of the places shown in the photographs? Yes.
3489. There are white notices on the front of them, you observe;—do you know what they mean? No; I do not.
3490. Do you know that fan-tan is carried on in them? Yes; I have played there myself.
3491. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How did you find out the different places to go to if you cannot read the Chinese notices? Well, a frequenter of Chinese gambling-houses usually finds out when a new house is started. If you do not know yourself somebody else will very quickly tell you.
3492. Do the Chinese themselves ever stick you up outside their shops, asking you to go in and play fan-tan? Yes; that is now the custom, though it used not to be.
3493. They stand outside their shops, just as a tradesman might do, to ask you to buy a suit of clothes? Yes. Of course if you are walking at a fair rate they will not stop you; but if you are sauntering they will.
3494. What is their usual mode of salutation? "Do you play? Fan-tan inside."
3495. And that is on the public street? Yes.
3496. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] At what hours were these raids made? Always at night.
3497. About what hour? Between 8 and 10 o'clock.
3498. You referred to a number of raids at different places; can you give us the names of the places;—you referred to a constable being the last man to go out of a place;—where was that? At Ah Moy's.
3499. But your observation that the police always stay to the last applies to all raids? Yes; to all raids. I was implicated in a court case that occurred over a row in a Chinaman's shop—a furniture-shop on the left-hand side of George-street.
3500. Ah Toy's? I think it was Ah Toy's. A man called Frank Scott was up for assault and robbery. At that time there was a fan-tan table in one compartment, and six white people on the other side of it, and Frank Scott got into a row with one of the Chinamen and began to fight with him, and the Chinaman took an iron bar to knock him down, and Frank Scott got a piece of wood and knocked his opponent and the rest of the Chinamen out of the establishment. The police then came on the scene, and all the Europeans cleared, with the exception of Frank Scott and another young fellow. Scott then came out, and just managed to escape the police, but the young fellow who was left behind was caught by the police, and he had in his possession a drawer containing a considerable amount of money and also a watch and chain which the Chinaman had taken out of his vest pocket, and locked up inside the drawer. Between them, however—Frank Scott and this young fellow—they had smashed the drawer, and one of them had got the things out of it.
3501. What sort of man is Sun Sam Kee;—can he speak English well? Yes; very well.
3502. Does he dress like a European? Yes.
3503. Any amount of jewellery on him, I suppose? Yes; all the Chinese at his place seem very intelligent.
3504. Are any respectable Chinese merchants engaged in gambling? Oh, that I cannot say. They have been merchants—some of the gaming-house keepers I should think. At all events, the men in Sun Sam Kee's shop seem very intelligent Chinamen, and can talk about up-country towns and districts. I had a conversation with one of them, and he told me that he was store-keeping at Singleton, Narrabri, and other places.
3505. Is fan-tan a fair game;—have you ever made any money out of it? No, except one or two small amounts; but I reckon it is about as unfair a game as there is.
3506. Can you play any European games? Yes; I can play all kinds of games of cards.
3507. Do the Chinese play any other games? No; at least the only other game I have played in a Chinaman's is draughts.
3508. Have you ever known any immorality amongst the Chinese in Lower George-street? No; I never saw anything of it.

- Mr. 3509. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you aware that any of these bankers and croupiers came into the Colony very poor, and have made large sums of money by running these fan-tan houses? Yes.
- E. Mathers. 3510. Do you know any of them personally? Yes.
- 25 Sept., 1891. 3511. Can you name one or two? I do not know their names.
3512. Would you kindly forward their names to the Secretary? Yes; one of them is called "Masher."
3513. What is his name? I think it is Ah Kee. He came here just as they began to stop the Chinese coming to the Colony. He was in one of the Chinese boats at Miller's Point, and offered £50 to anybody who would get him ashore. I do not know who earned the £50, but he got ashore.
3514. Is he a rich man? Yes.

Long Pen called and examined:—

- Long Pen. 3515. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live? In Foster-street.
- 28 Sept., 1891. 3516. How long have you been in the Colony? I have been in this country ten years. Before that I was living in Melbourne.
3517. What business are you in? I used to keep a garden at Albert Gee's place, and since then I have been an interpreter to my countryman.
3518. Have you been employed by the police to do any work for them? Oh, well, I have done work for them in cases where I have been wanted. I used to be interpreter at Parramatta.
3519. You have a thorough knowledge of the Chinese gambling-houses in Sydney? I have heard of them.
3520. You know where they are? Oh, sometimes I have been in the bad places.
3521. You have seen the gambling carried on in these places—in Goulburn-street and George-street? Yes.
3522. And you have seen plenty of Europeans inside gambling? Sometimes I have seen a lot of English people going in and out, but I do not know that they have been gambling.
3523. Have you been in whilst gambling has been carried on? Very seldom.
3524. But you have seen it? I saw it a few weeks ago in Lower George-street.
3525. You saw gambling carried on there? Yes.
3526. At what places? It was at the place from which they were locked up.
3527. You mean Moy Ping's, I suppose? Yes.
3528. Will you look at these white papers posted outside the houses on the photographs;—what do they say? I have not got my glasses with me, so cannot see them very well.
3529. Have you given the police information about gambling being carried on in any of these places? Not about gambling being carried on at the places of which you have photos. About three years ago I reported about gambling being carried on at Sun Sam Kee's.
3530. What was the result of that;—did the police take action against him? Oh, they said, "It is very hard to catch them." The inspector said that he would have to get a warrant out for them. So I went to Mr. Melville, at Newtown.
3531. You are opposed to Chinese gambling, I presume? Yes.
3532. It is a very bad thing? Very.
3533. At all events, you gave the police information that gambling was being carried on at Sun Sam Kee's? Yes.
3534. And the police told you that it was very difficult to get in? Yes.
3535. Did they ever give you anything for the information that you supplied to them;—did they ever pay you for it? No.
3536. Then why did you ever give them the information? Because a friend of mine lost a lot of money there.
3537. Do you know a lot of your countrymen who have lost large sums of money there? Oh, there are plenty besides English people.
3538. Why did not the police take action when you gave them this information? Oh, you see I had no power to compel them to.
3539. But do you believe that the Chinese pay the police not to take action? I am not sure; it looks like it, because they would not do their duty.
3540. How many times have you complained to the police? About a dozen times.
3541. Did convictions ever follow, or did the police take no action in any of those dozen cases? No, sir; they took no action whatever.
3542. And on none of those occasions did they give you anything in the shape of money? No; they never gave me money. I did not ask them to.
3543. What reason did they assign for not taking action? They said, "Well, we will look after that. Do not bother me. We are so busy. You are always against your countrymen."
3544. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] They did not seem to like you to go and tell them? No, sir.
3545. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you any reason for going against your countrymen except that you are opposed to gambling? Because some of my relatives and friends had lost money I advised them to stop gambling, although I could not stop gambling going on. On one occasion I tried to stop them smoking opium.

MONDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.
 RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
 JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Long Pen recalled and examined:—

- Long Pen. 3546. *President.*] What are you—what calling do you follow? I had a garden, but I sold that, and am now acting as interpreter for my countrymen.
- 28 Sept., 1891. 3547. Where do you live? At No. 40, Foster-street.
3548. Do you go down Lower George-street much? Very seldom. 3549.

3549. I want you to tell me what Chinese societies are in existence in Lower George-street? There is one for sending Chinese skeletons home to China. Long Pen.
3550. Is there not a secret society of Chinese in Sydney the objects of which are illegal? I heard, two or three months ago, that in consequence of the Government speaking about the gambling, the gamblers held a meeting. 28 Sept., 1891.
3551. Where did they meet? At a Chinese store, kept by Sun Sam War.
3552. Where is that situated? In Lower George-street.
3553. Were you present at that meeting? No, sir.
3554. Were many Chinese there? A good number were there.
3555. All the proprietors of the gambling-houses,—were they there? A lot of people were there, so I heard.
3556. What business was transacted at that meeting? They had a talk about the Europeans rising against the gambling, and it was pointed out that they (the Europeans) had gambling amongst themselves, just the same as the Chinese.
3557. What other business did they do? One of them, Pow Chee, an interpreter, said he would answer what had appeared in the newspapers, but he did not do so.
3558. Did they do any business at all? No; that is all.
3559. Was any money subscribed at that meeting? No.
3560. Did they say anything about the police? It was said that people reported about gambling, and said the police got tips, but nobody could prove that.
3561. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether any of your countrymen who run these gambling-houses have ever paid the police any money? No, sir.
3562. Do you think that they do? I do not know. I cannot say that.
3563. Do you know who called that meeting at Sun Sam War's. Was it called by circular—by a written paper? No, there was no writing—they just called the meeting.
3564. Did you ever get a letter to go to a meeting? No.
3565. Do you know a society called the Loon Yee Tong? Yes; I have heard of it.
3566. What is the object of the society, do you know? I have heard its fund is contributed to by the gambling-shops in this way: For every £1 that is won, 3d. is deducted and given to this fund, and the money saved in that way is used to pay the lawyers' expenses in case there is a row in the gambling-shops and the Chinamen get into trouble.
3567. That is what they pay 3d. in the £1 for? Yes.
3568. Would they not also pay the police to avoid prosecution? I have heard so, but I do not know it of my own knowledge.
3569. Who is the head of the Loon Yee Tong? Kum Sing, and another one named Yuen Tah.
3570. Where are they now? Somewhere on the Rocks.
3571. Have they got much money? I do not know.
3572. You say this money was subscribed to the Loon Yee Tong to supply the lawyers? Yes.
3573. How many times have they paid the lawyers? A few times, I think.
3574. Not many times? No.
3575. Has the society got much money? I have said I do not know how much. You see, it is done privately.
3576. Is there a branch of the Loon Yee Tong in Goulburn-street? It is all round—everywhere.
3577. If one of your countrymen were fined at the Police Court in connection with gambling, would the Loon Yee Tong pay the fine? Yes.
3578. Have you never heard of them paying any money to the police to avoid a prosecution? I have heard of such a thing, but I cannot swear it.
3579. You have heard it mentioned that they would do so? Yes.
3580. Have you heard your own countrymen say so? Yes; Sun Sam Kee has said it, in Lower George-street.
3581. He has said, in your presence, that the funds of that society would be used to corrupt the police? Sun Sam Kee said to me, "I do not care who comes to catch us; if we spend £100 we are right."
3582. Sun Sam Kee said that? Yes. He lives at 381, I think, Lower George-street.
3583. Does he carry on a gambling-saloon? Yes.
3584. Did he tell you this himself? Yes.
3585. And do you know whether he told others of your countrymen? A lot of people heard it.
3586. Do you believe that Sun Sam Kee has paid money to the police himself? I do not say so.
3587. But you have reason to believe so, from what he said to you in the presence of your countrymen? That is the reason. Some time ago I went to the police and told them that gambling was carried on there, but the policeman refused to go.
3588. Has Sun Sam Kee ever been summoned or prosecuted, to your knowledge? Yes; he was fined £40 one time for being a banker.
3589. How long ago was that? Four years ago, nearly. I gave information to Mr. Melville, and in consequence of that they were fined £40. The police refused to take action.
3590. Has Sun Sam Kee ever been fined since? No.
3591. Have you gone to Mr. Melville or the police since then? Not for Sun Sam Kee.
3592. Have you gone on account of anyone else? Yes; in connection with some opium cases in Campbell-street.
3593. Yes, and who did you inform of that? Excuse me, I will tell you all I know about it: In Campbell-street, one time, a European went into Hung On's store to buy some opium, and the European refused to pay what he asked for it. The opium-box was on the counter. They had a dispute about it, and the European called Constable Gardiner and another constable in, and they had a row in the shop. I could see through a glass door, and was watching all the time. I saw Constable Gardiner coming out, and I said to him, "You know opium selling is contrary to the law—it is a slow poison, and that man has no license." Gardiner asked me what my name was, and where I lived, as he might want me, and two days after he served me with a subpoena to give evidence in a case against the storekeeper, who was convicted, and fined £10 and costs.
3594. Who paid the money? He refused to pay the money, and appealed against the conviction.

- Long Pen. 3595. How did the appeal go? The whole of the Chinese storekeepers down George-street were told of it.
- 28 Sept., 1891 3596. Did they pay the money? Let me tell you. After that I think about £5 was subscribed by fifty different subscribers, and a meeting was held, at which it was stated that Long Pen [*the witness himself*] was going to find out who was selling opium, and stop them carrying on their nefarious calling. After that there was a meeting of the storekeepers three times a week. I went back to Waterloo, but I told Constable Hill how to find out another opium-seller—Tong Yew Chong—and when the case came on he was fined £10. Solicitor Williamson asked the magistrate to reduce the fine, and I think the magistrate took off £2 10s. It cost £14 altogether. That case was also appealed against. After that the Loon Yee Tong called a meeting and proposed to pay £300 to take my life.
3597. Now, I want you to answer this question:—You say they offered a reward of £300 to take your life? Yes.
3598. Who did that? Tong Yew Chong.
3599. Is he a Chinese storekeeper? Yes.
3600. In Goulburn-street? No, Waterloo.
3601. He offered his countrymen, or some of them, £300 to have you killed? Yes.
3602. Were you ever assaulted by any of your countrymen? Yes; I was nearly killed.
3603. That was after this meeting you speak of? Yes.
3604. Where was this assault committed? In the Waterloo Chinese camp.
3605. What were you doing there? I went to see my friends.
3606. And they assaulted and beat you? Yes.
3607. How long ago is that? It is a little over three years ago.
3608. Did you prosecute the men who assaulted you? Yes.
3609. Were they punished? Yes; they got four months hard labour.
3610. How many of them? Two—one Tong Yee Chong and Ah Sing.
3611. Were they members of the Loon Yee Tong? Yes, both of them.
3612. Will the members of the Loon Yee Tong, if they are so directed by the officers of the society, assault or beat any of their countrymen who may have given evidence against them? Yes.
3613. Do you know whether those men got any portion of the £300 for assaulting you? I do not know that.
3614. You think they probably got some payment? I do not know, but I think they must have got some benefit out of it. I did hear that they got £3 a week while they were in gaol from the society.
3615. You have heard that? Yes.
3616. Is the Loon Yee Tong in existence now? I think they had some falling out some time ago.
3617. Is it in existence now—that is what I want to know? Yes, I think they have joined again.
3618. This £300 which you say was offered for your life, was that Loon Yee Tong money, or was it to be subscribed by the Chinese private firms? All the Chinese storekeepers were in it—they would all come and put in together.
3619. Do the Chinese storekeepers in Lower George-street know it is illegal to deal in opium? Yes. It is under the Poisons Act.
3620. Have the Chinese who sell it a license? No, they have tried to get it and cannot.
3621. The Government will not give it them? No.
3622. And yet they sell it to their countrymen? Yes.
3623. Then the cause of your being unpopular with them is that you have informed the authorities of their selling illegally? Yes, that is the cause. I went to Mr. Inspector Potter and Mr. Lee.
3624. Now I want you to tell me about Mr. Gouldtown? I do not speak to him.
3625. Do you know him? Yes.
3626. How long has he been in this country? About four years, I think.
3627. Is he a member of the Loon Yee Tong? I do not know.
3628. Is he a respectable Chinese? I do not think he is very respectable. He puts through any Chinese cabinet-makers who want to go insolvent.
3629. Where is Gouldtown now? I do not know where he went.
3630. Do you know why he left Sydney? I do not know what he went away for.
3631. Was he sent away by any of the Chinese merchants? I never heard that.
3632. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know when he went away? No.
3633. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long is it since you spoke to Mr. Gouldtown? I never spoke to him since I knew him.
3634. You must have spoken to him if you know him? No.
3635. How have you formed this bad opinion of Mr. Gouldtown? When I was in the shop of a man named Han Sing, a carpenter, who was being sold off one time, I saw Gouldtown with him. He was getting him put through.
3636. Do you think Gouldtown would take your business away from you? No, I can look after myself.
3637. How do you live now? I get a living from my business as interpreter for my countrymen, and the English.
3638. You act as interpreter for the Chinese both in Sydney and the country? Yes.
3639. How much do you get for interpreting? Sometimes, when the place is far distant, I get paid by mileage—so much a mile.
3640. If you have been an informer how is it your countrymen trust you to interpret for them? They can employ who they like as interpreter.
3641. Have you never been put out of the Chinese houses you have entered at any time? No.
3642. Where you not thrown out at Waterloo; at the camp there? That was about the opium case.
3643. But you were put out then? That was when they tried to kill me; yes; that was the only time.
3644. Was that because you were an informer? Yes.
3645. For no other reason at all? No.
3646. Have you ever known of a case of a Chinaman giving presents to the police? No; I never saw that.
3647. Do you know Inspector Atwill? Yes; I have been in his office two or three times.
3648. Have ever you been locked up in your life? No, sir. I have been in the country thirty-six years, and I have never stained my name yet.
- 3649.

3649. Have you ever heard of any presents being given to the police at any time? I never saw it.
3650. Have you ever heard of the police being presented with anything? No; I have only heard about Sun Sam Kee, and he says nobody can stop his gambling.
3651. Why did he say that; for what reason; did he say he would know before the warrants were issued, or did he lead you to believe that the police would inform him before they would come and make a raid upon his place? Sun Sam Kee's mate has told me that the police would inform some other of my countrymen.
3652. That the police would always tell them before they made a raid? Yes.
3653. Have you been in any of the Chinese gambling-shops lately? Yes.
3654. Have you been in Pun Num's? No.
3655. Have you ever been in Ting Sing's? No.
3656. Or Han Kee and Doung Lee's? I think about a week ago I went to Han Kee's.
3657. Were they gambling when you went there? Yes.
3658. Was it in the daytime? Yes; about 3 o'clock.
3659. How many do you think were in the room with you? There was not a great number. I did not stop very long.
3660. How many would you say? About seven or eight.
3661. Were they Chinese or Europeans? All Chinese.
3662. Were they seeming to lose much money? They were winning and losing. I did not stay long; about five minutes.
3663. Did they ask you to go out? No.
3664. Did they make no objection at all to your being there? No.
3665. Did they stop playing while you were there? No.
3666. They took no notice of you being there? No.
3667. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How long is it since you had the vegetable garden? A little more than four years.
3668. Did the garden pay you? Certainly.
3669. How many partners had you? I had twelve men working for me. The garden was my own.
3670. Did you not have a law suit with your brother over the garden? No.
3671. Not in Parramatta? No.
3672. Are you quite sure? Yes.
3673. Do you not remember one of your partners threatening to take your life unless you gave him a share of the money? No; he never did that. One man who arranged to buy my garden came to lift the deposit of £30, as he could not afford to pay the money, and I had a few words with him; that was all.
3674. Who bought your share when you left? Sing Toong.
3675. That was in Auburn? Yes.
3676. When you left there where did you go to live? In Auburn Grove, about a mile and a half distant from the garden.
3677. When did you go to live at Waterloo? A few months after.
3678. What has been your business since then? I live by interpreting for the Chinese.
3679. You call yourself a Chinese reformer I suppose; you desire to do good for your countrymen? Yes; I want to make them lead good lives.
3680. Tell us a few of the Chinese whom you have reformed? There is one called Mew Chong, and Lee Sam.
3681. In what occupations are those men engaged? They are gardeners.
3682. If they are gardeners I suppose they are industrious men;—how would they want reforming? I advised them not to gamble.
3683. You do not gamble yourself? No; I did at one time, but not now.
3684. How long is it since you left off gambling? A couple of years.
3685. Now, did you not win a sum of money in a lottery last year? No; I never won any.
3686. Did you not win some money in a Campbell-street lottery last year? No; my wife marked a ticket in a lottery.
3687. Who paid for it? My wife.
3688. Is your wife a Chinese woman? No; her father was an Indian, and she is a native of Melbourne.
3689. How much did she win;—£20? Yes.
3690. Are you in debt to your landlord for rent at Waterloo? I can afford to pay the landlord.
3691. You say that you interpret in a lot of cases, and that is how you make a living? Yes.
3692. In what case did you last act as interpreter? In the case of Chong Tee up at Walgett.
3693. What was the nature of that case? I think it was a fighting case—arose out of a row.
3694. How many cases have you interpreted for during the last twelve months? More than a dozen.
3695. Name some of them? There was the case arising out of a row in Wexford-street.
3696. How long ago was that? About eight or nine months ago.
3697. How much did you get for interpreting in that case? That is my business.
3698. I want you to answer the question; you say you live by interpreting, and that you have had over a dozen cases during the last twelve months, and I ask you what remuneration you received for the case you have just spoken of? That case, I think, occupied about two weeks, and I charged a guinea a day—about 10 guineas.
3699. Can you mention any other cases; I want to know a few of them? There was the case of Ting Yow, where an Englishman killed a Chinaman's horse.
3700. How much did you get in that instance? That case was taken to the District Court, and I got about £10. I also got a case at Walgett that brought me £40.
3701. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you get a free pass on the railways, or do you have to pay your own fare? I get paid for mileage—expenses and all.
3702. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say you do not gamble;—do you smoke opium? No; I used to, but I knocked it off.
3703. How long ago is it since you knocked off smoking opium? About eight months ago.
3704. How many years were you smoking opium? About six years.
3705. Now, since you have been such a great reformer, telling the people not to smoke and gamble, and informing on different opium-sellers, tell us where you got the opium from to smoke during the six years you made a practice of it? I got it from different people.

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- Long Pen. 3706. Why did you not inform upon them? Because I did not know it was illegal to sell opium at that time.
- 28 Sept., 1891. 3707. How long have you known that it was illegal to sell opium? Only lately.
3708. How long? About four years.
3709. And how long do you say you have knocked off smoking opium? About eight months.
3710. Where did you get the opium to smoke during the time you knew it was illegal to sell it? From China.
3711. Did you import it? My father sent it to me.
3712. How long ago did he send the opium to you? About five years ago.
3713. What quantity did you get in that way? About five tin cases, containing about 100 small tins.
3714. Did you have a bill of lading? My father sent to me through one of the Chinese stores here.
3715. What is the name of the store? The store is no longer in existence.
3716. What was the name? Yuen Fook King.
3717. Where is he now? I do not know.
3718. Did the opium you got from your father last you five years? Yes; if I was short any time, I would send somebody to buy it.
3719. You say you are a reformer, and that you want to put down the gambling evil. I want to see whether you are sincere or not. You say five tins lasted you five years? There were twenty small tins inside the large tins—that made 100 tins altogether.
3720. How much money would that be valued at? About £120.
3721. What duty did you have to pay on that? I never paid it; the storekeeper paid it.
3722. You say your father sent it to you? Yes; he sent it through the storekeeper.
3723. Do you remember the month in which you got this parcel of opium? No; it is a long time to remember that.
3724. Did you get a bill of lading? No.
3725. Did you pay any money? No; my father paid the money. He bought the opium, and sent it through the storekeeper to me.
3726. Is your father living now? No.
3727. How long ago is it since he died? About a year ago.
3728. He was a very good father to you to send you opium, I suppose? Well; I used to smoke. I could not help it.
3729. Do you think it well for a father in China to send opium to his son—is it not a great wrong—a great crime to do so? It is done in a good many cases.
3730. Is it not a fact that you have got money from gambling-house keepers by threatening to inform upon them to the police? No; it is not true.
3731. Do you not go round these gambling-houses from door to door, getting a few shillings from this one and a few from that one? No; certainly not.
3732. Are you not really a disturber of the Chinese, rather than a reformer—do you not make them bad rather than good? No; if that were so, they would report me.
3733. Do you not smoke opium now? No.
3734. Suppose we were to go to your place now would we not find an opium pipe ready for smoking? I have the opium pipe all the time. I never broke it.
3735. Do you keep that pipe for yourself? No; you can go to my place if you like. But suppose you get a ton of opium in my place, you never saw me smoke it.
3736. Have you not got any bribes from the gambling-houses in connection with your informing operations? No; I never got any benefit from the gambling-houses.
3737. Seeing the evidence you have given about yourself, do you consider you have benefited the country, and that your work is appreciated by the respectable portion of the community—European or Chinese? I could not say that; the public would be like a family, some would be benefited and some would not.
3738. Have you any suggestion to make for improving the condition of that section of the Chinese community complained of as being immoral and dirty? I think notices should be put up outside the places, directing them to be kept clean and tidy; I think that would have a good effect.
3739. What do you know about warrants having been issued at one time by the police in connection with some of these gambling-houses? I do not know.
3740. You said here a little while ago that warrants had been issued to your knowledge? Yes.
3741. Were those warrants executed? Yes; they got Doong Ling Kong.
3742. At any time were there warrants issued and not put into execution? Yes; I remember that I went to see Mr. Melville, and in consequence of that they were not executed.
3743. How long ago was that? About five years ago.
3744. Have you heard of any of a recent date? I have heard of it.
3745. You do not know of your own knowledge? No.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Henry Saunders called and examined:—

- Mr. H. Saunders. 3746. *President.*] Where do you reside? At 59, Gloucester-street, Miller's Point.
- 28 Sept., 1891. 3747. Have you been in the habit of attending the gambling-houses in Lower George-street, for amusement or curiosity? I have visited them on several occasions.
3748. About what time did you first visit them? About 1883 or 1884.
3749. That would be about seven years ago? Yes; it is about eight years ago.
3750. Have you been a constant visitor to those places? No; not a very constant visitor.
3751. How many times a month since 1884 do you think you visited these places? About once a week I should say.
3752. You have a fair knowledge of the customs and practices of the gambling-shops there? Yes.
3753. Were you accustomed to visit the whole of them, or only one or two in particular? Every house very nearly.
3754. Has your experience been confined to the lower end of George-street? Yes.
3755. Have you played the game of fan-tan yourself? Yes.

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3756. Have you ever embarked in what is called the lottery? Yes.
3757. Have you lost much money at that? Well there are losses and gains.
3758. On the whole do you think you have lost considerably? Yes.
3759. Were you ever disturbed while playing by visits from the police, either in plain clothes or in uniform? Not to my knowledge.
3760. You were never present when the police disturbed the gamblers? No.
3761. Were you ever present when the police came in and did not stop the gambling? I think I have seen them come into the outside shop, where the tickets are served out when there has been some row on among them.
3762. You have never seen a policeman, either in plain clothes or in uniform, in the room in which they play fan-tan? No; not in my experience.
3763. Have you ever suspected that the police connived at the Chinese gambling—winked at it? They know as well as I do that it is carried on there, of course.
3764. It is a matter of public notoriety? Yes.
3765. Have you ever seen the police in private conversation with the proprietors of the gambling-saloons? No.
3766. Do you know any of the police in Lower George-street? I know all of them.
3767. Tell us the names of those you know have been on duty there while gambling has been publicly carried on? I only know their nick-names, not their proper names.
3768. Do you know Constable Adair? Yes; I know him.
3769. Do you know Mr. Mathers, of the Bootmakers' Society? Yes.
3770. Did you ever visit any of these houses with him? Yes; in years gone by.
3771. Have you ever had any conversation with him as to the dilatoriness of the police in not prosecuting the Chinese for carrying on this gambling traffic? Not to my recollection.
3772. Did he ever tell you that he suspected the police of taking bribes? He might have done, but I cannot remember.
3773. Did he ever tell you of any particular incident that occurred in one of these Chinese gambling-dens when you were not with him? No.
3774. Did he ever tell you of a visit being paid by the police to one of these places while gambling was going on—that is, in the inner room? No; not to my recollection.
3775. Did he ever give you any information, or converse with you upon a certain action of Constable Adair when present at a gambling-table? No.
3776. Did you ever hear it alleged that Constable Adair, when making a raid upon a Chinese gambling-house, took the money that was on the table? No.
3777. You know nothing whatever about any transaction of that kind? No.
3778. And you have no knowledge yourself that the police do take bribes for winking at gambling? No.
3779. Have you ever heard, upon reliable authority, that they do? I have heard rumours about it.
3780. And which you think are reasonable, seeing that this gambling is not suppressed when it might be; is that the view you take? Yes.
3781. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is gambling carried on at Lower George-street as bad as ever? Yes.
3782. The people walking up and down the street in front of these shops know it? Yes.
3783. And consequently, the police must know it also? Yes.
3784. That being so, and as they are paid out of the public purse to suppress anything which is contrary to law, is it not reasonable to infer that there must be some strong reason why they do not suppress this Chinese gambling? I do not know about that. I know it is carried on at the present moment, and I can prove it. In fact, it is well known. It is going on Saturday and Sunday, and every day in the week.
3785. Do you know the meaning of the white paper notices which appear outside a number of the Chinese houses, like these photographs? Yes; it signifies that gambling is carried on there.
3786. Do you know these shops [*Handing witness three photographs*]? Yes; I have been in two of them—Doong Lee's and another.
3787. Is there any difficulty in gaining admission to these places? Yes; there is great difficulty unless you are known. If you have a ticket, and if you have got money on you, they will let you in anywhere.
3788. Could a private-clothes policeman obtain admission in the same way? Certainly they could, any time they wanted to, if they disguise themselves.
3789. Are you of opinion that this Chinese gambling has a demoralising effect upon the community round about? From my experience during the last seven or eight years it has, certainly. It has been disastrous to a great many, myself included.
3790. Have you ever seen any women in these places? No.
3791. Any youths? Oh, yes; they are very strong down there, especially in one or two of the houses, two or three doors from Han Kee's.
3792. I suppose when one follows this fan-tan gambling it becomes an infatuation? To some people it does.
3793. Have you known many men to spend the whole of their earnings in these gambling-shops? Yes; a great many have done it this last year.
3794. Married men, as well as single? Yes; married men especially.
3795. You have no doubt whatever that anybody walking up and down George-street in front of these places, can see that gambling is going on there? Yes; because there is no business carried on in these places whatsoever. They may have a few cigars or a little fruit in the front shop-window; but there are no signs of ordinary business with Europeans at all, and yet Europeans may be seen constantly going in and out.
3796. Have you ever heard of any of the winnings of these gambling-houses being set apart as a fund for any particular society? No.
3797. Out of the fan-tan winnings is any portion kept by the bank? They keep 1d. out of every shilling—that is their bank.
3798. Do you know anything about opium-smoking down there? No.
3799. You have not tried it yourself? No. I draw the line at that. It is bad enough to be there.
3800. Have you ever met any of the police there gambling? No.
3801. When off duty, I mean? No.

- Mr. H. Saunders. 3802. Have you noticed whether any of the police who usually do duty in that portion of the city appear to be on very friendly terms with the Chinese residents who keep these gambling-houses? I never see them much down there.
- 28 Sept., 1891. 3803. Have you ever heard anything that would lead you to believe that the police have accepted bribes from the gambling-house keepers? I have heard people talk about it, but I know nothing beyond what I have heard.
3804. What is your own opinion—do you think it likely that they have received bribes? I would not say one way or the other; but I must say to me it looks very curious.
3805. Why curious? Well, I remember one instance, about four or five years ago, when they made a raid upon Ah Ping's place, when they got about twenty or thirty Europeans; and about a month ago they got them again. That is the only place they seem to make a raid upon.
3806. And you know of your own knowledge, as a practical gambler, that there are other places as bad, if not worse, than this place where they made the raid? Yes.
3807. The inference you draw from that is that the men who keep the house upon which these raids have been made do not bribe the police, and the other houses do? I do not know that I can go as far as that. I would not like to say unless I was sure.
3808. So that it comes to this—that you really have no practical evidence to offer that the police have at any time received bribes? No.
3809. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have had a great deal of experience about that quarter, and fully recognise the evil of the Chinese gambling;—can you suggest anything which would effectively put down the evil; or do you think the police could do it under the existing law? If the police followed their duty closely on a Sunday they could suppress it, I daresay. By that I mean that if instead of watching street corners that day of all days, as gambling is carried on more on a Sunday than on any other day, they looked after what is going on in the Chinese gambling-dens they would stand a better chance of dealing with the evil.
- [The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq., QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Jas. Ireland called and examined:—

- Mr. J. Ireland. 3810. *Mr. McKillop.*] Where do you reside, Mr. Ireland? No. 14, Gloucester-street, Dawes' Point.
3811. Have you been residing long in that locality? Yes, for twenty-five years. I was born there.
- 30 Sept., 1891. 3812. Have you at any time of your life been connected with Chinese gambling? Not with the gambling. I worked in several of those places when I served my time. I am a gasfitter by trade.
3813. Whom were you working for? Mr. Alex. M'Leod, plumber and gas-fitter, Lower George-street.
3814. How long have you worked for him? Eight years. I served my apprenticeship with him.
3815. Does your employer do much work for the Chinese? Yes; he does all the plumbing work down there.
3816. Through doing that work I suppose you were frequently in their houses? Yes, I was all over them.
3817. Did you see a great deal of what was going on there? Yes, I saw a great deal there.
3818. Do you know any members of the police force? Yes; through living there so long I know a good many of them.
3819. Do you know Constable Carson? Yes.
3820. Do you know Sergeant Higgins? Yes.
3821. Do you know Constable Adair? Yes.
3822. Do you know Senior-constable Beadman? Yes.
3823. Do you know ex-Constable Quealey, who was dismissed from the force? Yes.
3824. Do you live close to any of the policemen you have named? I live next door but one to Sergeant Higgins.
3825. Do you know of any presents being made to Sergeant Higgins, or any other member of the force;—I must tell you that we do not want you to hide anything in this matter? I understand. I will give you all I know.
3826. Have you ever seen Sergeant Higgins presented with any presents in the shape of tea or ginger? No. But I have heard of such things.
3827. You do not know it yourself? No.
3828. Do you know of any presents being given to Constable Beadman? No. I do not know where he lives. Sergeant Higgins is the only one I know anything about.
3829. Do you know of presents having been made by the Chinese to any member of the police force? Not to my knowledge personally.
3830. Is Sergeant Higgins possessed of much property? Yes, he has ten houses, I think.
3831. In the locality in question? Yes.
3832. Has he any other property you know of? I believe he has some at North Shore; but I do not know whether it is his own or not.
3833. You know Constable Adair? Yes.
3834. Has he any property to your knowledge? I cannot say.
3835. Do you know of any other policeman having property? No. ex-Constable Kearney has two houses. He lives next door but two from me.
3836. How long has Kearney left the police force? I cannot say.
3837. Can you not make a rough guess? About four years perhaps. I was lately working at Dalgetty's, where he is special constable.
3838. Sergeant Higgins is still in the police force? Yes.
3839. How many years has he been in the force? He was in the force, before I was born I think—as long as I can remember.
3840. What age are you? Twenty-five.
3841. In following your occupation as a plumber and gas-fitter in these Chinese gambling-houses, have you seen much gambling carried on? Yes.
- 3842.

3842. While you have been working there have you seen any of the police force enter those places? I cannot say I have.
3843. Either in plain clothes or in uniform? No.
3844. In your experience, can persons go in and out of the gambling-saloons with impunity? No. It is a hard job to get in. That was my experience. They had a man at the door, and I had to make him understand I was going there to work.
3845. Did any of the keepers of these dens, or anyone connected with them, ever tell you personally that they had made presents to the police? No.
3846. Can you inform the Commission whether, in any of these places you have been into, there are any underground places or cellars that you have put gas-pipes in, for the purpose of carrying on gambling, or where it could be carried on? Below the street level—yes.
3847. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] In whose houses were these underground fittings put? Some of them are pulled down now—where the old "Royal Albert Hotel" used to stand.
3848. Are there any buildings in existence now where you have been at any time employed fixing up gas-fittings beneath the ground floor? I think there are one or two there.
3849. Do not think—be sure? It is two years since I worked at them.
3850. But you must be able to tell whether the buildings are in existence there or not? Yes; there is one immediately opposite On Chong's.
3851. Have you been in any of these buildings shown on the photographs [*produced*]? No; I have never worked in them. The buildings I refer to are further up the street.
3852. Have you any personal knowledge of the gambling carried on in Lower George-street? I have never played the game myself.
3853. But you have been in these places while the gambling has been going on? Yes.
3854. Have you ever seen any policemen, either in plain clothes or in uniform while you have been there? No.
3855. Have you seen any of the Chinese knocking about in a friendly manner with the police? I have seen them speaking to the police.
3856. On very friendly terms apparently? No; I could not say that.
3857. Do you know, of your own knowledge—and I want you to answer this question without reserve—whether any member of the police, at any time, has received a present or presents of any kind from the Chinese in Lower George-street or anywhere else? I have never seen any presents given myself.
3858. Do you know anyone who has seen a present made to the police? No. Of course you will hear in conversation at street corners, perhaps, statements made about the police being bribed. It is a common thing to hear, but that is merely in casual conversation. I have never heard anything definite.
3859. You have heard nothing definite that you could look upon as detrimental to, or reflecting upon, the character of the police force, or any member of it? No.
3860. Of or concerning Inspector Atwill, for instance? No.
3861. Do you think, so far as you have had opportunities of judging, that Inspector Atwill has the diligence and care to be expected of a man in his position? Yes.
3862. You have always looked upon him as a trustworthy and capable officer? Yes; ever since he has been down there.
3863. Do you not think him capable of receiving "tip" either from Chinese or Europeans? No.
3864. Have you had any conversation with any one about your proposed visit here to give evidence before the Commission? I have with one or two.
3865. With men who have been already examined by the Commission? Yes; I spoke to Mr. Armstrong. He told me where to come, and how to get to the room in which the Commission sit.
3866. Was anything said about the evidence you were to give, or the questions you would be asked? No; nothing of that kind.
3867. He did not question or speak to you about the matter in any way? No; I may say I am a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League.
3868. Have you attended the meetings? No; I could not well attend.
3869. Have you paid your subscriptions? Yes.
3870. You have never been a gambler yourself? No; I was only too glad to get out of the places when I worked there.
3871. Can you name to the Commission any places in existence now in Lower George-street, or any part of the lower end of the city, where you have fixed gas-fittings in what we would call the cellar, to enable them to gamble without being detected by the police or any one else? There are one or two places.
3872. Can you give the names? Up towards No. 191 or No. 192 there are places of that kind.
3873. How many? There are four places of that kind there. I worked there.
3874. Are they still in existence? Yes.
3875. And are they occupied by Chinese? Yes.
3876. Are they used for gambling purposes? Yes; I believe so.
3877. On which side of the street are they? On the right-hand side.
3878. Do you know the place on which the raid was made some time ago? Yes.
3879. Are these places you mention anywhere near there? No; they are lower down the street, towards Circular Quay, on the same side of the way.
3880. You do not know the exact number? No.
3881. Could you tell the names of the occupants if you heard them mentioned? No; I never took notice of the names.
3882. *Mr. Abigail.*] You said just now that when you were working at these places you were only too glad to get out of them, or words to that effect;—I suppose you had a particular reason for saying that? Yes; the smell used to be something terrible. There was one place especially, with a room about 9 feet or 10 feet square, divided off into three or four compartments.
3883. Do you know the smell of opium? Yes; an overpowering, deadly, or suffocating smell.
3884. Was that the smell you speak of? No; it was a kind of muck smell—very disgusting. I could not tell what it was.
3885. You found the place in a dirty state? Yes.
3886. That was the reason you were glad to get out of it? —
3887. You know that gambling is carried on to a large extent in Lower George-street? Yes.

- Mr. J. Ireland.
30 Sept., 1891.
3888. Anyone can see evidence of the fact passing up and down the street? Yes.
3889. And therefore the police must know it is carried on to a very large extent? Of course.
3890. Do you know what is written on the white pieces of paper that are posted up outside these houses, the same as you see on the photograph before you? No; I cannot understand that.
3891. You do not know what it means? No.
3892. Have you ever asked anyone the meaning of it? No.
3893. Do you know Mr. Kelly, the Secretary of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I know him by sight.
3894. Do you know any prominent member of the League? I know Mr. Armstrong.
3895. Anyone else; do you know Mr. Nock? Yes.
3896. Have you had a conversation within the last month with any member of the League? Yes.
3897. Did you tell any member of the League that you could prove the delivery to Sergeant Higgins or any other member of the police force of parcels of tea or preserved ginger, or anything else? No.
3898. Then, if anyone has said you would be able to enlighten the Commission with regard to any allegation or rumour of chests of tea or other things being presented to Sergeant Higgins by Chinese in the neighbourhood, he would be telling an untruth? I did say that I had heard things were sent up there.
3899. But it was not of your own knowledge? No.
3900. Whom did you hear it from? I heard it from many, that things had been sent up to the different police officers.
3901. You live near Sergeant Higgins? Yes.
3902. Have you ever seen any chests of tea or Chinese preserves delivered to him, or his wife, or any member of his family? No.
3903. Do you know Sergeant Higgins well? Yes.
3904. Is he a respectable, reliable man, in your opinion? Yes.
3905. How many houses did you say he has? Ten houses.
3906. Do you know whether he has any mortgage over them? That I cannot say.
3907. Do you know the value of the houses? There are two which let at 22s. 6d. a week; three at £1 a week; one he lives in himself, and there are two behind at about 15s. a week.
3908. Do you know anything about his property at the North Shore? No; I do not know whether he owns it.
3909. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you heard of any presents being sent by the Chinese during the Chinese New Year time? I have heard that they have, through people speaking one to another.
3910. *President.*] Supposing, for the sake of argument, that these presents were sent that you have heard about during the New Year time; that they were sent to Sergeant Higgins; what, in your mind, would be the value of such presents; do you think they would be very valuable presents? I cannot say.
3911. Was it a jar of preserved ginger, or was it a chest or a couple of chests of tea, you could tell in that way? I do not know.
3912. Supposing such presents as you have heard about were presented, surely you can imagine whether they were valuable or not? That is a difficult question.
3913. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you observed any members of the police at any time wearing expensive jewellery, unbecoming men in their station in life, or in other words inconsistent with their ordinary earnings, such as diamond rings? No; I have never seen them with diamond rings.
3914. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] While you were working in these places you have mentioned, did you notice any immoral practices carried on there? I have seen a few women there in one house.
3915. Were they respectable women, or women of the low class? One of them was supposed to be the wife of the man who kept the house, and there were also two or three young girls there who were supposed to be assistants or servants.
3916. You are a gasfitter? Yes.
3917. Have you worked in any European houses of a low character? No; it was only in that district I used to work.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Alfred Law called and examined:—

- Mr. A. Law.
30 Sept., 1891.
3918. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live, Mr. Law? At No. 113, Gloucester-street.
3919. How long have you lived there? For the last ten or fifteen years.
3920. What is your business? Clerk in a shipping office.
3921. Are you a member of any society? No.
3922. Any Chinese society? No.
3923. Do you know if there are any Chinese secret societies in Sydney? No.
3924. Have you ever given subscriptions for the defence of Chinamen taken to the Police Court on any charge whatever? No.
3925. Then if anybody has made this statement, that you have subscribed to a fund for the purpose of defending Chinese in court that would be untrue? Yes.
3926. Do you visit the Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? No.
3927. You do not gamble? No.
3928. Do you use opium? No.
3929. Have you any knowledge of the gambling that is carried on in Lower George-street? I have no idea.
3930. *President.*] Do you know any one connected with a newspaper called *Truth*? No.
3931. Are you quite sure? Yes.
3932. If anyone has stated that you have contributed to a Chinese Sustentation Fund to provide for the defence of Chinese who may be prosecuted, or pay the fines of Chinese convicted of any offence, or to bribe the police, or for any other purpose whatsoever, they would be telling an untruth, so far as you are concerned? Yes, they would.
3933. I may tell you it has been stated that you have contributed to such a fund? Never in my life.
3934. *Mr. Abigail.*] You understand that in giving evidence before this Commission you are in the same position as if you were giving evidence in the Supreme Court? Yes, I quite understand that.

3935. *President.*] Are you addicted to gaming in the Chinese gambling-houses? No.
3936. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you a brother, Mr. Law? Yes.
3937. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is he older or younger than you? Older.
3938. *President.*] Do you know your brother's habits? Yes.
3939. Does he frequent the Chinese gambling-houses? No.
3940. Would he contribute to the Chinese Sustentation Fund? I do not think he would.
3941. What occupation does he follow? He is in the same office as I am.
3942. What is the name of the firm? John Gee & Co.
3943. That is a Chinese firm? Yes.
3944. Are they connected with any Chinese gambling-houses in any way? I do not know.
3945. You have access to their books, I suppose? They are all written in English.
3946. And you speak English well? Yes. All the writing in the office is done in English.
3947. You have access to the firm's books? Yes.
3948. Do the books show that your house has any connection with the Chinese gambling-houses in Sydney? No.
3949. Does your house do business with them in any way whatever? No.
3950. Does the firm do shipping business for them? No; only with the leading Chinese merchants.
3951. You are quite sure that no money comes into your firm's business from the proprietors of the Chinese gambling-houses? Yes, quite sure.
3952. And they have no connection in any way, directly or indirectly, with the Chinese gambling-houses? No.
3953. Does your firm ever execute indents for any of the Chinese merchants? No.
3954. What is your firm's business—is it confined to merely shipping agency business—Custom House business? Yes.
3955. Have you a cousin of the same name as yourself? No; my cousin's name is Moy Mow.
3956. Have you any relative at all whom you know to be addicted to Chinese gambling? No.
3957. *Mr. McKillop.*] How many brothers have you? Two.
3958. Are they both employed in the same business? No; one is working with Brown & Co., of Woolloomooloo.
3959. Do both brothers live with you? One is living at Balmain.
3960. Where is the other living? With me, at 113, Gloucester-street.
3961. Is that one employed in the same office with you? Yes.
3962. Do you know whether your brother has ever communicated with any person connected with the paper *Truth*? I do not know. Not to my knowledge.
3963. Do you know whether there are any houses kept for immoral purposes in Gloucester-street, or about the Rocks? I do not know of any.
3964. Have you had any conversation with the keepers of any of the Chinese gambling-dens since you received the summons to attend the Commission? No.
3965. Or prior to it? No.
3966. And you have received no threatening letters, warning you not to give evidence before the Commission? —
3967. *President.*] Do you know a man named Forder, a reporter, connected with *Truth*? No.
3968. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are there any more Laws,—persons of the same name as yourself—besides those you have mentioned, in Sydney? I do not know.
3969. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you know whether your father engages in any way in gambling? I do not think so.
3970. You have never known him to? No.
3971. Are you the eldest of your family? No; I am the third.
3972. Which is the second eldest? Thomas.
3973. Is he single? No; he is married, and lives at Balmain.
3974. Where is the third one living? He is living with me and father in Gloucester-street.
3975. Is he married? Yes.
3976. To a European? Yes.
3977. Does he engage in gambling? No.
3978. I suppose you do not know all his habits; he would go about a good deal by himself? I go with him pretty frequently.
3979. Have you never been inside a fan-tan house in your life? No.
3980. *President.*] Have you had any conversation with anyone about coming before this Commission, either yesterday or the day before? No, sir.
3981. You are a clerk in John Gee & Co., agents for Lorimer, Rome, & Co.? Yes.
3982. They are shipping agents for booking passages, are they not? Yes; they book through Chinese merchants.
3983. That is, if an ordinary Chinaman came to book a passage they would refuse to take his money; he would have to book through a Chinese merchant? Yes.
3984. You have heard serious complaints made against the Chinese houses, and gambling in Lower George-street? I have read of it in the papers.
3985. Complaints have also been made of the dirty condition of the premises, and the bad smells emanating from them, and also about young girls being decoyed there for immoral purposes. I want to know from you if you believe, from your experience, that there is any truth in any of these statements? I only know of the places there by passing by on my way home.
3986. You say you know nothing at all about gambling? No.
3987. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you heard at any time about the police having presents made to them? No; I never heard anything of that kind.
3988. You never heard it mentioned in conversation? No.
3989. Except in business, you have little intercourse with the Chinese;—is that so? Yes; only in business.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr.

Mr. Arthur Buchanan called and examined:—

- Mr. A. Buchanan. 3990. *President.*] Where do you live, Mr. Buchanan? At 137, George-street North.
3991. You are a hotelkeeper? Yes.
- 30 Sept., 1891. 3992. You have lived there a considerable time? Yes.
3993. Are you one of the officers of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes, the treasurer.
3994. Were you a member of the deputation representing the League, which waited on the Colonial Secretary? Yes.
3995. And you heard a number of statements made there as to alleged bribery of the police, and the existence of the gambling-dens in Lower George-street? Yes, I did.
3996. Well now, the Commission would feel very much obliged if you would give them any direct information upon the question of police bribery;—do you know of any case? No, I do not know of one; in fact no one could be more astonished than I was to hear the accusations made. I may mention that the League was formed, as I took it, to work with the police to put down the Chinese gambling.
3997. You were surprised to hear the charges made against the police? Yes. I had no idea previously that they would be made.
3998. Have you ever heard anything to justify a statement of that kind? I do not know anything personally to justify a charge of the kind against the police.
3999. Has anyone ever communicated to you a statement of that kind? Yes; plenty of statements have been made.
4000. Can you furnish the Commission with the name of anybody who could give practical evidence in support of a charge of that kind? Not as to police bribery.
4001. You know that Chinese gambling in Lower George-street has increased very much during the last few years? Yes; I know that.
4002. And you know that Europeans have visited these places very largely? Yes.
4003. Going into the gambling-houses day and night, during any day in the week; in fact at any time, and quite openly? Yes, every day in the week, Sundays included.
4004. I suppose the public about there are fully aware that this gambling is carried on in an open manner? Yes.
4005. Are you of opinion that the police on the beat must be aware of the fact that gambling is carried on there? Yes, they are aware of it.
4006. Then do you know any reason why the police, being well aware of it, have not taken action to extinguish the evil to a greater extent than they have done during all this time? Well, I have had repeated conversations with Inspector Atwill on the subject, and he has always told me that, in the first place, it was very difficult to make a raid upon these places, and, further, that when they did make a raid and secured convictions, the magistrates let the offenders off with a small fine, which was paid, and they started again immediately. He (Inspector Atwill) has always complained that they have not sufficient power, and has frequently said to me, "Why do you not start to work, and get something done in the shape of fresh legislation to meet the case."
4007. Can you tell us how many raids have been made during the twelve years you have lived in that locality? About three to my knowledge: but I went to England two or three times, and there might have been some in my absence.
4008. You are also aware that young people visit these gambling-houses very frequently? Yes; I am aware of that also.
4009. Girls and boys? I have been told so, but I have not seen any girls.
4010. You have seen young fellows going in there? Yes, frequently; I have seen dozens of them going in and out.
4011. Is there much Sunday business done? Yes; I have frequently called Inspector Atwill's attention to it. They go into these places on Sunday the same as any other day.
4012. You are aware of cases of working men going into these places to gamble, and losing all their earnings? Yes; scores of cases.
4013. And you have heard, I suppose, of the misery entailed upon the families of these men as a consequence? Yes.
4014. During your time in that part of the city, Mr. Buchanan, has business fallen off to any considerable extent, and property deteriorated in value in consequence of the presence of these gambling-houses? I know my own has deteriorated—as much as 50 per cent., I should say. It is gradually getting worse and worse; as the Chinese encroach, and get more shops and premises, so business has proportionately decreased.
4015. About how many of these Chinese gambling-houses carry on this gambling traffic now? At the time the deputation waited on Sir Henry Parkes they were counted and I think there were twenty-three known gambling-shops.
4016. There are some places down there which are kept by Chinese merchants, not gamblers? Yes; they are very respectable persons.
4017. Do you know whether they are as much averse to the presence of these gambling places as the general run of European shopkeepers? Yes; they say so.
4018. As regards rents, do you know whether the keepers of the gambling-houses pay higher rents than the people down there? I believe they do. I believe one row of houses down there was built expressly for Chinese gambling-shops—apparently so.
4019. There is no legitimate business of any kind carried on in them? No; nothing but gambling. There are a few trifling things in the windows; but they are merely a blind.
4020. Do you know the owners of any of these places—the landlords? No.
4021. Do you know who built them? I have heard that Mr. Beale, the pianoforte merchant, is one.
4022. It has been stated that the Chinese gambling-house proprietors make a boast that they will run the Europeans out of that part of the city;—do you know whether that is a fact? Yes; I have been told they do. No respectable persons will come down there. My wife had some experience of that the other day, when she went to a registry office to engage a servant.
4023. Have you heard of females being insulted by the Chinese in that part of George-street? Yes; if I were a female I should not like to pass those places.
4024. Have you heard of any women being kept in or attending those places for immoral purposes? Yes; I have heard so, but cannot speak from personal knowledge, as I have never been inside. 4025.

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4025. Do you know anything of the sanitary condition of these places;—are they kept clean or otherwise? I have heard that they are kept very dirty. But as I have told you, I have never been inside. The smell coming from them sometimes is frightful. You could feel it with a stick.
4026. Do you know the smell of opium? Yes; what I take to be opium—a peculiar smell I have never detected anywhere else.
4027. Have you any knowledge of the effect of opium upon persons indulging in it? Only from what I have read.
4028. You never came in contact with any of them? No.
4029. Then you have no direct evidence of any kind to offer that would sustain a charge of corruption against the police; nor can you give the names of any persons who could give information of that kind? No; I can explain about Gouldtown, the Chinaman, if you would like me to do so.
4030. Did you see him on this subject? Yes; he came to me first, and he asked me if the meetings of the League were held at my place. I told him "Yes." He then asked if I was secretary, and I told him no, but directed him to where the secretary lived. He said I would do as well, and I took him into my private parlour, where we had a long conversation, lasting fully half an hour. He told me that he represented twenty-five Chinese merchants, and that they were as much averse to Chinese gamblers as we were; that they had heard about the League, and wanted to render such assistance as they could; that accordingly they had deputed him to come down (and attend the meeting. He also told me that he had been brought up to the law in Canton, that he was a confirmed member of the Church of England, and finally asked to be allowed to attend the meetings of the League. I went to the meeting and explained matters, and he was admitted, and there he told the same story. It was after the meeting he told me about the police in the presence of others.
4031. What was it he said? That there was a sort of assurance fund collected by the Chinese gamblers for the purpose of paying the fines if they were brought before the Court, and for subsidising the police, and he offered to bring the men that collected the money for these purposes.
4032. Did he give you the names of any of them? No.
4033. After Gouldtown was admitted to the meeting was any action taken to test the truthfulness of his statements? Yes. Several of the members asked some of the respectable Chinese down there if they knew this man, and they were told he was no good. He (Gouldtown) offered to go with the deputation and make the same statement to Sir Henry Parkes as he had made to us. I proposed that he should be taken on the deputation, but the proposal was negatived, which I considered at the time, and still consider, was a great mistake. He came there three or four times, and offered to hand over £25, being £1 for each of the Chinese merchants he represented, or said he represented. He said he was a silk merchant, and that he knew Mr. Quong Tart. He spoke excellent English. Some of the League afterwards went to find him at his own establishment, and I believe it was a shady looking place.
4034. Do you know if he has left Sydney? I heard so from members of the League.
4035. Did you hear what sent him away? I have not heard, but I think I can guess. The first suspicion the League had of him was when he went over and paid the fines of the men connected with the house in which the raid was made.
4036. He paid the fines of those men? Yes; those who were taken at the raid. Some members of the League were present at the Police Court and saw him do it. That was when they first came to have a suspicion of him.
4037. And after that he disappeared? Yes. He was down to see us several times after that, and explained that he did it in the interests of the League—that is, paid the fines of the Chinese gamblers.
4038. Did it never dawn upon the members of the League that he was humbugging them? Yes; it did; but we had nothing to conceal.
4039. Is it not a pity that he was not compelled to give the names of the twenty-five Chinese merchants whom he affected to represent? He expressly stipulated that their names should not be disclosed, or his own either, for fear that the gamblers might retaliate upon them.
4040. Has the League taken any steps to ascertain the best means of suppressing these Chinese gambling-houses? They have got up a petition, which has been largely signed, which I suppose others have told you, and they formed the deputation to the Premier, which I suppose led to the appointment of this Commission to find out something about it and suggest a remedy.
4041. The raids on these places do not stop the gambling? No. On the very day of the last case at Court they came away as soon as the fines were paid, and started afresh.
4042. And you say that the police are well aware of this gambling being carried on regularly down there? They must be fully aware of it. I do not know that they deny that they are aware of it.
4043. Do they admit that it is carried on, and contend that they are powerless to stop it? Yes. They say they are powerless under the present law. That is what I have inferred from my conversations with Mr. Atwill.
4044. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say you know of several gambling-houses down your way;—do you know whether the Chinese gamble among themselves or with Europeans? I believe they gamble with Europeans mostly—with any one that comes in, as far as I have been told.
4045. Do you know which is the largest gambling-shop there? No, I do not know which is the largest. There is a whole row of them down there.
4046. I want to know which is the largest, and which the Europeans visit most? I do not know the names of the places.
4047. You say there are respectable Chinese merchants in your neighbourhood;—have you had any conversation as to the best method of putting down this gambling evil? I have spoken to Ah Chik.
4048. Do you know how the gambling is carried on in those places? This Mr. Gouldtown I have spoken of explained to the League how it is carried on.
4049. You found Gouldtown a pretty-well informed man? Yes.
4050. And you say he did not wish to give you the names of the twenty-five Chinese merchants he represented? I do not know that we asked him the names of them. He told us that a meeting had been held of Chinese merchants, of whom he was one, and they had deputed him to come down to the League, but that they did not want their names mentioned.
4051. You say the smell of the opium is very disagreeable? Yes.
4052. Have you noticed the same kind of smell anywhere else? No.

- Mr. A. Buchanan: 4053. You have spoken to the police about the gambling down there? Yes, often; and they all say the same thing, that they have not sufficient power to put it down.
- 30 Sept., 1891. 4054. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Previous to the deputation to the Premier, did you have any conversation with the Parliamentary Labour Members for West Sydney? Not with reference to that.
4055. Then, how do you imagine the Members who waited on the Premier and introduced your deputation came to make the outrageous statements they did about the police? I do not know. I have already told you I was surprised myself when I heard it. I believe one of the Labour Members was asked to introduce the deputation. I had no idea that four were going, neither had I any idea that they were going to speak. You cannot ask Members of Parliament what they are going to say when they go on a deputation.
4056. Was there any discussion between the members of the League and the Labour Members in the ante-room previous to the deputation going to the Premier? Not while I was present.
4057. How did the information given about presents of diamond rings and bribes to the police accord with your mind, Mr. Buchanan? Well, I have heard remarks down there of a similar character, and I suppose they heard the same, but, as I have said, I had no idea that they were going to bring those things forward at the deputation. The deputation was principally formed to endeavour to bring the matter under the notice of the Premier without any reference to the police whatever.
4058. With regard to Mr. Davis in particular, at the time he spoke, did it strike you that his assertions were exaggerated? Well, I began to think he must have some reliable information that led him to make that statement. I could not think of anything else at the time.
4059. You have never met with any practical instance of a present being given to the police by the Chinese gamblers? No; indeed, I was sorry it was said at the deputation, because it made the police antagonistic to us whereas we wanted their support.
4060. Have you ever said anything to Inspector Atwill to the effect that you thought the police were acting leniently towards the Chinese gamblers? I have often thought it strange, and have spoken to him on the subject. I have expressed surprise that these people should be allowed to carry on during Sunday as well as every other day in the week, and he has always said the same thing—that he wished he could suppress it, but that they had not the power.
4061. Have you had any conversation with Inspector Atwill or other members of the police force since you were summoned to give evidence before this Commission?
4062. You think from the attitude of the police towards you that they are dissatisfied with what has taken place in this matter? They think the League is responsible for all that has been stated in which there have been reflections upon the force. Previous to that I used to let my large dining-room for the use of the police day and night; they used to wait there till wanted at the station.
4063. Did they have their meals there? No. It was simply a waiting-place for them, to be in readiness when they were required.
4064. Up to that time you were on the most friendly terms with Mr. Atwill and the police? Yes.
4065. And since then you have had no intercourse with them—are we to understand that? Not that, exactly; but they are not so cordial as they were. In fact they have told me that they consider the League responsible for the statements made in the Press and in Parliament concerning them.
4066. I suppose you have as many people going in and out of your place who are engaged in gambling as anyone in that neighbourhood? Yes. I frequently change a shilling or a half-a-crown in pennies. They will ask for change, saying they are going to the Chinamen to play. They can gamble as low as a penny.
4067. Have you met with any person who has said that he has seen the police presented with any article by the Chinese gamblers? No.
4068. All you know or have heard about the matter is simply from hearsay? That is all. Of course there are frequent rumours about the police being bribed, as also about Sunday trading with the publicans. It is said they must be bribed, or the Chinese could not carry on as they do. And it does seem a remarkable thing that this gambling should be allowed to go on so openly for two years without the Chinamen being disturbed by the police or anyone else.
4069. *Mr. McKillop.*] And the evil growing in extent all the time? Yes. They are gradually absorbing more shops. They have been increasing steadily for years. I have always thought it a monstrous thing that part of the principal thoroughfare of Sydney should be monopolised by these people. It is a public scandal.
4070. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] The Chinese, as a rule, are a temperate class of people, I believe? Yes; I have never seen one intoxicated in my life.
4071. Their patronage of your business is not on the same scale as the Europeans? We get a few of the better class of Chinese occasionally, but not the ordinary class.
4072. Do you believe there is any truth in the statement that the police have been bribed with presents from these Chinese gamblers? I can hardly answer that question. They might have been for anything I know.
4073. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are the circumstances suspicious, to your mind? Well, yes, they are; I must say that. I must say the circumstances lead me to infer that there may be something in it.
4074. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Might it not apply to the police in connection with the publicans? Yes; just the same in that case. One man is allowed to do what he likes—to keep open all night, and allow gambling and everything else—and no notice is taken; while another man, for the first offence, is taken up and fined. The inference there would be, of course, that in the former case the police were bribed.
4075. Have you found the police annoying to you? No; I never give them a chance. I never serve on Sunday, or after or before the legal hours.
4076. You are under no obligation to feel for or against the police personally? Not the slightest. I have always been on the best of terms with them.
4077. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did you say, in the early part of your evidence, that on one occasion your wife was insulted by the Chinese in Lower George-street? No. My wife went to a registry office to engage a servant, and the girl said she “did not mind going to a respectable hotel, but she drew the line at ‘China Town,’ ” or something to that effect. I have heard of ladies being insulted. In fact, as I have said before, if I were a female I should not like to pass by the Chinese places there.
4078. Is it a fact that a few years ago the bulk of the passenger traffic from Watson’s Bay and Manly Beach used to pass up that part of George-street? It is a fact. 4079.

4079. And do they go that way now? No.
4080. Do you think the present law is stringent enough to cope with this evil if it were given proper effect to? Well I do not know the law; but I have read that it was put in force some time ago successfully in one of the country districts.
4081. In Tingha? Yes. It was a case in which they were imprisoned, I believe, or heavily fined; and if the law would apply there I should say it would here.
4082. To the best of your knowledge did Mr. Gouldtown leave Sydney after this Commission was appointed? I do not know when he left. I was told by a member of the League some time ago that he could not be found.
4083. Is it eight weeks ago? Yes; I daresay it is.
4084. Do you know of any sums of money being paid to European residents in your locality as an inducement for them to vacate their premises in favour of Chinese? I do not know of such a case, but I have heard of it.
4085. Have you been told by the persons affected? Yes; in one case in which the transfer was prevented.
4086. Was the name mentioned? Yes; it was known to Mr. Christensen. The house is occupied by a man named Williams, who keeps a confectioner's shop there. There was a man in it before who had accepted, or said he would accept, £50; and Mr. Christensen went to Mr. Woolcott, who is the agent, and said, "Are you aware that your shop is being let or leased to a Chinaman?" He said, "No"; and immediately stopped it.
4087. Do you know of any other cases similar to that you have just mentioned? Mr. Dawson told me a case in which a man was offered a bonus to quit his premises in favour of a Chinaman.
4088. Was the name Chazelle? Yes; I think I have heard that he was offered a bonus.
4089. You said a little while ago that you had a conversation with Ah Tik in reference to the gambling evil? Yes; but I do not know that I asked him about the best way to suppress it.
4090. What was the nature of the conversation;—was it in reference to the Commission? No; I have not seen any of them since the appointment of the Commission.
4091. Did Gouldtown give you any reason why he wished to become a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes.
4092. Was it through any spleen on his part, do you think, or for the purpose of doing good? He told us that the Chinese merchants were as much averse to the gambling-dens as we were, because they interfered with business. He explained that the Chinese hawkers who dealt with them, when they took to gambling, did not make their payments regularly, but would come with some plausible yarn as to their inability to pay for the wares they had received.
4093. Did he tell you about any secret society of Chinese being in existence from which any person giving information was in danger of bodily harm? Yes; he said he was afraid to walk up to the meeting, and came in a cab on the last two occasions.
4094. Did he tell you the name of the society? No.
4095. Do you remember the case of an assault upon a half-caste Chinese some years ago—a man named Riley, who gave information about Chinese gambling? Yes; I think I have heard of it.
4096. Are there any houses used for immoral purposes in a street at the back of your hotel? Do you mean Globe-street?
4097. Yes;—are there any houses in that street kept for immoral purposes? I cannot say.
4098. Have you ever witnessed any scenes in which Chinamen and prostitutes have figured in that quarter? They frequently come from behind the front street with Chinamen. The "Suez Canal" used to be the worst—that is at the back of Playfair's. But I think some of the houses have been pulled down there. Those people go to live where they can now about the Rocks.
4099. Are you of opinion that Gouldtown has been sent away by a syndicate of gamblers? That is my impression.
4100. You have no idea at present where he is? No. He was asked if he would put his statement down in writing, and he said, no, but that he would go before any magistrate or Commission of Inquiry, and swear what he had said to us. He said he would be only too pleased to do so.
4101. I believe previous to his disappearance from Sydney he used to be seen pretty often in conversation with members of your League? He was at my place about four times altogether.
4102. And he suddenly left off going there? Yes.
4103. During the ten or twelve years you have been in Lower George-street have you noticed any members of the police force wearing expensive articles of jewelry, such as would seem unbecoming to men in their position? Yes, I have.
4104. Have you noticed any of them wearing diamond rings? I have seen them with a good deal of gold chain and locket, and so forth.
4105. Expensive jewelry? Yes, appearing to be expensive. With regard to rings, I have heard that a man named Dawson, who used to be a sergeant of police, received a present, in the form of a diamond ring some time ago.
4106. That was a public presentation from the respectable Chinese merchants, in recognition of services extending over a long time in the district? Yes, I have heard so.
4107. You know of no other instance? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

Jas. Ung Quoy called and examined:—

4108. *President.*] You are a member of the firm of Tin War? Yes.
4109. Where do you carry on business? In George-street North.
4110. What is the nature of the business? General goods.
4111. Are you aware that a number of your countrymen carry on gambling-houses in Lower George-street? Yes.
4112. Are you aware that a number of your countrymen carry on gambling-houses in Goulburn-street? That I do not know.

Mr.
A. Buchanan:
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J. Ung Quoy.
30 Sept., 1891.

- J. Ung Quoy. 4113. Is it generally known by Europeans that Chinese gambling-houses are carried on in Lower George-street? That I cannot tell you.
- 30 Sept., 1891. 4114. Do you not know that Europeans attend these Chinese gambling-houses to a very large extent? I know nothing about that at all.
4115. Do you not frequently see numbers of Europeans going into the Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? No.
4116. Do you mean to say you never do? Sometimes I see a few.
4117. Will you answer the question;—do you know yourself whether your countrymen carry on gambling-houses in Lower George-street? Yes.
4118. Well, if they carry on gambling-houses there must they not have people to go there and gamble? That I cannot tell you.
4119. They must have people to go there—you must know that? I do not know, because I am not a watchman.
4120. What class of people attend these houses? That I cannot say. Sometimes I see a few go in, but whether they go in to do business, or gamble, I cannot say.
4121. Do you know Moy Ping? Yes.
4122. What business does he carry on? A gambling-house.
4123. Have you been in there? Yes; once outside shop.
4124. Have you seen many Chinese going in there? There are always Chinese going in and out.
4125. Have you ever seen Europeans going in there? No.
4126. Do you recollect the police making a raid on Moy Ping's place? Yes.
4127. Was there a meeting held in Tin War's place when that raid was made? What have I got to do with that; no.
4128. Was there a meeting held in Tin War's place at any time within the last three months? No.
4129. Within the last six months? No.
4130. Was ever a Chinese meeting held there? No; at no time.
4131. Do you know anything of the various Chinese societies in Sydney? Yes.
4132. Are you in any way connected with any of them? Yes.
4133. Tell me the names of the societies you know in Sydney? There is the Pow on Tong.
4134. What is the object of that society? It is composed of a community of our people from a particular part of China.
4135. I want you to tell me the objects of the society? The object is to aid old men, who are unable to work, and send them home to China. Another object of the society is the removal of skeletons of Chinamen from this country to China.
4136. Are you an officer of the society? I am the secretary.
4137. Have you ever paid any money out of the funds of that society to the police for any purpose whatever? Not a fraction. The funds of the society are only used for the purposes I have told you.
4138. What are the other societies in existence here that you know of? The Koong Yee Tong. That was started sixteen years ago.
4139. Do you know what are its objects? Yes; the same as the other I have mentioned.
4140. How much money have you in the Pow on Tong Society? Over £1,000.
4141. Did you get any of that money from the proprietors of the gaming-houses? Not a fraction of it.
4142. Do you not get any contributions at all from them? No.
4143. How do you get your money? From those belonging to our community.
4144. Who are the principal officers in the Koong Yee Tong? That was started some years ago. I do not know.
4145. Do you know of the existence of any other Chinese society? I know one other, but I forget the name.
4146. Do you know a society called the Loon Yee Tong? Yes.
4147. Who are the principal officers of that society? Some years ago Way Key was one.
4148. Who are they now? That I cannot tell you.
4149. Are you a member of it? Not at all. I am out of it altogether.
4150. What are the objects of that society? I am not certain what the objects are. What I have heard is that the gambling-houses collect 3d. in the £ from the winnings, but I know nothing further.
4151. Have you ever heard what are the objects of that society? No. I can only tell you what I know. I am not going to tell you a story.
4152. I want you to tell us what you have heard? What I have heard is this: that the society will send old men away to China, and also the bones of dead Chinamen.
4153. But you have heard that they have some other object, or you would not have reserved it when I asked you the question before, and you gave a different answer;—you have got to open your mind to us;—come, I want to know what you have heard with regard to this society? That I cannot tell you.
4154. You have already said they had another object;—tell the Commission what other object the society had in view when it was established in Sydney? That I cannot tell you.
4155. But what have you heard with regard to it? In fact I cannot tell you. What I know is what I have told you.
4156. I want to know what you have heard—you must tell us that? What have I to tell you?
4157. You can tell what you have heard? I say I cannot tell you, because I do not know.
4158. You have said that you heard something that you did not know of your own knowledge;—now I want to know what it was you heard? What I heard was that the gambling-houses kept 3d. in the £ from their winnings to contribute to the society. What money they saved or what quantity I do not know.
4159. What did you hear the money was contributed for? That I do not know.
4160. You have told us that you heard the society was established for something else besides what you have said;—now I want to know what it was you heard;—if you prevaricate and refuse to answer questions we must commit you to gaol for contempt? You can put me in gaol, but you cannot compel me to say what I do not know.
4161. I want you to tell me what you have said you have heard, and I will have it out of you? I tell you what. The society might do some private business that I do not know. They might give it away, or throw it into the water. I do not belong to their community; how am I to know? 4162.

4162. Because it is a matter of common rumour; you know yourself they would not throw it away;— J. Ung Quoy. you would not be likely to do that, I suppose? I do not suppose anyone has money to throw away.
4163. You have heard something about that society that you are suppressing? That is all I know. They followed us; we started first. J. Ung Quoy.
30 Sept., 1891.
4164. If they followed your society they have the same objects;—is that it? No; they have other objects.
4165. That is what I want you to tell me;—you know they have some other objects, and you must not sit there and tell me you never inquired what those other objects are, or that you do not know? I am not of their community.
4166. I do not care if you are a Mussulman or a Mahomedan—I want you to answer the question, and I know you can if you like? I cannot answer it.
4167. Why? Because I do not know.
4168. Have not you heard? What I have heard is that they collect 3d. in every £ that they gain; what object they have, I cannot tell.
4169. You have already said that you have heard they have other objects; now I want you to tell us what you heard; that is simple enough, I should think? Perhaps I can remember a little, if I put my mind to it. Yes; I remember they sent some money to the Chinese Hospital in Hong Kong, the Tong Wah Yee Yuen.
4170. Why could not you tell us that before? I did not think. That is all I can tell you on the question.
4171. Are you quite sure that the funds of the Loon Yee Tong were not used for other purposes than those you have named? I do not know.
4172. Would not they help any of their poor countrymen here in distress? No; I do not think they would.
4173. Would they let them starve? I do not say that. Any Chinese, either here or in China, would be helped in that way outside the societies. If they have no clothes they would be given a few shillings, and so on.
4174. Do you know Long Pen? Yes.
4175. What is he now? An interpreter.
4176. When did you see him last? Three days ago.
4177. What conversation took place between you then? None.
4178. You saw him in the street and passed him by? Yes.
4179. Do you know any of the policemen down Lower George-street? Yes.
4180. Tell me the names of those you know, or some of them? The only ones I know by name are Inspector Atwill, Sergeant Macdonald, and Sergeant Higgins.
4181. Do you know O'Sullivan? No; I do not know him at all.
4182. Do you know Beadman? Yes; I know him.
4183. Do you know Carson? No.
4184. Do you know Constable Adair—Hughey Adair? Yes.
4185. What business do you carry on? A storekeeper's business—importer.
4186. Is it the custom of your people, on the occasion of the New Year, to make presents? Yes; when we are in China.
4187. Do you not make presents in Sydney? No.
4188. Did you never make presents to any member of the police force? No.
4189. Is it true that you ever sent presents of chests of tea to Inspector Atwill or Sergeant Higgins? Not half an ounce.
4190. You never sent them any presents whatever? No.
4191. Is it true that you bought some jewellery and presented it to members of the police force? I wish they would give me some.
4192. Is it true? No, sir.
4193. Have you heard of any of your countrymen doing so? No.
4194. Do you know who paid the fines that were inflicted on the Chinamen who were arrested when the raid was made on Moy Ping's place? I do not know.
4195. You heard that some of your countrymen were fined on that occasion? Yes; I heard it.
4196. Do you know Gouldtown? Yes.
4197. Is he a respectable man, in your estimation? I knew him several years ago. At first I thought he was a respectable man, but afterwards I found out that he was not.
4198. Do you know whether he paid any of the fines of the Chinese who were arrested when the raid was made? That I cannot tell you.
4199. You know that there was an Anti-Chinese Gambling League formed in Lower George-street? Yes.
4200. Did you ever attend any meetings of the League? No.
4201. Did you ever authorise Mr. Gouldtown to attend a meeting on your behalf, with the object of suppressing the gambling-houses? No.
4202. Do you know any storekeepers who did;—I may tell you it is alleged that Mr. Gouldtown was authorised to go there on behalf of some twenty-five Chinese merchants, and to contribute £25 to the object of suppressing gambling? That is untrue. No storekeepers ever authorised him.
4203. No respectable storekeepers? No.
4204. If he was authorised to pay any money into the League it did not come from the respectable Chinese? No.
4205. Do you think it might have come from the Chinese gambling-houses? That I cannot tell you.
4206. Do you think the probability is that if it came from that quarter Mr. Gouldtown was nominated by the Chinese gambling-house keepers to throw dust in the eyes of the League? Yes.
4207. You know Mr. Gouldtown attended there? Yes.
4208. And that he offered to pay £25 into the League, representing that it was subscribed by respectable Chinese merchants; but you repudiate that;—it is entirely untrue, you say? Certainly; it is quite untrue.
4209. Do you sell opium? Yes.
4210. Are you authorised to sell it? No.
4211. You know it is illegal to sell it? Yes.
4212. Do you retail it? No; we never sell it retail; we sell it in cases.

- J. Ung Quoy. 4213. You know the sale of opium is not legal? Yes, I know it, because sixteen or seventeen years ago I went to a magistrate in Tenterfield to get a certificate, and he said there was no such thing to be issued.
 30 Sept., 1891. 4214. Do the police know that you sell opium? Yes.
 4215. Have they ever told you that it was illegal? No; they have never said anything to me.
 4216. Did they never ask you if you had a license? No.
 4217. They have never troubled you at all on the subject? No; all the landing-waiters, and collectors, and Customs officers know it.
 4218. You are the resident partner in the firm of Tin Wah & Co.? Yes.
 4219. How long have you been here? About twenty-one years altogether, but I left the Colony for several years.
 4220. I believe you are also agents for a steamship company trading between this port and Hong Kong? Yes; the E. & A. Company.
 4221. Chinese passengers coming to this country obtain their passages through your firm, do they not? No.
 4222. Through what other firm then? When they come here they go to different places.
 4223. But can they come separately, or do they have to come through some firm of merchants? They can come separately.
 4224. You have been here a long while? Yes.
 4225. Are you in favour of suppressing the gambling-houses? I would like to put it down at any moment. I will explain. About fourteen or fifteen years ago, gambling-places were started in different parts of the city. The respectable Chinese merchants of the city held a meeting which lasted several days, and they appointed me to take steps to put down the gambling.
 4226. You are opposed to gambling? Yes; and at the time I am telling you about, I did all I could, so far as getting a committal of the gamblers to the Quarter Sessions. Then Mr. Quong Tart's relatives acted for the other side, and one or two of the storekeepers, or those who appointed me, worked together with Mr. Quong Tart's relatives, and I threw it up. Most of these gamblers are Mr. Quong Tart's relatives.
 4227. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What do you mean by relatives? His cousins, or relatives.
 4228. You do not mean to say that Mr. Quong Tart had anything to do with these people? No; they came from his country.
 4229. I suppose Mr. Quong Tart knew nothing about what they were doing? He was in the country.
 4230. But he would be ignorant of what they were doing? I do not know.
 4231. He would not be supposed to know—he would not be responsible for their actions? No.
 4232. *Mr. McKillop.*] Was Mr. Quong Tart in the country sixteen or seventeen years ago? Yes.
 4233. You know that as a positive fact? Yes; twenty years I have known him.
 4234. We are safe in saying that Mr. Quong Tart never at any time of his life sanctioned gambling? I do not say Mr. Quong Tart did, but most of his countrymen gamble and smoke opium.
 4235. What do you mean by his countrymen? His relatives.
 4236. I suppose you mean that they come from the same part of China? Yes.
 4237. So that when you say relatives, what you actually mean is that the people you refer to come from the same part of China as Mr. Quong Tart; so that, by the same token, if I happened to come from Gloucestershire, in England, you would say any person coming from the same part of England was a relative of mine. The impression conveyed to the general reader would be that Mr. Quong Tart's actual blood relations had been guilty of gambling and opium smoking; but what you mean simply is, that the persons you have referred to come from the same part of China;—is that so? Yes.
 4238. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you tried in recent years to suppress gambling in any way among your countrymen? No; after that I never touched it. I just mind my own business. I have quite enough to do.
 4239. How many hands have you in your establishment? We have five now; there used to be seven.
 4240. Are you a married man? Yes.
 4241. Do your hands sleep on the premises? Yes.
 4242. Are they all single men? They are married, but their wives are in China—two married, two single.
 4243. Do you see them indulge in fan-tan in your shop out of working hours? No fear of that.
 4244. You would not allow it? No.
 4245. Do you know of your own knowledge whether they frequent the fan-tan shops in Lower George-street? No; they are never allowed to go there.
 4246. If you knew one of your hands played fan-tan —? I would sack him.
 4247. In other words, you think a man who played at fan-tan would not be a very desirable man to employ in your store? No.
 4248. Have you never heard of the police receiving presents from Chinese to induce them to wink at the gambling that goes on in Lower George-street? No.
 4249. You can read English? Yes.
 4250. Have you read in the daily papers an account of the deputation that waited on Sir Henry Parkes in relation to this matter? I saw an account of the meeting with Sir Henry Parkes, yes.
 4251. Did you see one of the members of that deputation asserted that members of the police force had received presents of diamond rings and other articles of jewellery from the Chinese? Yes; I read that.
 4252. Did you ever meet with a Chinaman who had ever made a present of anything to a policeman? No.
 4253. You do not believe it is true? No, I do not.
 4254. So far as you are concerned, you know nothing of the police having received presents from any of the Chinese residents? No; I do not believe they do it either.
 4255. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you remember the members of this Commission coming to your portion of the town some five or six weeks ago? No.
 4256. Were you not there on that occasion? No; I was not there at all. I did not see you.
 4257. Do you live on the premises in Lower George-street? Yes; opposite the Sailors' Home.
 4258. Is there a cellar attached to your place? Yes.
 4259. Is there a fan-tan table down there? What do you ask me that for? I am as good as a European.
 4260. I am not asking you whether you are as good as a European or not; I asked you the question, have you a fan-tan table in your cellar, and you can answer yes or no? No.

4261. Is Long Pen a respectable man in your estimation? No; sometimes he goes in for gambling, too. J. Ung Quoy.
4262. Does he associate with you? No; he does not come to my place at all.
4263. Have you ever known Long Pen to be summoned to court for gambling or any other immoral offence? No. 30 Sept., 1891.
4264. Have you had any conversation with any member of the police force since you received a summons to give evidence before this Commission? No.
4265. Were you talking to Mr. Way Kee at any time lately? Yes.
4266. Was he telling you that he had been before this Commission giving evidence? No.
4267. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Now, you are a respectable, intelligent man, and you say that some fifteen or sixteen years ago you tried to suppress Chinese gambling? Yes; I was appointed for that purpose, as I have told you.
4268. What were the firms? At that time I was employed by Tin War & Co. There was Sun Kum Tiy, On Ching, Way Kee, Yuen Fook King, and Sun Kum On.
4269. You say they met on behalf of the storekeepers or merchants to stop the gambling;—how many stores do you think were in the city—amongst the Chinese—about how many? About ten or twelve—not more than that.
4270. You say that members of my community stopped you from doing so? I said they were on the other side.
4271. Do you know Long Pen? Yes.
4272. Where did you see him last? A couple of days ago. There was some case at the Water Police Court. I met him in the street.
4273. Did he say to you he had told us you could tell us all about this gambling? Certainly not.
4274. Do you know Pow Chee? Yes.
4275. What kind of man is he? He is a very good scholar.
4276. Is he not a gambler? I do not say that. Some time ago he has complained to me: "Ung Quoy, I have bad luck; I have lost a few shillings to-day."
4277. You remember about three months ago the Anti-Chinese Gambling League formed a deputation to wait on Sir Henry Parkes, and a meeting of Chinese was held at Sun Sam War's concerning this gambling matter;—have you heard anything about that? No.
4278. You know Long Pen? Yes.
4279. Do you think he does good for his countrymen or the reverse;—is he a reformer or an informer? That I cannot tell you. He is an opium smoker, so far as I know.
4280. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is he still an opium smoker? Yes.
4281. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] He comes from the same part of China as you come from? Yes.
4282. Do you know his father? No.
4283. Do you think it likely that a father would send opium from China for his son to smoke;—did you ever hear of anything like that in your experience? No.
4284. You know of the complaints that have been made of some of the Chinese in Lower George-street—first, as to the gambling; secondly, about the immoral practices there with women; and thirdly, with regard to the sanitary condition of these places—that they are kept in a dirty state, and give off a smell enough to knock you down. You say that you have tried to put down gambling in the city; it is still going on; what have you done since? Since then one or two have asked me, but I have refused to go.
4285. Who asked you? Mr. On, of On Chong and Co.
4286. Any other? I do not remember the others.
4287. If any Chinaman gambler got into trouble, what would be your feeling;—would you assist him, or go against him? I would be against him.
4288. You are certain none of your men are connected with gambling in any way? Yes; I am quite sure.
4289. You are aware that in all communities there are different classes, good and bad? Yes.
4290. The Commission would like to know your views as to the best means of putting down this gambling evil;—can you make any suggestions? I should be very pleased if you could stop it.
4291. What is the best way to accomplish that? That I cannot say.
4292. You have said that you did so before—that you took it upon yourself to stop the evil;—what method did you then employ? Simply got them arrested, and left the magistrate to deal with them.
4293. Why do not the police do it now? Who goes to them?
4294. Which is the biggest gambling-shop down there? Moy Ping's is a big one.
4295. Any others? Yes; there are some more.
4296. Have you noticed the writing on the doors like those places in the photographs? Yes.
4297. What does that say on the photograph? It says, "Fan-tan night and day"
4298. Have you seen many of these notices down Lower George-street? I have not taken notice.
4299. The reason I ask you that is because you are an observant man, and if you have, as you say, a desire to put down this evil, you would see what is going on around you;—in fact you must see, going down there as often as you do? It is just as I told you a little while ago; the first time I was appointed to stop the gambling those others worked against me, and after that I would not touch it. Even if the Governor asked me, I would not do it. I just mind my own business now.

[The witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Edward Neville Reading Forder called and examined:—

- Mr. E. N. R. Forder.
2 Oct., 1891.
4300. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are a reporter for *Truth* newspaper I believe? I am.
4301. And you made a statement to our Secretary as to a certain Mr. Law who could give us information about a Police Sustainment Fund to which he had subscribed, I think, and which was at all events managed by the proprietors of the Chinese gambling-houses in Sydney? I do not think I made a statement to that effect. The statement that I made was a great deal more direct.
4302. Then what was the statement? The statement that I made to your Secretary was to the effect that Mr. Law had, the day previously, told me that he had seen, with his own eyes, money passing between a delegate from the Chinese and a certain officer in the police force. That was the statement I made to Mr. Blackwell.
4303. There are two or three Mr. Laws I believe. What was the Christian name of the Mr. Law who gave you that information? It was Mr. Alfred Law.
4304. Did Mr. Alfred Law himself make that statement to you? Yes, and I may also say that a month or so before, his brother had stated to me that he (Mr. Alfred Law) had witnessed the transaction, and I called upon him on that occasion to get him, if possible, to make a voluntary statement before the Commission. That was when he made the statement to me.
4305. And he said he had actually seen it? Yes, he said that he was going up Queen's Place on his way from his office when he saw the transaction.
4306. Will you give us the name of the police officer said by him to have received the bribe? Yes, it was Sub-Inspector Atwill.
4307. Did Mr. Alfred Law tell you the nature of the gift? He said it seemed to be a handful—fully twenty sovereigns.
4308. Did he say when this took place? He did not specify the hour. The date however could be fixed because I remember him saying in the course of conversation that it was just before his brother removed from Queen's Place.
4309. Then he made the statement twice, did he? No, the brother (Tom) made it to me in the first instance, and then when I went down to see him about repeating it before the Commission, Tom was not in, and I saw Alfred himself, and he made the statement to me then.
4310. Do you personally know anything about the Chinese gambling? I have frequently been through the places. I have visited them in the capacity of a journalist.
4311. You have seen the gambling carried on? Yes.
4312. Have you ever seen any of the police present? No, never.
4313. And this statement made to you by Mr. Law is the only information you have obtained of the police receiving bribes? I have heard rumours to the effect before, but nothing direct. It has only been hearsay.
4314. What was the effect of those rumours? I was told by Mr. Alfred Law that Sub-Inspector Atwill's New Year's box from the Chinese last year amounted to £150. At least what he said was this: that the Chinese Association had subscribed a sum of that amount, but that the Chinaman to whom it was entrusted was a bit clever and stuck to £30, so that, as a matter of fact, what Mr. Atwill is said to have got was £120.
4315. Did you hear the names of any of the Chinamen who made the subscription, or of the man who took the £30, or the party who paid the balance over? No.
4316. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You are sure that you did not hear the name of the Chinaman who stole the £30? Quite sure.
4317. *Mr. Abigail.*] You know that gambling is carried on? Oh, yes, I have played fan-tan in Lower George-street myself repeatedly when I have been working the question up for different papers.
4318. There is not much secrecy about the game then? Oh, none whatever.
4319. You have seen both Europeans and Chinese playing? Yes, but mostly Europeans.
4320. It is commonly known that this sort of thing is going on? The dogs in the street bark it.
4321. Then the constables must know it? Of course they must know it. They cannot help doing so, for three out of every four of the shops down in Lower George-street are gambling-dens. You can get them of all descriptions, from the low den where the lowest-class lumpers congregate—men who work a day or two, and "booze" the rest of the week—to the swell establishment, where £50 is put down at a time.
4322. You have seen as much as £50 put down at a time? Yes, by one man, on the fan-tan table.
4323. And you draw the inference that if the police are aware that gambling is going on to this extent amongst the population of Lower George-street, and yet take no means to stop it, that they must be paid for neglecting their duty? As a man of the world I should say that that is the only construction you can put upon it. It is to their own interest to neglect their duty, if they get an equivalent for doing so.
4324. Have you ever heard from the police that Lower George-street is looked upon by them as being one of the best beats in the city? I have not heard that said by a member of the police force; but I know that about the city it is generally said to be one of the best beats.
4325. Have you ever heard that some of the police are worth a great deal of property? I have heard it, but not direct.
4326. Did you hear Mr. Alfred Law make that statement? Yes, I certainly did.
4327. And if Mr. Alfred Law has come before the Commission and said that he made no such statement to you, and knows nothing about the matter, he has said what is not true? Yes, if it is the same Mr. Law.
4328. Well, we will send for him. Of course you would know him again? Certainly I should.
4329. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you ever seen any females entering these dens? I have frequently seen them in the dens. Some have been there almost whenever I have gone in.
4330. Have you ever seen them engaged in gambling? No.
4331. Have you ever seen young lads playing fan-tan? Yes, any number of them.
4332. Any of what you might call young girls? No.

4333.

4333. Have you ever noticed any policemen going in in plain clothes? No, not that I know of.
4334. What is about the average number of persons you would find in a gambling-den when they are in full swing? Well I have been down on a week night, and in the very first place I have entered there must have been about sixty men. Indeed the crowd was so great that it took me about a quarter of an hour to push my way through it, to lay my money on the table.
4335. Have you ever seen any rows down there? I have seen nothing in the nature of a serious disturbance; but I have seen the sudden blow, the general bustle, and the ejection of a rowdy individual. When that occurs, somebody is generally "dead broke," and being turned away. Then there will, as a rule, be a general complaint about unfair play, and, of course, a rush for the money on the table.
4336. Oh, you have seen the table rushed? Yes, but never what you would probably call a row. It has invariably been a sort of put-up job by the worst class of larrikins—those who act as touts for the Chinamen. Scores of them get their dinners—thick soup (I do not know whether you have ever tasted it) every day from the Chinamen, as a reward for touting for them.
4337. What is the sanitary condition of these places? There is no such thing as sanitation at all down there. They never think of such a thing.
4338. Have you ever seen any harrowing scenes between men and their wives—the women beseeching their husbands not to play any more? No, that has not come within my experience.
4339. Have you, in your rambles, noticed any scenes about the Rocks between the Chinese and the prostitutes who are kept by them? I have not seen any worth special comment—nothing more than you would see in any European quarter where there were a good many prostitutes.
4340. Have you seen much opium smoked? Oh, a great deal of opium-smoking.
4341. And do Europeans smoke it? Yes, a great many. It appears to be a growing habit amongst the Europeans of that neighbourhood. I am personally acquainted with young women who have been brought to a fearful state of degradation through it.
4342. Are the gambling-dens in Lower George-street on the increase? I do not think they are.
4343. Do any of them do any legitimate business? Well, there are generally a few articles in the shop front as a sort of blind, but judging from the kind of stuff they keep, as an old tradesman, I should say that they do not do any legitimate business.
4344. Have you ever visited any respectable Chinese places? Yes, I have done business with a few of them.
4345. Have you ever seen any fan-tan tables in a respectable Chinese merchant's place? No. There are two or three Chinese merchants down there who in the conduct of their business would be a credit to any European community.
4346. Have you ever had any conversation with the Chinese merchants about any of the low-class dens we have been referring to? Only with the Laws.
4347. Did they, in their conversations with you, lead you to believe that they are in sympathy with this sort of thing? No, quite the contrary. They expressed themselves as keenly opposed to it, and that was what led me to say to them that they should volunteer evidence before the Commission.
4348. They are a respectable family? They are a very respectable family indeed, with a large circle of acquaintances in a very respectable walk of life.
4349. Are you of opinion that if the present law was put in motion it would do away with these gambling-dens? Well, if it is plainly stated in the present law that fan-tan is illegal, they should turn the Chinamen neck and crop out of the place.
4350. *President.*] Do you know the law on the point? I have not made a study of it.
4351. Then you cannot express an opinion upon the question? Yes, I do not think there is any doubt about it.
4352. Well, is pak-ah-pu illegal? Yes, certainly it is illegal.
4353. Well, as a matter of fact it is not illegal. We know that? Yes, it is a lottery and as such it is gaming, and therefore must be illegal.
4354. But it is not? Well, I was of opinion that it was.
4355. *Mr. McKillop.*] At all events you were talking of fan-tan? Yes.
4356. Have you ever heard anything about the state of trade down there? Yes, that on account of the presence of these Chinese gambling-houses the tradesmen are gradually losing their business, because the streets are not fit for females to traverse. There is so little legitimate business doing that the few who do have any cannot make a living. They have no customers.
4357. Do you know of any European tradesmen who have been offered a bonus to leave their premises in order to enable Chinamen to take them? No.
4358. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How long ago is it since you had that conversation with Mr. Law? Quite recently.
4359. When? Last Monday.
4360. What sort of women gather about these dens;—are they virtuous women? No, the lowest class of prostitutes.
4361. They are not girls just come out of their shell? No—not by any means.
4362. Did you ever talk to any respectable Chinese merchants upon the question? I have already answered that question to Mr. McKillop; the feeling of the respectable Chinese merchants upon the matter is very strong.
4363. Can you name a few of the respectable Chinese living down there? I have named the three Laws, but of course, they are not full-blooded Chinamen. Then, I think, I had a conversation with Mr. On Sing—I believe that was his name—two or three years ago. He is a very well-to-do man, and lives just below Charlotte-place.
4364. You say that you have been several times to play fan-tan. Do you think it is a fair game, or is there a good deal of cheating about it? I know that it is played very unfairly. If the game is going against the bank they cheat. Indeed the qualifications of a banker are gauged by his abilities to manage a "situation" by manipulating the coins.
4365. Are the majority of persons who frequent these places Europeans or Chinese? There are about three Europeans to every one Chinaman; but, as a matter of fact, the company consists of persons of pretty well all nationalities under the sun—Chinamen, Indians, Lascars, and Europeans.
4366. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long is it since you have been in any of these places? The last time was about four months ago; but that was only a casual visit. I went to see if I could not work up something more for the Press. I wanted to get an article for the *Truth*; but as I did not see anything fresh I abandoned the idea.

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- Mr. E. N. R. 4367. Did you disguise yourself at all? No; not at all. I went in my ordinary every-day clothes. Indeed I was only stopped upon one occasion during a score of visits. Then I had a tall man with a full beard with me, and they would not let us pass because they thought that he was a policeman.
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4368. And on other occasions you have had no difficulty in going in and playing fan-tan? None at all. Upon one occasion they had not a game in progress when I arrived, but one of the Chinamen rushed up to us and said, "Me start game; me start game."
4369. How do you know that any particular shop is a gambling-den? Oh, there is no difficulty whatever in finding that out. Anyone who knows anything at all about Lower George-street can tell at once.
4370. Did you ever notice whether the Chinese were more frequent winners than the Europeans? Well I have noticed that the banker has a very large share of the winnings.
4371. You think that the Chinese representing the bank, as a rule win more than anybody else? Yes.
4372. Do you think there is anything in the manipulation of the coins? I know there is.
4373. You think there is something in the way of spring coins? I know there are spring coins. If the players are backing the three very heavily, and the banker sees that there are going to be three counters left, he will give one of them a flip with his finger; it will split into two, and the winning number will be four.
4374. So that according to your explanation, the Chinese can win the game whenever they desire? Not whenever they desire. They cannot make a certainty of it any more than any other gaming-table shark can; but they can generally manage to work it. And, besides, they have another advantage. By constant practice they can tell with some degree of accuracy how many coins are under the cup.
4375. Coming back to the charges against the police, have you ever heard anything upon which you, as a sensible man, can rely as trustworthy evidence connecting the police, or Inspector Atwill, as the head of the force in that quarter of that town, with having received bribes from the Chinese gambling-house proprietors? Speaking as a judge, certainly not.
4376. Have you ever met any person who has told you that he has given the police anything? No; I have not.
4377. Have you met anyone who would go as far as to say that he had seen a present given to any member of the police force? Yes; I have given you the name of a young man who told me that he saw a present given to Inspector Atwill.
4378. But all the evidence on that point will come through another person? Yes; I only know what he told me.
4379. Have you ever had any conversation with Inspector Atwill on the subject of the Chinese gambling-dens? Several.
4380. And what has been your impression after them? The impression that I gathered after a lengthy conversation with him was that he was perfectly cognisant of all that went on around him, but that he was bent upon trying to excuse the conduct of the local police. He seemed to me to think that they were harshly judged by the public at large, and that the district was not so bad as it was painted.
4381. I suppose that as the officer in charge of the district he was trying to make it appear to you that the police were doing all they could to suppress gambling? Yes; that is about what it was.
4382. *President.*] Does your experience apply to the Chinese quarters of Goulburn-street as well as Lower George-street? I have been there two or three times.
4383. What I want to find out is whether gaming is carried on with as much impunity in Goulburn-street as it is in Lower George-street? My experience is not such as to enable me to say whether it is as easy to enter the places there, but they are as numerous. About every second house you come to is a Chinese gambling-house. There are notices in the Chinese language outside the doors in Goulburn-street saying that gambling is carried on day and night.
4384. Then, as a matter of fact, it is carried on with as much impunity in Goulburn-street as in Lower George-street? Yes; I should say so.
4385. Have you ever visited Goulburn-street with the express intention of inquiring into the question of gambling? No; I have never been there about gambling; but I have been to inquire into the debauching of females by the Chinese.
4386. Well, allow me to examine you about the debauching of females by the Chinese in the southern end of the city. When did you undertake that inquiry? Oh, it is about three years ago.
4387. What did you discover upon that occasion? I had heard of a particular case, and visited the district for the purpose of tracing the facts, but I failed to discover anything in it. I was after one particular person who, we had received instructions, had been led astray. I spent a whole day in the locality, and found the same terrible neglect of sanitation, the same amount of gambling and opium-smoking that I had seen in Lower George-street, but absolutely nothing about that particular case. The women we did see were all opium fiends and drunkards. Where they were young girls it was evident that they had been hopelessly led astray before they went to live with the Chinamen. I have inquired into the details of Home of Hope cases, and the women have told me that it is a perfect haven of rest for them to go and live with Chinamen.
4388. What is their particular virtue? Well, having no women of their own out here, and being unable to get along very well without them, the European women who live with them are prized accordingly. The Chinamen treat them with great kindness in order to keep them. They dress them much better than their white bullies do, and they do not kick them as they do. They give them all sorts of luxuries, pamper them in every way, and treat them to opium and grog until they are utterly degraded.
4389. Did you make many visits to the southern end of the city in connection with your duties? No.
4390. And you did not see many young girls who were not deeply versed in the ways of vice before they went to live with the Chinamen? No; my experience is that there is a tremendous amount of exaggeration upon the subject.
4391. Exaggeration you mean as to their being degraded by Chinamen? Yes. As a rule the young girl who goes to the Chinamen has been a kind of hack for all the larrikins in the district for years, and when she becomes ripe for the Chinamen her own conduct is worse—she swears more and drinks more, and makes a more shameful exhibition of herself in the street than her male consorts.
4392. Would you regard the Chinaman as a destroyer of female innocence, or even a danger to female virtue in the southern end of the city? I shall certainly say that the presence of all these unmarried men and an alien race with a code of morals so different from our own is very bad for the women and children of any locality.
- 4393.

4393. But although you have visited the district for the purpose of inquiring into the matter, you have no tangible evidence that the women and children in the neighbourhood of Goulburn-street are being degraded by the Chinese population there? I have no actual evidence of it I admit.
4394. Such evidence as you obtained all leads to the conclusion that these women were old in the ways of vice before they began to consort with the Chinese? Yes. I should say so. I have heard a great deal about Chinamen being destroyers of female virtue, but have seen nothing of it.
4395. Have you ever seen women under the influence of opium being used in a beastly manner by Chinamen? No.
4396. You do not want to put in evidence any particular scenes that you may have witnessed in your tours of that end of city? No.
4397. You have seen women under the influence of opium however? Yes; just as I have seen women elsewhere under the influence of drink.
4398. You have never seen men in the same room? Yes; I have seen a woman asleep in a bunk with men in other bunks around the room; but I have never seen men in the bunk with women senseless, under the influence of opium.
4399. The men you saw in the same room were taking no notice of her? No; just looking upon her as a chattel.
4400. Did you ever make any attempt to discover whether there were secret Chinese Societies in Sydney? No.
4401. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know how many gaming-houses kept by Chinese there are in Lower George-street? No; I do not. I never attempted to count them.
4402. About how many do you think? I really do not know. It is a big contract to undertake to say how many shops of a certain kind there are in a given space.
4403. Would there be twelve or twenty should you think? More like fifty or eighty I should think.
4404. And who keeps the largest? Well, the largest is on the left hand side going from here, just above Jones' pawn-shop.

Mr. E. N. R.
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Mr. Alfred Law called in:—

4405. *President.*] Mr. Forder, you got certain information concerning matters of interest to the Commission from Mr. Law. I want to know if this is the Mr. Law who gave you the information? This is the gentleman I saw on Monday morning at the office of his brother with whom I am well acquainted.
4406. Would you mind restating the information he gave to you? I went in to see his brother and found this young man sitting in the office. I told him who I was.
- Mr. Law:* You never told me who you were?
- Mr. Forder:* I thought I did; but possibly I am mistaken. I am not certain about that. At all events, you made me welcome until your brother came in. [*To the President.*] I first heard of his name from his brother, who happened to say in my presence, "Do this, Alfred." In that way I heard the word "Alfred," or otherwise I should not have known his name at all. It is due to Mr. Law that I should say that much in explanation. [*To Mr. Law.*] I have stated to the Commission that in conversation with me you said that you had seen yourself, on one occasion, in Queen's-place, when your brother's office was there and you were leaving at night, Inspector Atwill standing in the road receiving from a Chinaman a handful of sovereigns—about 20 sovereigns altogether.
- Mr. Law:* I never said anything of the kind. When Mr. Forder came to the office he said that he came to see my brother, and I asked him to sit down. He did so, and I then asked him to have a glass of whisky, and he said he would. Then we began talking about pugilism and the Rocks champion, and he subsequently said to me, "How did I think the Chinese Inquiry Commission was getting on." I replied that I thought it would end in a farce. Of course I did not know who Mr. Forder was. I had never seen him before.
4407. *President.*] He came to your residence I understand? No; not to my residence, to the office.
4408. Whose office was that? John Gee and Co's.
4409. Did Mr. Forder ask to see your brother? Yes.
4410. He did not see your brother? No.
4411. But he saw you? Yes.
4412. Did you ask him what his business was with your brother? I did not.
4413. But you did invite him to have a glass of whisky? Yes; I did.
4414. But why should you invite Mr. Forder to sit down and have a glass of whisky when you had never seen him before, and did not know anything of his mission? I asked him in a friendly way.
4415. Is it your custom to treat people so hospitably? It is a Chinese custom to treat people with hospitality.
4416. Did he not tell you who he was? He did not tell me anything.
4417. Did he not even tell you that he represented a newspaper? No, he did not tell me anything of the kind.
4418. And the first thing you did was to ask him to sit down and have a glass of whisky? Yes, you see he was waiting to see my brother.
4419. But, surely, you asked him what he wanted to see your brother about? No.
4420. What did he say to you first. What was the first serious conversation he had with you? I do not remember what it was.
4421. Then why should you have entered into conversation with him, or detain him, or taken up your own time with him? He asked me if he was detaining me, and I said "No." Then he said, "This is Monday—it is not a busy day with me. You do not mind me staying a little."
4422. Have you got a private office at John Gee and Company's? No I have not, but my brother has.
- 4423-4. And are you entitled to ask anybody who happens to come in to drink whisky with you? Yes, I, have permission at the office to do it if I please.
- Mr. Forder:* Let me explain that I asked for his brother, and stated that I had frequently promised to call upon the brother, and on seeing Mr. Alfred Law at the window of the office, I mistook him for his brother.
4425. *President.*] (*To Mr. Law.*) What is your age? Twenty-four.
4426. What is your brother's age? My brother is about 30.

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- Mr. A. Law. 4427. Does he wear his hair like you? Yes, and in other respects he is very much like me. We are often mistaken for one another.
- 2 Oct., 1891. 4428. Proceed with your account of the conversation. What occurred after you asked Mr. Forder to have a glass of whisky with you. Of course, you know you are on your oath, and have to-day to speak the truth, just as if you were on your oath in a Court of Law. What were you talking about when the conversation drifted on to the question of the Commission? He was talking about the different fighting men.
4429. Mr. Hawthorne.] Are you in the habit of indulging friends with information about the pugilistic science? I take an interest in it. Mr. Forder asked me how the Chinese Gambling Commission was going on, and I said that it would be a farce.
4430. President.] What led you to that conclusion? It is a mere opinion of mine. I came to it by what I had read about the Commission.
4431. Had you any discussion with him about the scope of the inquiry? I had no discussion with him whatever.
4432. You did not give him your views? No.
4433. You simply said that you thought the whole thing would end in a fiasco? And he said that he thought so too.
4434. Did the conversation end there? Yes; my brother came in then.
4435. And what did you say when your brother came in? I never said anything after that.
4436. Had you any private conversation with your brother whilst Mr. Forder was in the office? No; he brought a friend in with him, and introduced him to Mr. Forder.
4437. Did your brother know Mr. Forder straight away? Yes; he knew him at once.
4438. What is the name of your brother's friend? Andrew Suttie.
4439. Is he a European? Yes.
4440. What is his address? I do not know.
4441. What is his employment? He is a broker.
4442. Then don't you employ him sometimes on behalf of your firm? Occasionally.
4443. Where do you address his letters? I do not know his private address.
4444. Where do you send his letters? They come to the office.
4445. To your office? Yes.
4446. Then, that is his business address? Yes.
4447. What conversation took place between your brother and Mr. Forder in your presence? My brother went outside after that.
4448. Who with? To speak to a boy in the office about a little business I think.
4449. What business? I do not know.
4450. How long was he away? About five minutes.
4451. And Mr. Forder was there all the while? Yes.
4452. I want to know what took place between your brother and Mr. Forder? They went out a little while after.
4453. What took place in your presence, between Mr. Forder and your brother when they were in the room? Nothing took place between them.
4454. Did you explain to your brother what Mr. Forder's mission was—what he wanted to see him about? No.
4455. How came it that your brother and Mr. Forder should go away without any explanation from you? I do not know. Mr. Forder simply shook hands when he was going away.
4456. And no conversation took place between your brother and Mr. Forder in that room? No; they simply shook hands—that was all.
4457. Your brother never had any conversation with you after the interview in that room as to what Mr. Forder came about? No.
4458. And you never asked him what conversation he had with you? No, not any.
4459. You know you said the other day, when we questioned you about your brother's habits, that he never visited any of the gaming-houses? Yes, I did, and it is perfectly true.
4460. Would you be surprised to hear that Mr. Forder went to the office to see whether your brother could give him information as to what took place in certain gaming-houses? I should. He certainly is not in the habit of visiting any gaming-houses.
- Mr. Forder: Pardon me; you are putting me in a wrong light. I never said that I went to see Mr. Law for that purpose.
- Mr. Law: The next day Mr. Forder came to ask me where my brother was, and I said that he was out. I was busy writing at the time. He put out his hand and said, "Feel at my little finger; see how it is jumping." I took hold of his little finger, and then went on with my writing, and he went out.
4461. President.] Now, Mr. Forder, you have heard Mr. Law's version of what took place between you and him;—will you now give us your version of it? Mr. Forder: The previous day I had met the elder Mr. Law (this one's image) a little higher up the street than their office, and he had said to me, "You never called as you promised," and with that pointed to the place. The morning that I had the conversation with Mr. Alfred Law I happened to be down in that end of the city, and seeing him at the window mistook him for his brother William, and went upstairs. As he came away from the light of the window I found out my mistake, and as I did not know him, apologised and explained that his brother had asked me to call. He thereupon asked me to sit down and wait till his brother came in, saying that he would not be long. As he has told you, the conversation turned amongst other things—on pugilists, and the Rocks champion, Griffio. Whilst we were discussing these things he asked me to have a glass of whisky, and I had a glass with him. All along I had intended to lead up to the subject of Chinese gambling, and particularly to the statement about Inspector Atwill and the 20 sovereigns, but as a matter of fact, he (Law) turned the conversation upon the Chinese question by asking my opinion of the probable result of the Chinese Commission. That brought on the general conversation, in the course of which he made the statement that I have retailed to you this afternoon.
4462. Will you repeat it now in Mr. Law's presence? I have already done so since he entered the room.
4463. Mr. Hawthorne.] The statement about Inspector Atwill receiving the 20 sovereigns? Yes.
4464. Mr. Abigail.] Is there any possibility of a mistake in respect of what took place about this particular incident? There is not the slightest mistake on my part. 4465.

4465. Then Alfred Law, who swears that nothing of the kind took place, is not telling the truth? I Mr. A. Law, would not put it that way. He may himself, in the course of a rapid conversation with an older man who drew him out, have gone rather further than he intended to, and without being aware of it have made this statement and then forgotten all about it; but I am willing to repeat the statement on oath that these were the words he used, "It was a pretty solid handful; there must have been 20 sovereigns." 2 Oct., 1891.

4466. Now, Alfred Law, having heard Mr. Forder make that statement, do you deny it? Mr. Law: I do. Mr. Forder came to the office the next day and told me and my brother he had had a grand old spree, and that he was so tight when he left my brother that he did not know how he had jammed his finger. He said that my brother had put him on board the Balmain steamer, and he did not know how he had got home that night.

4467. Mr. McKillop.] Was he sober when he had this conversation with you? Yes, quite sober.

4468. Mr. Hawthorne.] As a matter of fact did you ever see anybody give Inspector Atwill anything? Never.

4469-70. And you are prepared to swear that you never told Mr. Forder that you did? Yes; I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. Forder: Will you ask Mr. Law if he remembers me asking him why, as a good citizen, he did not proffer his evidence on that point to the Commission.

Mr. Law.] No he did not say so.

4471. Mr. Hawthorne (to Mr. Law).] Do you mean to say that after you told Mr. Forder that, in your opinion, the Commission would be a *fiasco* you had no conversation with him on the question of Chinese gambling? Mr. Law: No—my brother came in then.

4472. Was it not a very singular thing then that you should have spoken to him about the Commission and said that it would end in nothing, and have no further conversation with him about it? No, as I told you before, my brother came in then.

4473. Just at that moment? Yes, just at that moment.

4474. Did your brother leave the room with Mr. Forder? No, not immediately, He first left the room himself to tell the office boy to do something, and then a few minutes later on I followed him out, and he came in and asked Mr. Forder to go out and have a smoke.

4475. Where did they go to? I don't know where they went to.

4476. And you did not see your brother or Mr. Forder till the next day? No.

4477. What time in the day did your conversation with Mr. Forder take place? It was in the afternoon.

4478. What time in the afternoon? I don't know exactly.

4479. Was it 6 o'clock? No, not so late as that.

4480. Was it 5 o'clock? No; I should think it would be about 3 o'clock.

4481. Is your brother engaged in the same firm as you are? Yes.

4482. What are his hours of attendance at the office? From 9 to 5 o'clock.

4483. And what are yours? From 9 to 5.

4484. What time does your brother usually leave the office? About 5.

4485. Would he not come back if he left at 3 o'clock? Sometimes he goes out broking.

4486. But would he not generally come back to the office even if he went out on broking business? Well, he might go straight home after concluding his business.

4487. Is it not a fact that he has to come back to the office and report his business before going home? In that case he would report it the next morning.

4488. That is if he left at half-past 4. But suppose he left at half-past 2 would you expect to see him again that afternoon or not till the next morning? I should expect to see him again that afternoon.

4489. What did he do on that particular occasion? He came in the next morning.

4490. What is his position in the firm? He manages the business for John Gee.

4491. Who is John Gee? One of the firm of Sun Kum Tiy.

4492. Who shuts up the office? I do.

4493. Does Sun Kum Tiy know that your brother conducts their business in that way? Yes, they do.

4494. Mr. Quong Tart (to Mr. Forder): Did Mr. Law mention any Chinaman's name in connection with the 20 sovereigns said to have been given to Inspector Atwill? No.

4495. Mr. McKillop.] You have always been on good terms with Mr. Law have you not? I never saw him until that morning.

4496. I mean his brother? Yes, it was through his brother Tom that I first heard of the matter.

4497. And it was through the communication that you had with Mr. Alfred Law that you first mentioned the matter to our secretary? Yes.

4498. Not voluntarily, I believe? No.

4499. Mr. Hawthorne.] How long do you think the communication that you had with Mr. Alf. Law lasted? About five or six minutes.

4500-1. Did any other conversation take place between you after he told you about the 20 sovereigns? I felt my way to see whether, having some Chinese blood in his veins, he had any racial prejudice in the question of Chinese gambling, and I soon found out that he was quite opposed to it. I then asked him why he had not given information to the Commission, and he said that he did not like to do so. Then I dropped the matter, and in my own mind thought that if he knew all this he ought to have communicated with the Commission. Indeed, without making myself appear to be personally interested in the business, I strongly urged him as a good citizen to come forward. He said that he was going away from his brother's office in Queen's Place, and when going out of the back he saw Inspector Atwill and a Chinaman together; the Chinaman was handing a handful of sovereigns to the Inspector. "There must have been fully 20, he said."

Mr. Law: He never asked me anything about the Chinese gambling-houses.

4502. Mr. Hawthorne (to Mr. Law).] You swear that you never saw the circumstance detailed by Mr. Forder? Yes, I do.

4503. You will swear that you never described anything of the kind to him? I will swear it most positively.

4504. But does it not seem strange to you that he should have invented a story of this kind? All I know is that he did not get the information from me.

4505. Do you give everybody who comes to the office a glass of whisky without knowing who they are? No, not everybody. I do sometimes, but I knew that Mr. Forder was waiting to see my brother.

- Mr. A. Law. 4506. *Mr. Quong Tart* (to *Mr. Forder*): Was Mr. Law's brother present when you had this conversation with him? No, there was nobody but ourselves in the office.
- 2 Oct., 1891. 4507. *Mr. Hawthorne*.] Would you like to ask Mr. Law any questions, Mr. Forder? No, I have asked him whether what I have said is not true, and he says that it is not.
4508. To *Mr. Law*: Would you like to ask Mr. Forder any questions? No; I have nothing to ask him. I should like to go now if you will allow me. I have a lot of work to do at the office. [*Mr. Law retired*.]
4509. *Mr. McKillop*.] Have you had any conversation with anybody in the firm of Sun Kum Tiy about this matter? No, I have not.
4510. Nor with any of the other Chinese merchants? No.
4511. *The President* (to *Mr. Forder*): You do not think you could be mistaken, do you Mr. Forder? No; there is no doubt about that. We were talking face to face, and his brother and I spent the whole afternoon together; indeed we went out to lunch together. The conversation between Mr. Alfred Law and myself occurred at 11 o'clock in the morning, and not at 3 in the afternoon as he has stated. Then his brother and I went to the City Buffet and had lunch together at 1 o'clock, I may say as I explained to Mr. Blackwell, that it was the brother who first mentioned this matter to me, and he told me that Alfred had himself witnessed the circumstance. I said to Mr. Blackwell that I knew nothing but what would be hearsay evidence, but that I might be able to get the information direct from the party who had seen the incident, and it was in consequence of that that I went to the office and saw Mr. Alfred Law.
4512. Can you tell me whether either of the brothers are in the habit of gambling? No, I do not think either of them has anything to do with it.
4513. Then it was quite an accident, according to the statement you say that Mr. Alfred Law made to you, that he saw the money given to Inspector Atwill? Quite so.
4514. Did he say when it occurred? In Queen's Place, at night.
4515. And he witnessed it from his office window? No, he was just coming out of his office. Mr. Atwill was standing with his hand open like this, and the Chinaman was putting sovereigns into it.

Mr. Patrick Landon called and examined:—

- Mr. 4516. *President*.] What are you? A 'bus driver.
- P. Landon. 4517. Do you know our secretary? No.
- 2 Oct., 1891. 4518. You never saw him in your life before? No, not to my knowledge.
4519. Did you ever have any conversation with anyone about the business of our Commission? Not that I am aware of.
4520. Have you ever been in a Chinese gambling-house in your life? Never! so help me God. I have sworn that.
4521. You swear that you do not know this gentleman? I do not know him.
4522. Do you think that you never saw him before in your life? I could not swear it. You gentlemen must know that in my avocation it is very hard to remember everybody.
4523. Do you remember ever having a conversation about the Commission with a gentleman sitting beside you on the box of your omnibus? I could not possibly swear either that I had or had not. Gentlemen get on the top of the 'bus with me, and when they bring up a subject whatever way their views go I generally side with them to please them.
4524. But you are sure that on the box-seat of an omnibus you never told any gentleman (to please him you know), that you were ever present in a Chinese gambling-house? I have never been in one at all.
4525. Alone or with a detective? No, never in my life.
4526. How long have you been driving an omnibus? About five years.
4527. Where were you before that? In New Zealand; I am a native of Auckland.
4528. And during the whole five years that you have been here have you been driving an omnibus? Not all the time.
4529. How many months have you been idle? I have never been idle in Sydney.
4530. Well, you say that you have not been driving all the time you have been in Sydney? I had employment previously at the Carrington Mews in Phillip-street.
4531. How long have you been in the employ of the S. T. & O. Co.? I cannot possibly say to a month or two, but to the best of my belief it is between four years and four years and a half.
4532. Have you been constantly employed all that time? Yes.
4533. What are your hours. When do you commence duty? We have a different time-table every day.
4534. So you have some leisure? Oh, yes, I get a day off in the week.
4535. And do you ever get a night off? I get one. If I am off on a Monday then I get Monday night off, and also the following Friday night, and that is like two nights in the week.
4536. How do you generally pass these off nights? At home.
4537. Are you a married man? Yes.
4538. Have you got a family? No, I have no family.
4539. Where are you living? In Glebe Road.
4540. Where were you living twelve months ago? In Bay-street.
4541. The Glebe also. Where were you living this time three years? In Bay-street.
4542. Did you ever live at this end of the city, in Gloucester-street, or Lower George-street, or Goulburn-street, or near there? No.
4543. And you never visited a gambling-house in mistake? No, I never visited a gambling-house in my life.
4544. *Mr. McKillop*.] I suppose you did say all this, but it was merely to kill time? I beg your pardon. I might give him an answer.
4545. *President*.] Did you ever make a statement to any passenger on your 'bus to the effect that you had ever visited these places? I cannot conscientiously say that I did not.

Sam Tin called in and examined:—

4546. *President.*] Where do you live? I have a private house at Enmore.
4547. Where do you carry on business? I carry on business in Lower George-street.
4548. What number Lower George-street? No. 181. I work for wages there.
4549. At Sun Sam Kee's? Yes.
4550. What do you do there? I carry on business, dealing in rice, Chinese goods, and tea.
4551. Is it not a fact that Sun Sam Kee's is a gambling-house? No.
4552. Do you mean to tell me that 181, is not a gambling-house? Yes.
- [As the witness, who could speak English fairly well, persisted in answering the questions in Chinese, through the interpreter, Mr. Lisson was asked to retire, and retired accordingly.]
4553. You work at 181, George-street? I want the interpreter.
4554. Do you work at 181, George-street? Yes.
4555. What sort of business does Sun Sam Kee carry on? He is in China.
4556. What business is carried on at 181, George-street? Dealing.
4557. In pak-ah-pu I suppose? I want the interpreter.
4558. You can speak English very well, and if you won't answer our questions we shall have to send you to prison. Is fan-tan played at Sun Sam Kee's? I want the interpreter.
4559. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What does Sun Sam Kee do for a living? He is in China.
4560. Who is head man there? There is no head man. There is only one man working, and I am managing a little while for him.
4561. Are you managing for him now? Yes.
4562. What is your name? Sam Tin.
4563. You are married to a European woman, I believe? Yes.
4564. She does not speak Chinese, does she? No.
4565. Then how do you understand her when she speaks to you? I understand a little bit.
4566. What do you do in business? I deal in tea, rice, and Chinese goods for Sun Sam Kee.
4567. And what else do you deal in? There are generally two or three of my countrymen on their way to China stopping there.
4568. How many are stopping there now? Two or three.
4569. How many have you had at a time? As many as fifty, when they have been going away to China, or going into the country.
4570. So that your house in Lower George-street is really a lodging-house, is it? Yes.
4571. Not for everyone? Only friends and countrymen stop there.
4572. You have a fan-tan table there? No.
4573. You had one there two months ago? Yes.
4574. Had not you a fan-tan table there one month ago when the Commission went down there? You ask for the interpreter to come in.
4575. You had a fan-tan table—we know that;—how long is it since you took it away? What you call a fan-tan table I do not call a fan-tan table at all.
4576. How long is it since you gambled there? About two years or more.
4577. And you mean to tell me that you had that fan-tan table there two months ago and did not allow fan-tan to be played on it? No; not now. It is about two years ago since Sun Sam Kee went away, and not much play since then.
4578. What do your countrymen do when they are stopping at your place at night? If the Government make a great noise, we stop playing, and if they not make great noise we play a little. When my countrymen come to stop at my place, some go out to enjoy themselves, and some stop in the house, and some of those who stop in the house play fan-tan, but since two years nobody has stopped.
4579. Do you not make a lot of money out of gambling? I am an agent for a house.
4580. What kind of a house? I am agent for Mr. Josephson.
4581. Do you collect his rents? I collect the rents for fourteen houses, and get the commission out of it.
4582. All for Mr. Josephson? I do not get all the commission from him, but a good part of it.
4583. How much commission does he allow you? It is not a fixed amount. I take a house from Mr. Josephson and I sublet it.
4584. How many houses have you got? Fourteen.
4585. All belonging to Mr. Josephson? Yes, and one big shop.
4586. How much do you pay for the shop a week? £5.
4587. What number is it? I cannot remember.
4588. Is it the shop in which Sun Sam Kee carries on business? No.
4589. Who occupies it? Some of my countrymen. It is No. 173, and Sun Sam War lives there.
4590. You pay Mr. Josephson £5 a week for the house? Yes.
4591. And you let it out to Sun Sam War? Yes.
4592. What do you get a week for it? I get nothing from that shop.
4593. Do you let Sun Sam War live there for nothing? I only just oblige him.
4594. You give Mr. Josephson £5 a week for this house 173, and you let Sun Sam War have it for nothing? No; for £5. I get nothing out of it.
4595. What do you get for the other fourteen houses? I get £8.
4596. Are they all the same size? Pretty well—some are a bit bigger than others.
4597. What do you let them for? Some for 18s., some for 15s., and some for 14s. a week.
4598. How much do you make out of the lot per week? About £120 or £130 a year.
4599. Do you pay the rates and taxes? Yes.
4600. Out of that? No; I make about £120 clear.
4601. What do they do in the shop;—what does Sun Sam War do? I do not know. I never go in.
4602. But you said just now that you collected the rents for the fourteen houses? Yes.
4603. But don't you collect the rent of Sun Sam War's house? No; I get nothing out of it.
4604. But does not Mr. Josephson hold you responsible? Oh, Sun Sam War pays him every week.
4605. Are you not a partner in Sun Sam War's? No.
4606. Are you not a partner in his gambling business? No.

Sam Tin.
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- Sam Tin. 4607. Will you swear it? I will swear that I never go in there, and that I never get anything from it.
- 2 Oct., 1891. 4608. What do your other tenants in the fourteen houses do? They are in Queen-street, and are all basket carriers or dealers. They make very little money. There are lots of ups and downs.
4609. But the houses are never empty down there? Sometimes they are.
4610. How long are they empty for? Sometimes for two or three weeks. I said to Mr. Josephson, "I make very little money out of your houses. You take £1 a week off," and he said, "Very well, I let you have them for £7 a week."
4611. Mr. Josephson has great confidence in you, has he? He knows me.
4612. You have known him some time? Yes; about five or six years.
4613. And you talk to him? A little.
4614. Then why would you not talk to the President just now? He asked me one big word, and I could not understand it.
4615. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know what fan-tan gambling means? No.
4616. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long have you been in this country? Seven or eight years.
4617. Who are in the firm of Sun Sam War? I cannot tell you.
4618. Some one else besides Sun Sam War? I do not know.
4619. Who was the man who took the house from you? I do not know his name. I shall have to find it out.
4620. Are you sure that you let it on the same terms that you give for it? Yes; quite sure.
4621. Now, I want the name of the man to whom you let this house, in which Sun Sam War carries on business? I said just now that Sun Sam War has gone out of it.
4622. What is the name of the new man? I do not know. That is what I want to find out. They have only been in about a week.
4623. Is it not a fact that they left because they were afraid of carrying on the gambling business any longer on account of the appointment of the Commission? I cannot tell you that.
4624. We must have the name of the man to whom you let the house? I cannot tell you his name. He is a new man.
4625. Did you not let the house? No; I take the house. I let Mr. Josephson go and collect the rents. This man goes away and another man comes, and Mr. Josephson goes and collects the rents. I will find out the name of the man for you.
4626. You must give us the name to-day? I do not know.
4627. Can you not write it down in Chinese? There is the name of the firm, and I will give you that, but I do not know what the name of the individual is. Shing Goong is the name of the firm.
4628. Have they put any stock in the place? I do not know. I have not been in for ten months.
4629. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is it next door to you? It is a few doors further down.
4630. What were the names of the partners who occupied the house before the new firm went there? There were three men there then, and they went away about a week or ten days before the new men came in.
4631. What was the name of the old firm? Sun Sam War.
4632. How long have you been in the firm of Sun Sam Kee? I am not in the firm. I am only the manager for them.
4633. Do you know Foster's pawn-shop? Yes; we are next door.
4634. And you tell the Commission that there is no gambling going on down there—that there was none going on, for instance, the night they visited the place, and saw half a dozen Europeans in the inner room? I heard of it, but I was sick at the time, and the doctor had told me not to be out after 6 o'clock, so that I was not in town that night.
4635. Who was there? I have a man there managing for me when I am away, and he would be there. His name is Ah Bung.
4636. Where is Sun Sam Kee? In China.
4637. How long ago did he go away? Nearly eight years ago—between six and eight years ago, though it might be only five years ago.
4638. You do all his business for him? Yes.
4639. What do you do with all the money that you gather in Sydney? I only get £2 a week.
4640. And your board? No; only £2 a week altogether.
4641. Then who is the representative of the house over here? I cannot understand that.
4642. How many partners has Sun Sam Kee? He has no partner. There is only one man in the firm.
4643. What do you do with all the money you get for selling rice and tea? Oh, business has got very bad.
4644. How long is it since business has been getting very bad? Ever since Sun Sam Kee went away.
4645. You mean the business that you look after for yourself? No, for Sun Sam Kee.
4646. How much money do you send home to China? None—not a penny.
4647. How long ago did you stop playing fan-tan in your shop? Two years ago.
4648. But you allow fan-tan to go in the back part of your premises? No, not now.
4649. Do you keep any account books? No, I don't keep books.
4650. You know very well that there is plenty of gambling going in Sun Sam Kee's premises. We want you to speak the truth? No, not now.
4651. Perhaps not to-day nor yesterday, but up to two or three weeks ago? No.
4652. Do you know a man named Charlie Fisher—a man who lost £300 or £400 there? No.
4653. He is a thin man and has got a public-house now. Do you know him? I may have seen him, but that is all, I do not know his name.
4654. You have to tell the truth. Let me caution you. Do you want to go to gaol? I tell the truth.
4655. Did you not have gambling carried on in the back premises up to a few weeks ago? No—not up to a few weeks ago.
4656. You remember the night that the Commission came round? I heard of it. They said some gentlemen on a Commission came round with Mr. Atwill and a policeman, but that is all I know about it.
4657. They did not tell you that fan-tan was being played at the time, and that the Commission saw many white people playing in the room behind the shop? No.
4658. *President.*] You are a very respectable Chinaman, are you not? Oh, I have not been so long in this country.
4659. You would not play fan-tan in this country? No. Long while ago, up the country, I played a little, but since I worked for this man I never played at all.
- 4660.

4660. You live upon the commissions that Mr. Josephson pays you? I have got a share in a cabbage garden at North Shore, worked by my countrymen. Sam Tin.
4661. Of course you have no share in any gambling-house? No. 2 Oct., 1891.
4662. You would not take any share in the business of, or commission from, your tenants Sun Sam War? No.
4663. Of course if you speak what is true you will not be hurt, but if you speak a lie it will be very bad for you? I swear that I took the place for £5 a week and started my business, and then let it again for the same money.
4664. Would you mind telling me about these Chinese Societies. You know the Loon Yee Tong, though of course you are not a member yourself? No, I come from a different part of the country.
4665. Of course. I know that it is a very bad society and you would not belong to it? I might be in it, but as I do not belong to that part of the country they would not let me in it.
4666. But you would not belong to it anyhow, would you. It is a very bad society. They pay money into the Police Court to cover fines don't they? No, I do not know what they do. I having nothing at all to do with it.
4667. *Mr. Abigail.*] Were you taken to the Police Court two years ago? Yes, more than two years ago.
4668. What was the charge made against you? Oh! When I was on the other side of the street I was taken there. I went inside a place and it happened to be a gambling-house and they took me in.
4669. Were you fined? Yes.
4670. How much? Five pounds.
4671. Who paid the fine? I did.
4672. Was it not £40? No, only £5.
4673. How many people were found on the premises when you were charged that time with gambling? I was never fined for gambling on my premises.
4674. You were fined for gambling, were you not? Yes, on the other side of the street. I had gone there for lunch.
4675. And is it since you were fined for gambling that you have become so very moral, that you do not allow anything of the kind now? No.
4676. Was there no one gambling in your place last night—Europeans and Chinamen? No.
4677. *Mr. McKillop.*] Understand we will bring witnesses to prove it, and you will find yourself in gaol, where you ought to be. If we went down there now should we not find a fan-tan table? There is a table there of course. Tea-pot, cups, and saucers on it. It is for breakfast, dinner, and tea. We have our meals there.
4678. Are these not the coins and the cup used for playing fan tan on it? No.
4679. *President.*] Does not the Loon Yee Tong pay money to the police? That is not my business, you see.
4680. I know it is not your business, but have you never heard that your countrymen pay money to the police? No.
4681. Your place is Sun Sam Kee's? Yes.
4682. Well do you not pay money to the police? No.
4683. You know Inspector Atwill, don't you? Yes, I know him.
4684. Don't you know that your tenants are paying money to him? No.
4685. You are quite sure of it? Yes.
4686. Do you know of any of your countrymen giving money to him—not because there is anything wrong, but because Inspector Atwill is a very good man? No.
4687. I suppose if we ask you to come again you will come? Oh, yes.
4688. We should like your assistance, you know. You tell us you are a very respectable man. Then will you give us all the help you can? Oh, yes, I will come whenever I am called. I must come, of course.
4689. But we do not want you to come because you must. We do not want to put pressure upon you. We want you to come willingly? Yes, I will come.

Yuen Tah called and examined:—

4690. *Mr. McKillop.*] Where do you live? My private house is in Queen-street; my business in Pymont. Yuen Tah.
4691. What is your business? I am a furniture manufacturer. 2 Oct., 1891.
4692. Do you belong to any Chinese society? Yes, I belong to the Kooney Tong.
4693. What office do you hold in it? I do not hold any office in it, I am only a member.
4694. What are the objects of that society? To take up dead bodies.
4695. What else? Nothing else.
4696. How much money have you got to the credit of that society in the bank? I think it is about £1,700 or £1,800.
4697. Do you subscribe every week, month, or year to this society? We do not give periodical subscriptions. We paid a lump sum at the beginning. Nobody was allowed to pay less than £1, but many of the merchants paid as much as £5, £10, and £50.
4698. How much did you give? I gave £5.
4699. Have you given any money to the society since? No; we only paid once.
4700. How often does that society meet? Not very often. We have a meeting when we are taking dead bones home.
4701. Has that society any other objects? None.
4702. Do you know of anything else that was done with the money. Do you ever have to pay any sums of money in the shape of fines? No, we do not do anything of that kind. We save the money for the legitimate objects of the society.
4703. How many Chinaman do you employ? About fifty.
4704. Have you any fan-tan tables at your place in Pymont? No.
4705. Do you know Lower George-street? I know Queen's Place and Lower George-street too.
4706. Did you ever live in Lower George-street? Yes, when I was manager for Sun Kum Tiy I lived in Lower George-street. 4707.

- Yuen Tah. 4707. How long did you live there? I lived there for fifteen years or thereabouts.
 4708. How long is it since you left there? About six or seven years, I think.
 2 Oct., 1891. 4709. When you lived down there did you notice a large number of Chinese gambling-dens in the neighbourhood? There might have been five or six.
 4710. Do you know that since then they have increased? No, I cannot tell.
 4711. Have you had any conversation with any of the Chinese gambling-house keepers about the Commission? No, I do not know any of them.
 4712. Do you know that this great evil exists to a very large extent amongst your fellow-countrymen down in Lower George-street? Yes, I have heard of it.
 4713. Are you in favour of gambling, or would you like to see it done away with? I do not like to say.
 4714. We want to get an expression of opinion from you, and must have it. Remember you are on your oath, and say either yes or no? When I am not in the habit of visiting these places surely I have nothing to do with it.
 4715. That is an evasion. I want you to say "yes" or "no" in answer to my question as to whether you would like to see this gambling done away with. Do you think it is a very great evil? I do not know that it is very bad. They gamble in China just as they do here.
 4716. Do you know that gambling is against the law? I would not like to say out what I think of it. In China there is some gambling; in this Colony there is some gambling. If a person wins money he says "gambling very good," if he lose money he says "gambling no good."
 4717. But do you not know that it is against the law to gamble? No, I do not know that it is against the law, but if the law says it is wrong then it is wrong.
 4718. Are you connected with gambling? No, I am a business man. I heard of somebody winning £300 last week.
 4719. Where? In Lower George-street.
 4720. Was he a white man or a Chinaman? He was a Chinaman; and he says that gambling is very good.
 4721. You are afraid of speaking on this point, I see? No, I am not afraid.
 4722. *President.*] I want you to tell me about the Loon Yee Tong? I know nothing about the Loon Yee Tong, my dear sir. The Koon Yee Tong I know about, but nothing about the Loon Yee Tong.
 4723. Do you know there is a Chinese Society called the Loon Yee Tong? I heard about it three years ago; but it does not exist any more now. I heard at one time —
 4724. Tell me what the objects of the Loon Yee Tong were. I dare say it is all done away with, but what were the objects that they combined for. What did they do? I heard that they got about £400 for coffins to keep on a steamer for skeletons to take back to China.
 4725. But all the Chinese societies do that. Was not the Loon Yee Tong a society that helped the Chinese gambling-house keepers to defend themselves against the police? I know nothing at all about that. Look here; I heard that £400 went to buy coffins to put on board the Chinese steamers, and that there was a balance which was given to the hospital.
 4726. Did not they ever pay Police Court fees out of it? I do not know at all.
 4727. Suppose a Chinaman were sent to gaol for keeping a gambling-house, would they not pay him a sum of money when he came out? I do not think so.
 4728. What makes you think that if you do not know anything at all about it? Oh, I do not know; I only say that I do not think so.
 4729. Supposing that one of your countrymen were caught gambling and sent to gaol, would not the Loon Yee Tong pay him £1 a week when he came out for every week that he had been in prison? I never heard anything about that.
 4730. Well, supposing the Chinese were to kill a European, would not the Loon Yee Tong find the money to pay him with? I do not know; I do not think it would do that. It was a very good thing for them to send money home to buy coffins for ships, and I do not think that the society that would do that would pay for killing people. If they would kill people they would not send money home to China to buy coffins with.
 4731. Well then, how was it that the society came to an end? It was, I understand, because the trustees fell out, or something of that kind, but I really do not know myself.
 4732. Do you know Tah Sing? Yes; he is my cousin.
 4733. What business does he carry on? It is a general store.
 4734. Numbers of Chinamen visit there, do they not? Yes.
 4735. Is there any gambling carried on there? I never saw any gambling there.
 4736. Do not Chinamen visit the place to decide the plan of campaign? Oh, no; you see no gambling there.
 4737. That firm are agents for lotteries, are they not? No.
 4738. Is it not a fact that they are the bankers for various gambling-places? No; I never heard that.
 4739. Do you not know that the money is placed there by several gambling-houses? I never saw it.
 4740. How often do you visit there? One or twice, or three times a week.
 4741. When you are visiting there do you see plenty of Europeans there? I see them buying there.
 4742. And do you not see them there buying lottery tickets? I never saw any.
 4743. What time of the day do you visit there? At different times.
 4744. Do you remember their being taken up by the police and fined some two years ago? No; I do not remember.
 4745. Try and remember if they were not fined £50 in the lower Courts on that occasion, and then appealed to the higher? I do not remember.
 4746. Who is the keeper of that place? Ah Sing.
 4747. And you do not know of your own knowledge that a fine of £50 was paid out of funds kept at that very place? No.
 4748. How many are connected with that firm of Ah Sing? There are two partners.
 4749. Who are they? Ah Choy and Ah Sing.
 4750. They are reputed to be rather wealthy, are they not? Yes; they have plenty of goods always coming in.
 4751. Do you know that a portion of their wealth has been made out of syndicate shares in gaming-houses? I cannot say about that. All I know is that they do a very good business.
 4752.

4752. And you know that a large number of Europeans visit there day and night? I never saw any. Yuen Tah.
4753. What are your own opinions in reference to Chinese gambling and opium-smoking? Opium spoils the constitution. It is no good. I myself have nothing to do with it, but it is bad for those who do smoke it. 2 Oct., 1891.
4754. Do you think that gambling-dens improve the character or degrade it? I have heard that gambling is good when they win and bad when they lose.
4755. You are a mature man of a good age. I want your opinion—not what you have heard? I have nothing to do with it, and so I cannot say.
4756. Are you in favour of it? I shall not say either way.
4757. You must say; you must answer the question? I don't know, and so I cannot say.
4758. You are before a Court and must answer the question? It is no use asking me, I have nothing to do with it.
4759. You are a member of the community, and are responsible for its good government? I do not go myself, but my heart would say that it is no good.
4760. What age are you? 47.
4761. Are you as reticent upon other questions as you are upon this? Well, I like to mind my own business.
4762. Well, can you explain why it is that your countrymen are so desirous of evading a direct answer to this question? I am a neutral man as far as gambling is concerned, and having nothing to do with it, don't want to answer that question at all.
4763. Supposing the people of this country were to rise up and assault your countrymen, would that be good. Would you object to giving an expression of opinion as to whether that would be good or bad? I should say that it would be bad.
4764. Well when we are told that Chinese gambling is degrading the youth and manhood of this city have we not right to an expression of opinion from you as a citizen who are protected by the laws of the country, as to whether it is good or bad? Excuse me, but there are consultation-sweeps carried on by Europeans in this city.
4765. We are not talking about consultation-sweeps now, we are talking about Chinese gambling. We think that one is as bad as the other, but we want an expression of opinion from you regarding the latter? Gambling of all kinds has its good and it has its bad.
4766. Where does its goodness lie? It does those good who win. Suppose in a sweep you draw for £1 £25,000; then it is good.
4767. Did you ever get any of that kind of goodness? I buy tickets sometimes.
4768. Did you ever win anything? No.
4769. Then, according to your own code, you should say it is bad? Yes; when I lose it is bad.
4770. How many times have you bought tickets? I have bought one ticket.
4771. Do you know that there are some of your countrymen in this city who would hurt those who told the truth in answer to these questions? I am a business man, and have nothing to fear.
4772. If you were in a Court in China and refused to answer these questions, what would they do to you? It would be just the same.
4773. Would they not bamboo you? No; they could not punish me. I am not a criminal, and I cannot tell them more than I know.
4774. But if you were before the Court, would they not compel you to answer the questions? It would be just the same.
4775. Do you not feel responsible for seeing the laws of this country that is protecting you carried into effect? Yes.
4776. Do you not know that the fan-tan is against the laws of this country? I know that they can be caught.
4777. Then, being contrary to law, do you not think it is bad? Yes; if the law says it is bad then it must be.
4778. At all events, then, you understand that the laws are passed for the good government of the country? Yes.
4779. So you admit that gambling being contrary to law must be bad? Yes.
4780. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have heard a great many complaints, firstly, about gambling, secondly, about opium-smoking, and thirdly, about bad smells in the houses? Yes.
4781. Now, you are a man of standing and respectability, always representing your community at meetings of the Chinese citizens, and I want you to say whether it is a fact that there is a great deal of gambling, filth, and opium-smoking, in the Chinese houses here? In some cases there would be filth; but I am not aware that there is gambling and opium-smoking to any extent.
4782. You remember that through these complaints, the Government appointed the Commission, and it is our duty to inquire into the truth of the statements made by the deputation that waited upon the Premier. There has already been a great deal of evidence sent in to the Commission—so much gambling, so much opium-smoking, and so many filthy places, and we want you to furnish us with all the assistance in your power, to prosecute the inquiry? I want to explain how opium was forced upon the Chinese. It was forced upon them by Englishmen.
4783. What percentage of the Chinese in Sydney are gamblers and opium smokers, and what percentage are good respectable citizens? How can I tell that? You can tell as well as I can.
4784. Can you tell how many communities from China are represented here? Chang Sing, Toon Goon, Heong Shang, See Yip, Sam Yip, Har Kar, and Go You.
4785. Which is the worst class—the class that smokes opium and gambles the most? I cannot tell that. I only know that I do not smoke. I suppose Europeans of one community cannot tell with regard to other European communities.
4786. We want to see the Chinese places carried on properly in future—no gambling, and no opium-smoking; and we want you, as a leading Chinese citizen, to make any suggestions you can as to how to do this? That rests with the Commission itself.
4787. But I am asking for your opinion? I would be glad to follow the lead of the Commission.

TUESDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Playfair called and examined:—

Mr. T.
Playfair.
6 Oct., 1891.4788. *President.*] You are an alderman of Gipps Ward, in the City of Sydney, Mr. Playfair? Yes.

4789. And an ex-Mayor of Sydney? Yes.

4790. How long have you been an alderman of the City of Sydney? Sixteen years next December.

4791. How long have you been located in Lower George-street? About thirty-two years.

4792. That is, carrying on business there? Yes, about that.

4793. You are aware that there has been an outcry of late amongst the leading European residents of Lower George-street with regard to the Chinese gambling-houses in that locality? Yes.

4794. And these gambling-dens are situated in Lower George-street? Yes.

4795. From the nature of your business, I suppose you have ample opportunities of observing the doings of these people? Yes.

4796. Is it a fact that the gaming in these places is carried on publicly? I do not know that it is carried on publicly; but I do know that it is carried on there, because I have been told by one or two people that have been victimised through it.

4797. In your opinion, do the police know that it is carried on largely? I will not say that, because I do not know.

4798. In your opinion, I am asking; in other words, do you think the police must have known all this time that gambling has been carried on extensively in the Chinese establishments we are referring to? Certainly, I believe they must have known that it has been carried on.

4799. And you arrived at that conclusion because it is carried on without any attempt at concealment—is that the case? All I know about the matter is from hearsay.

4800. Have you from time to time observed a number of Europeans going into what are reputed to be gaming-houses? No; although I have lived there so many years I do not know one gambling-den in the place.

4801. You know nothing about the proclivities of the Chinese in the direction of gambling? No; I have heard of it, of course.

4802. Are you a property owner in the neighbourhood of George-street North? Yes, I am.

4803. How many houses have you in George-street? Four.

4804. Can you give us the numbers? My own place is No. 103, and there are three others adjoining the watch-house.

4805. Are any of these places let to Chinese? No.

4806. Have you ever been offered a bonus to let one of your houses to Chinese for gambling purposes? No; I have never heard of such a thing.

4807. What rents do you get from your three houses adjoining the police station? I receive £3 a week for each of them.

4808. What rent did you get from the same houses five years ago? The same rent—£3 a week.

4809. You have always got £3 a week for them? Yes, ever since I built them.

4810. The rent has not varied during five years? No.

4811. Of course you have an intimate knowledge, or some knowledge, of the police who do duty in the locality? Yes, I have lived for a long time within a few doors of them. There are several new hands there lately.

4812. Do you know Inspector Atwill? Yes.

4813. How long has he been on duty in Lower George-street? He has been down that end of the town for many years—I forget how many years—as inspector. He was in the Water Police Court before that. I cannot tell you the time.

4814. Can you not give an idea? I cannot.

4815. Has he been there ten years? I think he has; the years go by so quickly that one loses count.

4816. You do not mean to assert that time travels now quicker than it did ten years ago? With me it does.

4817. However, do you think Inspector Atwill has been there ten years? Yes; I think he has.

4818. Do you know anything about Inspector Atwill's private affairs? No.

4819. Do you know whether he was well off when he came there? No; I do not.

4820. Do you know where Inspector Atwill lives now? He did live in Kent-street until recently.

4821. What sort of house does he live in? He lived in a small house in Kent-street.

4822. Is he, in your opinion, a man of any means? I would not like to say so. I never heard so. I should not think, from his appearance, that he was a man of any great means.

4823. How many children has he, do you know? That I could not tell you.

4824. Do you know how Inspector Atwill got the property he owns in Princes-street? No. I may say I merely know him as a neighbour, and I would not like to say much about his private affairs; but I should not think he was a man of very large or considerable means.

4825. Does he own any property to your knowledge? I know nothing about that.

4826. Do you know anything of the Chinese merchants in Lower George-street? Yes; I know several of them.

4827. Will you kindly name them? I know On Chong, and On Chik—he has moved away now—Gee Hick, and others.

4828. Are any of those you name keeping or connected with Chinese gambling-houses? No; Gee Hick, I may mention, has been a neighbour of mine for five years. He has nothing of that kind, I am positive.

4829. Did you ever hear it suggested that Inspector Atwill, or any other member of the police force, had been bribed, to induce him to connive at the carrying on of Chinese gaming in that locality? No; I never heard anything of the kind. 4830.

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4830. Did it ever occur to you personally, that the police must have been bribed to permit of gaming being carried on in that open manner, to such a large extent down there? No; I cannot say it ever entered my mind.
4831. Did you reflect upon it yourself, or inquire in your own mind how it was, or is, that such a state of affairs should exist there without any interference from the properly constituted authorities? Yes; I have.
4832. And what conclusion did you come to? The conclusion I have come to is that the men who patronise the Chinese gambling-dens work with the keepers of them, and go in on the quiet; in fact they help to keep it going by co-operating with the Chinese, to defeat exposure. The Chinamen know their customers, I suppose.
4833. Then you think the police must have known that this gaming was carried on publicly down there, and that you or I could go in and play? I cannot say they must have known; but they may have known—it is very likely they do, just as well as I, or better for the matter of that.
4834. Do you know if it is a fact that anyone—you or I, for instance—might go in to one of these places at any time without molestation? I would not say that exactly. I have seen one or two standing in front of the places pointed out to me as gambling-houses, but you would not know that gambling was going on there.
4835. Does your business require you to be in Lower George-street the greater part of the day? Yes.
4836. Have you ever been accosted by any of the Chinese keeping these places—in other words, have you ever been solicited to go in and play? No, never.
4837. Have you ever heard of persons going down Lower George-street being accosted by these Chinese? No.
4838. Have you ever heard of females being insulted by the Chinese in that locality? No, I never heard of it in my life; and Lower George-street, you may say, is a kind of village, in one sense, for when anything takes place everyone knows it at once.
4839. Do you know Sergeant Higgins, Mr. Playfair? I do.
4840. How long have you known him? Oh, I have known him for twenty years.
4841. Is he in the police force now? Yes.
4842. Is he a man of any means—does he possess property? Yes; he has several houses, I believe.
4843. Is it a suspicious thing, in your mind, or have you any reason to suspect, that he acquired the property by reason of bribes received from the Chinese, or from money obtained in some discreditable way? No; certainly not.
4844. Do you know how he acquired this property—Mr. Higgins? I do.
4845. Tell me how he acquired it? It was this way: About eighteen or nineteen years ago there was a lot of land to be sold at the back of Kendall's mill. It was offered at auction, but they could not sell it, and it was afterwards sold for £5 a foot. I bought three or four allotments myself. The land was sold very cheap there. I was offered very liberal terms; in fact people would hardly believe it now; and I know that Carney and Higgins were offered and obtained unlimited terms.
4846. Did Carney buy at the same time? Yes.
4847. What did he do with the land he purchased? He built on it.
4848. Must he not have had a considerable amount of money to build? No, not a great deal, because first of all they had the land on such easy terms, being given an unlimited time to pay; then they bought their bricks cheap, and did a lot of their own work, when off duty, such as laying out the gutters, and putting up the closets. I have seen them there dozens of times. These men were saving and industrious, and got their property in that way. The houses took a long time to build. They bought the bricks by small lots, and all the drainage works and the water-closets were done by themselves.
4849. This man Carney, you speak of, is not in the police force now, is he? No; but he was a great many years in the force.
4850. Has he any other property that you know of? I do not know of any other.
4851. How many houses has he there? They have two apiece in Playfair-street, and have built one or two in Upper Gloucester-street.
4852. Have you heard of Sergeant Higgins buying property to the extent of £2,000 or £3,000, lately? No; I have heard nothing of that kind; but this property which I have told you of must have paid very well, for they were renting at 18s. and £1 a week not long ago, and they were built very cheap. I know if I had to build the houses they would have cost twice as much.
4853. Has Sergeant Higgins got any mortgage over his property? I don't know anything about it.
4854. You are sure he did not buy the land subject to any mortgage? Yes; he was given ample time to do it.
4855. How long ago is it since he bought that land? It is nearly twenty years, I should think.
4856. Do you know Constable Adair? I do not know him by name.
4857. He is called Hughey Adair in that quarter;—do you know him by that name? I know a great many constables, but not by name.
4858. He is always, or frequently, in company with Sergeant Higgins? I know him—yes.
4859. Do you know where he lives? No.
4860. You know nothing of the circumstances of Constable Adair? No.
4861. Have you ever heard that he, or any other member of the police force, was ever presented with gifts of watches, chains, or rings—diamond rings—or presents of any kind by way of bribes? No; I never heard anything of that kind.
4862. Did you ever hear that Sergeant Higgins was presented with groceries, or anything of the kind, by the Chinese in that quarter? No, never in my life.
4863. Did you know Sergeant Dawson? Yes; he has been out of the force some time.
4864. Has he acquired any property, do you know? I know nothing about his private affairs. I have not seen him for years.
4865. Do you know Constable Beadman? Yes.
4866. Is he in the force now? That I really cannot tell you. I do not look out for them.
4867. Have you seen or had any conversation with any members of the police force during the last month? Conversation about what?
4868. About the Chinese gambling and the appointment of this Commission? No.

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4869. Have you had any conversation with any person outside of the police force with regard to this Commission? Well, it is a general matter of conversation with everybody down there.
4870. In any of those conversations has anything transpired of importance. Have you been requested, for instance, to advocate the cause of any of the policemen down there? No; they would not come to ask me to do anything like that. Why should I advocate their cause?
4871. Having regard to your long residence in the locality, they might have asked you to reply as to what you knew of them? One or two did ask me if I had been examined, and I replied that I had not.
4872. You only got your summons to appear about two days ago? Yes.
4873. Have you seen any members of the police force to speak to since then? No. I hope the Commission does not think that I am here in any sense as an advocate of the police. I know and appreciate them as constables, nothing more, and I would not take their part more than anybody else. I have no friends among them.
4874. Have you heard or do you know that the fact of these Chinese places being established in Lower George-street has to a considerable extent raised the rents of properties north of Bridge-street? No, I don't think so.
4875. You do not think it has? No. Lower George-street is not so good a business place as it was thirty years ago—not as to have generally.
4876. Is that in consequence of the advent of the Chinese in that quarter? No; other things have tended to produce the change I speak of. Thirty years ago Lower George-street was the outlet for all the traffic from Balmain, Pyrmont, North Shore, Watson's Bay, and Manly Beach. The people coming in the boats from these places would go to Lower George-street and buy all their goods there, particularly in wet weather. Since then the trade has been either localised by the development of the suburbs, or has been extended to the other end of the city, where so many attractive shops have been established. It is in consequence of all that that the change has taken place.
4877. When the A.S.N. Co. came down there it gave a fillip to business in that quarter, did it not? Yes, it brought some trade certainly, but it did not increase the traffic to any extent, as the people came to and from the steamers in cabs or 'buses.
4878. Did it not tend to increase the rents in the neighbourhood? No; the fact is that those who did come there with the idea of a marked development in trade taking place, were disappointed. Those who came and took houses down there over the heads of other people, at a higher rent, did so under the impression that the A.S.N. Co. being established there would bring the people to that quarter, and so improve it from a business point of view; but it did, as it turned out, and, as I have said, Lower George-street to-day is practically not so good a business place as it was 30 years ago.
4879. Are you down there much at night, Mr. Playfair? No; very little lately.
4880. How many years have you been in Lower George-street? I resided there twenty-six years. I do not live there now.
4881. Up to what year did you reside in Lower George-street? Until 1886.
4882. That is five years ago? Yes.
4883. During the last five years where have you resided? In Darlinghurst Road.
4884. I believe you have lived in Argyle-street for some time? Yes, I lived at my shop twenty years, and in the Argyle House six years.
4885. Are you ever down Lower George-street at night-time now? No, unless it might be on the occasion of a West Sydney election, or that sort of thing.
4886. You are not much there on Saturday either? No; my son does the business there.
4887. I suppose you have had conversations with some of the Chinese down there occasionally? Not much. I only know a few of the merchants, such as I have already mentioned.
4888. Do they not buy their meat from your shop? No; they do not buy any meat from white men, they buy from their own countrymen.
4889. Did you read the statements which appeared in the papers lately, with regard to the Chinese in Lower George-street—particularly the statements made by the deputation which waited upon the Premier on that subject, in July last? I did read some of them, but I forget what they were about.
4890. If it was stated that the Chinese in that part of the city made themselves such a nuisance that ladies would not pass there, that the business of *bona fide* shopkeepers was seriously affected, and that trade had greatly fallen off, as compared with five years ago, would you think that a highly-coloured statement? Yes, I should think it was, certainly.
4891. Supposing one of your shops were empty now would you not get more rent for it now than you would have got five years ago? No.
4892. Suppose you let it for a gambling-house do you think you would get more? I have had no transactions with those places. In the first place I would not let one of my shops to a gambling-house keeper. I cannot give you an idea whether they pay more than other people. I may say that there is not much shopping, in the ordinary sense, down there; most of the trade is with butchers, bakers, oilskin and tarpaulin makers. No large fancy shops thrive by the shipping trade, which is the principal trade down there. You may gather an idea of the state of things down there from the experience of Mr. Beale, who has four shops in Lower George-street. He paid a big price for a property, and determined to clear the Chinese out, do up the houses, and make them attractive as business places, in the hope of securing European tenants, and thus improving the neighbourhood. The consequence was that he had those four shops empty for six months.
4893. He could not let them to Europeans? No; and at last he let them to Chinamen again, after keeping them empty for six months.
4894. Is it likely, in your opinion, that Mr. Beale refused to let shops to European tenants? No. On the contrary he refused Chinese tenants, and cleared them all out.
4895. What rent does he get for those houses do you know? That I cannot say. They are nearly new houses, and stand opposite to On Chong's. But they remained empty, as I have said, for six months, simply for the reason that there is no outlet from Lower George-street. At Miller's Point, for instance, the people have shops near to them, and the same with Dawes' Point.
4896. Shops extend from George-street to Miller's Point, and that affects the George-street business? Yes; and the people like to go up town and do their shopping at Hordern's and other places.
4897. Would they not go there 10 or 15 years ago? Yes, they did so then. The butchers and bakers do
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- the big trade down Lower George-street. But the working man, and particularly their wives, like very much to take a walk up-town and buy for themselves whatever they may want; in other respects the ordinary weekly supplies they obtain close by, or near to their own dwellings. There is no scope for retail trade down there. The only safe investment is in large stores in that locality.
4898. Who was in charge of that division prior to Inspector Atwill? Mr. Johnson, I believe.
4899. Where is he now? He is retired.
4900. Has he made his fortune? I do not think so.
4901. What is his age? He is over 60 years of age.
4902. Is he in receipt of a pension? Yes. He was a great many years in the service.
4903. Can you assist the Commission in any way in tracing acts of bribery on the part either of Chinese or Europeans with a view of influencing the police to wink at Chinese gambling in Lower George-street? No; I have never heard of such a thing. I have never heard that there was any suspicion of bribery as regards the police; and I think it could hardly be kept secret, where you have to deal with a large body of men. Something would be sure to crop out. In the case of a body of men like that they are the best detectives of themselves.
4904. Do you think, yourself, that the police must have been bribed, seeing that this gambling has been carried on so long, almost if not quite openly, without interruption? I do not think so. That is my opinion. Considering the body of men there, surely something would have slipped out among them if there had been anything of the kind going on. At the same time you must understand there might have been a bribe without my knowing it.
4905. In your opinion, for bribing to have been effectual, must it not have been general among the police patrolling Lower George-street? I cannot give an opinion like that.
4906. Well, let me put it in another way. Supposing you and I were members of the police force, one being on duty during the day, and the other being on night duty, for bribery to be effectual in our case—that is, on our beat—would it not be necessary that we should both be bribed as regards the day and night? Certainly they would have to bribe the whole lot.
4907. Then you think the bribing, if such there was, must have been general? Yes, I think so.
4908. The constable would report to his superior officers, and the latter would be to blame if he did not take action? Yes, they would certainly have to bribe the whole lot, and the Chinese are pretty wide awake, they would not pick one man out of a crowd.
4909. You are a keen man of the world, Mr. Playfair; do you know of any policeman, either in the force or having left it, reported to be rich? No, I do not know of any such.
4910. You do not know of any? No.
4911. This Mr. Atwill, who has been on duty in Lower George-street ten years, is he a man of means, do you know? I should not think so.
4912. Do you know if he owns any property? I do not.
4913. Does he own the house he lives in? I cannot say that. I have always looked upon Inspector Atwill as a man of small means.
4914. Has he a large family? Yes. I may say at once that I never heard any rumour or intimation whatever that Inspector Atwill was a wealthy man.
4915. Have you, in the capacity of Mayor of the city, ever made any visitations to the opium-dens in any part of the city? When I was Mayor I visited a number of places, which I condemned.
4916. In what part of the city? All over the city. We condemned some horrible places in the northern end of the city. I could never have believed that any human being would or could live in such places. I was told at the time that they were used as gambling-houses. All I can say is, that if any white man went into such dens as those to win money he deserved to lose it. I should think they would lose their lives if they stopped there long. I never saw such places as those we condemned. The stench was something abominable. They have been pulled down long ago—the same year they were condemned, I believe.
4917. Was there much overcrowding in the houses you condemned? I only went into the houses recommended to me to be condemned. Of course I know gambling is carried on to a large extent in Lower George-street—every one knows it. I know the case of one man, a tenant of mine, who owed me rent, and who, nevertheless, was earning £4 or £5 a week as a coal-lumper, or something of that kind. He was working for Mr. Daley, stevedore, who told me so. On one occasion I saw him in the street, and his wife pointed him out to me, as he was going towards the Chinamen's. I walked up the street, followed by the woman, and the man, when he saw me, put his hand in his pocket and gave the poor woman £1. He then went away to gamble the money with the Chinamen. He had £4 or £5 that week, but was paying, no one.
4918. *Mr. Abigail.*] You know gambling is contrary to the law of the land? Yes.
4919. And yet it is known that fan-tan is carried on in these places; you know that? I only know it from hearsay. They keep it very quiet.
4920. Do you think the fact of these Chinese congregating in the dens of Lower George-street is degrading or demoralising to the whole of the locality? Oh, certainly. If we could get rid of them it would be a good thing. They do not improve the locality, that is certain.
4921. You know, I suppose, that a large number of the places down there carry on no legitimate business whatever, so far as appearances are concerned? I cannot say from personal knowledge; but I know that you will see nobody in the place, except perhaps, one man standing at the door; and it stands to reason that there must be something going on to keep them going.
4922. And in some instances they keep their shutters up like the houses represented in the photographs produced? Yes. As a business man you would not think that was a reasonable mode of doing business, or one likely to succeed; in a word, they could scarcely carry on a legitimate trade in that way? Well, you would think not—that is from a European's point of view; but then the Chinese have a peculiar way of doing business. For instance, On Chong does an enormous business, and yet he shows nothing at all, or scarcely anything at all in his place.
4923. Does he not show merchandise in his window? I do not think so. Chinese merchants do not put much in their windows. Gee Hick does a large business; but he follows the usual style of Chinamen so far as stocking the windows is concerned.
4924. We have been informed that 25 out of the 32 or 33 Chinese houses down there have no business but gambling; can you say whether that is the case? That you can only tell by experience. As you

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go by these places everything seems very quiet, and it is very hard to tell what business they do. Of course, there is no doubt but that these places are gambling-houses.

4925. Are we to understand that from your experience of them they are quiet people down there? As a general rule they appear so from the outside. You may see one of them standing in the shop there, looking as if butter would not melt in his mouth.

4926. Have you heard of any disturbances taking place in these gambling-dens? No. They may happen of course, for I am away a great deal.

4927. Would you like to see the gambling suppressed, Mr. Playfair? Yes; I would be glad to see them cleared out of the neighbourhood altogether.

4928. You stated something about the sanitary condition of places in that part of the town—something about bad smells, and so forth? Yes, that was in regard to the places I condemned during my mayoralty.

4929. Have you noticed any smells emanating from the Chinese shops in Lower George-street? Yes; I have noticed the smells peculiar to Chinese establishments—it is a kind of mixture of bad cigars and opium.

4930. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is it not a fact that some of the rents in the locality are much higher than they were formerly? On the northern side of Argyle-street they are.

4931. But towards Hunter-street, or between Church-hill and Gallows-hill? I cannot tell you about that.

4932. On the northern part of George-street you say the rents are higher? Yes. A lot of property has changed hands there, and the rents have risen from 35s. to £3 and £4.

4933. You say Sergeant Higgins has property in Playfair-street. Has he not several houses in Cumberland-street? No. He has property in Gloucester-street, alongside the steps—he has one house there.

4934. That is not the property you alluded to previously? No. That is in Playfair-street.

4935. You do not know how he acquired the property in Gloucester-street? No.

4936. You know Felton and Nock? Yes.

4937. How long have you known Felton and Nock to be located in Lower George-street? I have known Mr. Felton longer than Nock.

4938. How long has Mr. Felton been there? He has been a long time down there. He is over at the North Shore now, I think. I never knew Mr. Nock personally.

4939. Then, if it has been stated by several persons in evidence here that business men in Lower George-street do not do the trade there now that they formerly did, that would not be the fact according to your statement? Well, I cannot go so far as to say that.

4940. Do you think they do the same amount of business there now that they did in years gone by? It is impossible for me to tell you that.

4941. Were you on intimate terms with Mr. Felton? Yes; I knew him very well.

4942. Did he do a large business? Yes; when I knew him first he did a pretty extensive business everywhere—extending to the North Shore and other places. Then he started a house in North Sydney himself. That might have taken part of his business away, but this is only supposition. I know nothing about his private business.

4943. How long is it since Mr. Felton left off taking a practical interest in the George-street shop? Several years, I think.

4944. At the time you have been speaking of he had only one shop? Yes.

4945. They—that is Felton and Nock—have two shops now in that locality, have they not? Not that I am aware of. Their place is right opposite Gallows-hill.

4946. You have referred to the case of a coal-lumper who spent his earnings, some £4 or £5 a week, in a gambling-den. Do coal lumpers average £5 a week? No; I should say they could not average that. I only told you what Mr. Daly stated to me.

4947. You do not know what the average earnings would be? Well they could not all earn £5 a week. As I have said, in this case I only went by Mr. Daly's statement, and what the man's wife told me.

4948. Are there any other cases within your knowledge where men, being in your debt, not only as to rent, but for goods from your shop and other things, have been unable to pay you what they owe through their gambling propensities? I have been told indirectly that has been the cause of it; and I have known men to be earning good wages who would not pay anybody. I am a bad landlord in one way—I never put the bailiffs in; if the tenants will not pay I simply turn them out.

4949. Regarding these Chinese gaming-houses, if the same amount of gambling had been carried on in the same open manner by Europeans, without any check being put upon their operations by the proper authorities, would you not think or have some suspicion that there was something rotten in the administration of the police force somewhere? Well, you see it is difficult to consider the two cases in the same light. Where Europeans gamble it is done more openly. The Chinese, on the other hand, are exceedingly cunning. I can only speak of their gambling from hearsay.

4950. Are you aware that there are notices, in writing, placed outside a number of these Chinese gambling-shops, announcing that gambling is carried on night and day? Notices in Chinese writing, do you mean?

4951. Yes? No; I did not know they went as far as that.

4952. Are you aware that the Government employ a Chinese interpreter? Yes.

4953. Therefore it would be easy to ascertain through an interpreter what these notices signify? Certainly. I tell you, gentlemen, I have been surprised myself that this gambling has not been put down. I have long ago thought that something must be wrong. But then, as I have said, I suppose that people who patronise these places assist the Chinese to escape detection.

4954. You have stated that you do not see people going in and out of these Chinese houses the same as they would in the case of an ordinary place of business. Is it not a fact that you have heard on good authority that people walk in and out of these places for the purpose of gambling, and that quite openly? Yes; it certainly is common talk down there, that gambling is carried on in these places to a very large extent.

4955. And with impunity? Yes.

4956. Now, if the same were carried on by Europeans in like manner, would not the police have stepped in long ago and put a stop to it? Yes. But, as I have said, the Chinamen keep it as quiet as they can, and are evidently assisted by the people who go to their places. For instance, I go by there several times

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- times a day, and I never see a body of white men going in at one time. On the other hand, look at the tote-shops kept by Europeans. You will see a number of men always congregated about the doors.
4957. But is it not a fact that this congregation of people outside the tote-shops has only taken place since the police prosecutions against the running of totes inside were instituted; did they not previously carry on the game inside? Well, I am not a good authority on the subject. I have never gambled in my life.
4958. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say there are a number of Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? I do not say so from my own personal experience. I only go by what I have heard.
4959. Can you form any idea how it is they are allowed to carry on so freely down there? I cannot tell that; it is because they are not caught, I suppose.
4960. Well, do you think the police do their duty in that respect? I have never heard any complaints against them. I believe the white men who visit those places assist the Chinese to keep it quiet.
4961. Is there much of it going on at night-time? I cannot answer for the night-time; I am only there in the day-time; and you may see people standing about there occasionally, but you cannot tell whether they go in to buy anything or not. As I have said, I believe the white men assist to keep the game secret.
4962. Do you think the respectable Chinese assist the gamblers? I cannot say. I have no reason to think so.
4963. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you ever had any of your houses occupied by Chinese? Yes, one of them. I bought it while a Chinaman was occupying it; but as soon as his lease was up I cleared him out.
4964. Have you ever had a bonus offered you to let one of your houses in Lower George-street or its vicinity? No.
4965. If it has been stated that a bonus has been offered to different landlords down there to let houses to Chinese at a higher rate than European tenants pay, would that be true, do you think? I do not think so. My opinion is that the Chinese are pretty cunning fellows. They would rather wait till a landlord had his house a long time empty, and then would go and make an offer to get it cheaper. I think they are far too cunning to give a bonus.
4966. Then you think if any person living in that district has stated that it is almost impossible to obtain a house down there, on account of the high prices asked for rent, that such statement is exaggerated? Yes; I think so, certainly. When we have the fact that houses have stood empty there for a long time—in Argyle-street, or any other part, when a house has been empty for some time, a Chinaman, who has been waiting his opportunity to get the place, will make an offer, and the landlord, tired of keeping his house empty, will let it to him. That is the way I have looked at it.
4967. You have frequently seen a house empty for months down there? Yes, there is one there now.
4968. From your knowledge of the Chinese character, you do not think it likely that while there are empty houses about they would offer a bonus of £100 or £200 to get into one? No; I think they are the wrong marks for that sort of thing.
4969. You have referred to Mr. Beale's buildings, and I think you said it was his original intention not to let the shops to Chinese? They were occupied by Chinese at the time.
4970. And did he give them notice to quit? Yes.
4971. Intending to let them only to Europeans afterwards? Yes. He had them done up at great expense, with marble slabs outside, and so forth.
4972. This object was to make them generally attractive and suitable for European occupation? Yes; but he could not let them, and they remained empty for some months.
4973. And at last he had to let them to the Chinese? Yes.
4974. Do you know what rent he receives for the shops? No, I cannot tell you what the rent is.
4975. Among the statements made by members of the deputation that waited on the Premier in regard to the Chinese gambling evil, was one to the effect that ladies could not pass along Lower George-street without being insulted. Have you any opinion to offer upon that; or do you know if it is true? I have no personal knowledge of any such thing. There might have been some particular case, but it is a question of proof. It might be true.
4976. You have a daughter, Mr. Playfair? Yes.
4977. I presume she used to have occasion to pass up and down George-street, when you lived in that locality. Was she ever insulted by any of the Chinese there? No.
4978. You would have heard of such a thing had it occurred? Naturally. But my daughter would not go out unattended there in the evening, and ladies would not be likely to be insulted, having a gentleman to escort them. Besides I have not lived there for three years.
4979. Is it true, that several ladies came to you for succour on one occasion? No.
4980. So you think the statement that ladies could not pass along George-street, without being insulted, is an exaggerated statement, if not untrue? I would not like to say that; some persons might have seen it.
4981. Have you ever heard of a case of the kind? No, I never heard of such a thing.
4982. So the percentage of gambling is now greater than it was about three years ago? That I cannot say. I should say there was just as much then as now, but you hear more about it now.
4983. Was the Anti-Chinese Gambling League in existence while you were member for that district? No.
4984. Were you asked to use your influence in the matter? No. But I tried myself, and brought the matter before the City Council.
4985. Did it ever strike you that there was no necessity for this wonderful stir among the residents of Lower George-street, for the suppression of gambling among the Chinese? I cannot say that there was not. Because there are many hard working labouring men who spend all their money in these gambling-dens. If you can drive out the gambling-dens do so. But sometimes I blame the white men as much as the Chinamen, for they assist them to carry on, and we know that if they could boycott the Chinamen as competitors in the fields of labour, there would very soon be no Chinamen here.
4986. Have you ever suffered much from bad debts, owing to your customers spending their money in the gambling-houses? Well, I have more about it lately than ever I did before.
4987. Has it been your experience in the past that you lost much in that way? I have made bad debts in the cases of a few men. I have three or four houses for which I did not get paid for twelve months. But I do not know that those men gambled their money away. I think the strike had a great deal to do with it.

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- 4987 $\frac{1}{2}$. As a landlord or a business man do you think you have lost much money through the existence of these Chinese gambling-dens in Lower George-street? No. I have not looked upon it that my business has been greatly affected by the Chinese gambling-shops.
4988. Do you think there is likely to be any truth in the statement as to the police receiving bribes of diamond rings or other articles of jewellery from the proprietors of the Chinese gambling-shops? All I can say is, that I have never heard of such a thing.
4989. You think that if there was any truth in the statements, you would have heard something of it? Well I think it stands to reason, seeing that I have lived within a few doors of the watch-house, especially where there is a body of men always stationed there—you would think it would leak out somehow. That is the common experience in such cases, I think.
4990. Have you ever found the Chinese liberal in the matter of making presents? No. They may sometimes give away a jar of ginger to show a neighbourly feeling, but nothing more, so far as I know.
4991. You have never known them to make a present beyond that in value to any one that you have come in contact with? No, I have never known of them being liberal. It has always been the other—they are too cunning to give much away.
4992. You are in Lower George-street every day, I suppose? Nearly so, with very few exceptions.
4993. Do you remember the visit of the Commission to Lower George-street lately? I saw about it in the papers.
4994. Do you know Inspector Atwill intimately? Oh, yes. I have known him for twenty years.
4995. If you meet him in the street you speak to him? Yes.
4996. Do you think he is a man capable of accepting a bribe to induce him to be more lenient in the execution of his ordinary duties as Inspector of Police? No. On the contrary, I have always looked upon Inspector Atwill as a strict man.
4997. Do you think he would be incapable of receiving a bribe? Yes, I should say so. In matters of that kind you will find out more by experience what a man is like, and as I have said, I have always found Inspector Atwill to be rather a strict man. For instance, men get into trouble sometimes, and they will come to the representatives of their district to get them out of it. I do not mean for any serious breaches of the law, but some small matters. In such cases occasionally I have gone to Inspector Atwill, and spoken to him, and I have always found him a very strict man indeed.
4998. Instead of being over-lenient you think he is very severe? He is very strict in carrying out his duty, always, in my experience.
4999. So that any statement which may have been made to the contrary, you would characterise as exaggerated, or contrary to fact, so far as your experience has gone? I would not answer for any other statement, one way or the other.
5000. You never met with any man who has stated to you that he ever gave a bribe, or knew of a bribe being given to Inspector Atwill, or any other member of the police force? No.
5001. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know Sergeant M'Intosh? Yes, I knew him when he was in charge there.
5002. Do you remember any particular raid he made in the district? I forget now. I know he was a smart officer.
5003. Do you know if there was less gambling in Lower George-street then than now? No; I do not know anything about it.
5004. What is your opinion of the morals of the Chinese down there? Well, I have no chance of studying that, but I do not believe they are a very moral class of people, so far as I know.
5005. Do you know if there is much prostitution carried on down there? That I cannot say. Of course I have heard reports of girls being found there. I hope the Commission will not think me in favour of keeping the Chinese in Lower George-street. They are by no means a desirable class of people to have in a main street of the city. But then again they would be just as bad in a back street. In fact it is a question whether there is not an advantage in having them in Lower George-street in one respect, for you can see better what they are doing than if you had them in small back lanes.
5006. You stated a little while ago that you knew these places were frequented by working men. Have you not also heard of a large number of respectable people going into these Chinese gambling-dens? Yes; I have heard so. I know when I saw the accounts of the Police Courts proceedings in connection with the late raid, and saw that a number of young fellows whom I knew to be respectably connected had been there, I was rather surprised.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Henry Davies called and examined:—

- Mr. H. Davies.
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5007. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live, Mr. Davies? At No. 1, Gloucester-street.
5008. Do you keep the "Oriental Hotel"? No; I keep the "Mercantile Rowing Club Hotel."
5009. How long have you lived in that part of the city? About thirteen years.
5010. Have you always occupied the same position? Within 100 yards of it.
5011. Then you have a very tolerable knowledge of what is going on in that particular neighbourhood? Yes, a very fair knowledge.
5012. You know that this Commission has been appointed to deal with the matter of Chinese gambling? Yes.
5013. We want you if you can to assist the Commission with any information that may be useful to the purposes of this investigation. In the first place, were you a member of the deputation that waited on the Colonial Secretary? No.
5014. I suppose you read an account of the statements that were made on that occasion? I did.
5015. Certain members of the deputation made statements as to the bribery of the police? Yes.
5016. Do you know anything of a definite character that would support such a statement? No, decidedly not.
5017. Have you heard anything definite with regard to bribery of the police? No, never in my life.
5018. Do you know the members of the police force in that district? I do.
5019. Do you know Inspector Atwill? Yes, I did know him well.

5020.

5020. How long have you known him? Before he was inspector—when he was up the mountains, years ago. Mr. H. Davies.
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5021. Do you think he is a man of property? I should think he was. If he is not, he ought to be. A man in his position should have money or property. He does not live up to his means I should say.
5022. You think out of his salary he ought to have accumulated wealth? Most decidedly. Unless he accumulates property, what is the good of the position he holds. It is only natural to suppose that a man would.
5023. From your knowledge of Mr. Atwill, if it has been stated that his acquirement of property is the result of bribes given him for overlooking the Chinese gambling, is that correct do you think? No; I should think it very unlikely indeed from what I have seen of him. I have had no favours from Inspector Atwill. I have been summoned by him. I am a law abiding citizen, so far as I can possibly be within my calling. Still I have to break the law sometimes on Sunday, and I have been caught and fined, but I have no grudge against Mr. Atwill on that account.
5024. You believe he conscientiously discharges the duties of his office? Yes; I do not think there is a man in Sydney, so far as I know him, that does his duty more honestly.
5025. Do you know Sergeant Higgins? Yes.
5026. How long have you known him? About sixteen or seventeen years.
5027. What sort of a man is he? I have always found him very diligent in the discharge of his duty. He arrested me once.
5028. Do you know if he is a man of property? Yes.
5029. He possesses property? Yes.
5030. Do you know how he acquired his property? Well, by being a steady, saving man, I suppose, and having an industrious wife to look after it. It is natural that a man of his position and years should acquire property for his family. He never spent 5s. in his life since I have known him, so to speak.
5031. Have you ever heard of him receiving bribes or presents of any kind? No, and I do not think he would, from what I know of him. I know that I offered him something on one occasion—not as a bribe, but to do something for me—and he told me that if he received anything it must go through the Inspector-General of Police.
5032. Do you think he would take a bribe from one of these Chinese gambling-houses? No, I do not think he would stoop to take it from anyone.
5033. Do you know, or have you heard of any member of the police force receiving any presents of watches chains, or jewellery, such as diamond rings, from any one in that part of George-street? Not as bribes, certainly. I know Sergeant Dawson received a present of some kind some time ago.
5034. The presentation in that case was publicly made, I think? Yes.
5035. My questions have relation to matters on a different footing to that. In connection with our investigation into the matter of Chinese gambling in the lower part of George-street, we have to consider certain charges which have been levelled at the police, and our object accordingly is to elicit information that will sustain or refute those charges. Hence the questions I have been putting to you on the subject? All I can say is, that I know nothing of the kind, and I think those people who say these things should be made to prove who gave the presents, or said that they were made, so that it could be proved or disproved. For instance, it might be all very well to say, “You have had so-and-so given to you, and you had no right to receive it.” But no one has any right to say that unless they can prove it. The members of the League should be the ones to prove these statements.
5036. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Are you not referring to members of the deputation? Yes.
5037. *Mr. Abigail.*] I am asking you these questions because we are dependent upon the evidence of those who have lived a long time in the locality? Well, I have given you my opinion, and that has been entirely without prejudice. I have been summoned by them for selling after hours, but I have nothing to say against the police.
5038. You know nothing to justify the statement that they have received bribes for winking at the existence of these gambling-dens? No, I do not.
5039. And, of course, you have a good knowledge of what is going on in that part of the town? Yes, a fairly good knowledge.
5040. Are there a large number of Chinese gambling-dens in Lower George-street? About twenty or thirty.
5041. Do any of those places carry on legitimate business? No, I do not think they do.
5042. You think most of them carry on gambling and nothing else? Yes.
5043. And is that carried on in an open manner, so that anybody may see what is going on? No, it is not. I cannot get in there.
5044. You could not get in one of these places if you tried? No, because I am not known. The Chinese are just as clever as other people. They only admit such as are always going there, and who, consequently, are well known to them.
5045. Do they never let in any one whom they do not know? No.
5046. Have you ever tried personally? Yes.
5047. And you have been refused? Yes.
5048. Was that recently, or some time ago? It was about eighteen months or two years ago.
5049. Have you tried to enter one of these places recently? No.
5050. What object had you in trying to visit one of these places some time ago? Simply to see how the game went. I have played a bit at the box myself, but it was no good. You cannot enter there without being known. It is just the same in European betting clubs. You cannot get into a certain room in Tattersall's without being known.
5051. Have you remarked that most of these places have white paper notices posted outside? Yes.
5052. Have you ever taken the trouble to ascertain what those notices mean? No.
5053. Would you be surprised to learn that those notices announce that fan-tan is carried on there day and night? No, I would not be surprised after what I have seen in that place next to the “Exchange Hotel,” where the police made the raid some time ago. These places are so arranged inside as to make it very difficult to effect an entrance suddenly. The number of doors is quite confusing, and they are so arranged that escape is easy.
5054. Everybody down there knows that gambling is carried on in these places, I suppose? I suppose so.
- 5055.

- Mr. H. Davies. 5055. And that it is contrary to law? Yes; everybody knows that it is contrary to law, just the same as everybody knows that Sunday-selling is contrary to law, but the thing is to catch them. It is all very well to say, "Go and do this or that," but it is another thing to do it.
- 6 Oct., 1891. 5056. You think that the Chinese are more clever than the police? I think they know quite enough. You know very well yourself that if you carry on an illegitimate trade—an illicit still, for example—you would try to work it as quietly as possible, and have the place barricaded so that nobody could get in, if possible. I may say that I was one of those asked to wait on the Premier in connection with the deputation, but I thought it was out of place.
5057. You thought they should have made an effort to prove the charges which were made on that occasion before making statements of the kind regarding the character of a body of men? Yes. They should certainly have done so before making charges against a body of men like we have in the police force here.
5058. Have you noticed young people going in and out of these gambling-shops all day long, Mr. Davies? In the afternoon I have noticed them.
5059. Have you remarked any young girls? No.
5060. What is your opinion as to the influence of the Chinese in Lower George-street upon the surrounding neighbourhood—do you think it is of a demoralising character? I do; and I believe if the citizens would assist the police it would be easy to suppress them.
5061. How do you mean? Let them assist the police to get into these places. It could easily be managed, for the police being once inside would not arrest those who were in their confidence.
5062. If we have been told that anybody can pass in and out of these gambling-places without let or hindrance, is that correct? No; you have been told a falsehood.
5063. That is your opinion? I am sure of it. I have tried myself, and could not get in.
5064. Have you any knowledge of the extent of the losses or winnings in these places? I have known men to go there and gamble their whole week's wages away, and then come to borrow a £1 to give to their wives.
5065. Have you known many such cases? Yes; several. If they want to suppress the gambling, the citizens will have to go and assist the police—it can soon be suppressed if they do that.
5066. Do you think the law is sufficiently stringent? I am sure it is not. You can go and buy one of those tickets any time, and the law cannot touch you.
5067. It is not contrary to law? No; or if it is the law does not touch them.
5068. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you sure that it is not illegal? I would not say that, but I know that the law would not touch them for it. I have tried it to find out for myself.
5069. Do you know anything about the sanitary condition of these places? I know nothing about that.
5070. Have you heard that the people who keep these gambling-houses pay excessively high rents? I believe they do.
5071. Have you heard of any of them giving bonuses to landlords to secure possession of houses down there? I have heard so, but I know nothing of it personally.
5072. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you any information whatever that would support the statements which have been made to the effect that any of the police referred to—namely, Inspector Atwill, Sergeant Higgins, Dawson, Macintosh, or Constable Adair, or others, have been bribed at any time by the Chinese who keep these gambling-houses? No. I have lived as a neighbour alongside Constable Adair for some years, and a more straightforward and honest man I never had dealings with. The same with Sergeant Higgins. As to his having some property, why should he not have it. He has been in the service thirty years, and bought land when it was cheap. When a man raises a family he naturally puts by for a future day, unless he is a mere brute, and nothing else.
5073. Did you ever hear about a book-case being presented to Inspector Atwill? No.
5074. Or that chests of tea were sent to his place at any time? No.
5075. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did ever you hear of the police in your district being presented with articles of jewellery or furniture of any kind? No; never. Only in the case of Mr. Dawson, to which I have referred.
5076. How long have you been in business in Sydney? I have been in business in Sydney for twenty-two years.
5077. How long have you been in business in Lower George-street? In that district I have been in business thirteen years.
5078. How many times during the last five or six years have you been fined for breaches of the licensing law? Twice, I think.
5079. Was that for Sunday selling? Yes.
5080. Do you find the police in that district particularly strict? Yes; rather too strict. You must imagine I find them strict when I tell you that I keep watch at my door all day long on Sunday, and when I see a policeman coming I shut my door, or when I see a stranger coming I shut the door also.
5081. Then we are to infer from your answers that you are in the habit of breaking the law? Yes.
5082. Have you, since you received your notice to attend here, been in communication with, or have you had any conversation with any member of the police force? No.
5083. You have had no conversation with any member of the police stationed in that district? No. I have not spoken to one of them since.
5084. Have you had any conversation with Inspector Atwill, or any of his men since this Commission started? No.
5085. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you a registered bookmaker, Mr. Davies? What has that got to do with the question?
5086. I am asking you the question, whether you are or not a registered bookmaker, and I must trouble you to answer yes or no? I am not going to answer it.
5087. I must refer to you, Mr. President.
5088. *President.*] It will be necessary for you to answer that question. I see no reason why you should object to it.
5089. *Witness.*] I refused to answer the question because it has nothing to do with what I came here to give evidence upon.
5090. When a witness comes here to give evidence, he has to be examined as to his calling. You will therefore answer the question, yes or no? I was registered, but I have given over betting. 5091.

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5089. Now, if the same amount of gambling were carried on by Europeans running totes, in the same open manner, do you not think the police would have stepped in long ago and stopped it? Well, I think there is just as much carried on by Europeans, and, so far as the totes are concerned, if you understood it, there is not a bigger system of robbery in existence in Sydney. These totes are the biggest swindles ever known in the world.

5090. Is it not a fact that the police are continually making raids upon the totes? Yes. But they are hard to get at. And you know that the Chinese are still more difficult to deal with, because their language is different. But with regard to the totes, they are the biggest swindles in the Australian Colonies. I believe George Adams' consultations are conducted legitimately, but the smaller ones are nothing but gross swindles from start to finish.

5091. Your place is situated at the Dawes' Point end of George-street? Yes.

5092. Therefore you are in a position to see what is going on, and you can see the people going in to these places? Yes.

5093. You have said that only those persons who are well known are allowed to enter these places? Yes. If you are not known to them they will not allow you to go in.

5094. What class of people mostly frequent these places? All sorts—working men, young clerks, and civil servants. You could tell that from the persons who were found there on the occasion of the late raid. There was Mr. Oliff's son, who put the advertisement in the paper to say it was the first time he had been there. I wanted the League to take it up, and prove that he had been there dozens of times.

5095. Do you know of your own knowledge that the keepers of these Chinese gambling-houses make large sums of money? I have heard that they make large fortunes, and go home. I do not know it personally.

5096. Do you know, or have you heard that policemen have walked in and out of these gambling-houses both in plain clothes and in uniform? No, I have not. Nobody could go in there except they were known as frequenters of the place. You can go in and buy lottery tickets.

5097. Do you think if those lottery tickets were similarly marked in English, and the places were run by Europeans, that the police would allow them to proceed without interference? Well, you would be able to get at them sooner than these Chinamen, who are a cunning race of people.

5098. It is a lottery to all intents and purposes? Yes.

5099. And if the same section of paper were marked in English so that you and I could understand it, and it was exposed in the same manner, would not the police swoop down on the place so running a lottery? Yes; I suppose they would.

5100. Do you know anything of the rents that are paid in Lower George-street, Mr. Davies? I cannot say I do.

5101. Do you think they have increased during the last four or five years? I think they did during the last four or five years, but latterly they have been coming down. There is a house next to me which was 2 guineas a week some time ago, and it is now 30s. a week, and they cannot get a tenant for it.

5102. You think rents are decreasing? Yes.

5103. And if anybody has stated that rents are increasing in the neighbourhood, that would not be correct? I cannot say as to places up by Gallows-hill, and in that direction.

5104. We are speaking of George-street North? In George-street North they are decreasing.

5105. Then if anybody states that they are increasing in George-street North, that is not correct? No; it would not be, according to my experience.

5106. What other house have you had? The "Harbour View Hotel."

5107. Did you ever keep the "Oriental"? No; that is another Davies.

5108. You have said that working men have frequently lost their week's wages at these gambling-houses. Have you been a sufferer through such men owing you for refreshments as a consequence? No; I have lent them money when they have gambled away their week's wages, but I have got it back again.

5109. Do you know if it is a fact that respectable females fear going down Lower George-street, because of their liability to insult from the Chinamen there? No.

5110. You have never heard of anything of the kind? No. My wife goes up and down there very often, and I have never heard of her being insulted by any one.

[The witness then withdrew.]

Mr. William Law called and examined:—

5111. *President.*] Where do you reside, Mr. Law? At No. 113, Gloucester-street.

5112. Are you in business? Yes.

5113. Where is your place of business? No. 236, Lower George-street.

5114. Have you been in business there long? For some months. I am at present managing the business of John Gee & Co.

5115. How long have you been there? About 15 months.

5116. Do you know Mr. Forder? Yes.

5117. Do you remember being in his company the week before last? Yes, I think it was last Monday week.

5118. Where was he on the day when you met him? He was at the business place of my employers.

5119. Was there anybody else with him when you came on the scene? He was in conversation with my brother, who is employed as an assistant in the same office.

5120. Was he acquainted with your brother? No, it was the first time they had met.

5121. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Forder, regarding the Chinese gambling-houses, on that occasion? No, not a word.

5122. On any occasion did you have a conversation with him on that subject? Not until last Saturday.

5123. Will you state the nature of the conversation which then took place? It was touching the evidence given here by my brother, and I expressed some surprise at my brother having given expression to some words concerning a constable in the police force, as I was with him the whole of the afternoon of the same day, and he never said a word to me about it.

5124. Did you deny it in his presence? There was nothing for me to deny.

5125. *Mr. McKillop.*] What was Mr. Forder's reply to that statement of yours? He said that my brother did say it.

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- Mr. W. Law. 5126. On the occasion when you went into the office and found your brother sitting in company with Mr. Forder, did you have any conversation with Mr. Forder? No, not a word.
- 6 Oct., 1891. 5127. Did he state to you that your brother had told him certain things? No.
5128. Do you know of any instance yourself where the police have received presents from any of the Chinese? No.
5129. Did you ever see Mr. Atwill receiving a present from a Chinaman, in the shape of money, near to your place? No.
5130. Did you ever tell Mr. Forder at any time, that you did see such an occurrence? No; I never mentioned anything at all to Mr. Forder, until last Saturday week.
5131. You and Mr. Forder were on intimate terms, were you not? Only so far as meeting one another in the street, and saluting one another. Last Saturday week we dined and spent the evening together, and nothing transpired more than I have said.
5132. Was Mr. Forder sober on the occasion when you saw him in company with your brother? Yes, so far as I know.
5133. Were you sober? Yes.
5134. Did you and he leave the office together? Yes.
5135. You were in his company the whole of the afternoon? Yes, we dined together.
5136. When you parted with Mr. Forder, had he his senses about him? Yes.
5137. Was he perfectly sober? He knew what he was doing.
5138. Did you know what you were doing? Yes, quite.
5139. You have lived in the northern part of George-street a number of years, I suppose? Yes.
5140. Have the Chinese gambling-houses been on the increase during the last four or five years? I am not in a position to say.
5141. Why? Because I have never visited them, or interested myself in them.
5142. Can you read Chinese writing? No.
5143. If you were to see these notices appearing outside the Chinese gambling-houses, such as you see in the photographs before you, would you know what they meant? No; I could not read the characters.
5144. Have you never had them explained to you? No.
5145. And your curiosity never led you to inquire? No.
5146. You know, I suppose, that gambling is carried on there? Yes. I simply know they do exist, and I see people go in and out as I pass by.
5147. Are those you see Chinese or Europeans? Chinese.
5148. Have you noticed any Europeans going in there? I have noticed some Europeans going in occasionally.
5149. Have you ever noticed any riots or rows taking place in that locality? I have known of rows there—yes.
5150. Of what character were they? Oh, rows among seafaring men.
5151. Did they arise out of gambling transactions, do you know? That I cannot tell you.
5152. Do you know the house kept by Pun Num—it is shown on the photograph? Yes, I have seen the place.
5153. Do you think, as a man of the world, that these people carry on a legitimate business? I am not in a position to say.
5154. You must surely be in a position to say; you go to your business there daily, and as a man of common sense you must know whether they carry on a legitimate or not? I have never had occasion to ask or to visit the place.
5155. But from your own observation—I daresay you scrutinise these places from the outside? I never trouble myself about them.
5156. You pass them by, do you not? Yes.
5157. And yet you do not know whether they carry on a legitimate business or not? No.
5158. Were you not asked last Friday by a police officer whether you were summoned to appear before the Royal Commission? No.
5159. Have you not been in conversation with anybody relative to the Commission—that is, outside of Forder and your brother? No.
5160. Not with any member or the police force? No.
5161. Who was it asked you about the Commission? I was not asked.
5162. Not by anybody? No.
5163. Are you sure of that? Yes, quite sure.
5164. Do you know if there are a number of houses of ill-fame, kept by Chinamen, on what they call the Rocks? I do not.
5165. You know of none? I know they do exist, but cannot say personally, or from my own knowledge.
5166. I do not mean to say that you frequent them; but men go up and down there;—have you ever seen anything particularly revolting in that connection? No, I have seen nothing of that kind.
5167. Have you received an anonymous letter, threatening you if you should give evidence before this Commission? No.
5168. Are you in favour of the existence of these gambling-dens, Mr. Law? Decidedly not.
5169. You would like to see them abolished? Yes.
5170. Does the existence in these places injure the legitimate trade in that part, to the best of your belief? I am not in a position to say.
5171. Well, does it interfere with your trade? No.
5172. Do you receive any benefit in any way from any of these places? No.
5173. Do you know of any Chinese Sustentation Fund being in existence, where they stop so much from every £ of the winnings in the gambling-dens referred to? No.
5174. As to the Chinese that run these places, do you know any of them personally or by sight? I only know them by sight.
5175. Do you know Moy Ping, who keeps the place where the raid was made? Yes.
5176. Have you had any conversation with him? No; not on the subject of the raid. I meet him occasionally and salute him, that is all.
5177. Do you know Sun Sam Kee? I know Sam Tin or Sun Sam Kee.
5178. Have you had any conversation with him relative to gambling? No.
- 5179.

5179. Where is Sun Sam Kee now? That is the name of the firm. There is no such person as Sun Sam Kee. Mr. W. Law.
5180. Who is the head of the firm? Sam Tin.
5181. Is he in Sydney? Yes.
5182. Do you know the firm of Sun Sam War? I do not.
5183. Are you sure that Sam Tin is the head of the firm of Sun Sam Kee? I would not be sure that he is the head of it, but I know he is connected with it.
5184. Has he the same power that you have as manager of your firm? I cannot say.
5185. Are your powers limited as manager, if so, to what extent? My powers are limited as manager.
5186. The same as the manager of a European business? Quite so.
5187. Is it a practice among the Chinese for the managers to have unlimited power in the conduct of business? I should say not.
5188. Supposing the head of the firms are absent in China? In that case they have parties here to represent them.
5189. And they hold a power of attorney in the same way that European business is conducted? Yes.
5190. Do you know anything of any respectable females being insulted going up and down George-street, Mr. Law? No; I have never heard of it.
5191. And you say that at no time have you ever told Mr. Forder anything about Inspector Atwill or any other member of the police force receiving any presents or bribes? Yes; I am quite positive. The only time I had anything to say to him in connection with this Commission was on Saturday week last.
5192. Did you know what paper he represented when you became acquainted with him? Yes.
5193. How long ago is it since you first became acquainted with him? It is about three years.
5194. And was it only on one occasion that you made so free with him as at this time you have told us of, when you made yourself so agreeable? We have generally been sociable when we have met.
5195. Did Mr. Forder say to you in the course of conversation about this bribery, that it would be advisable for you, as a law abiding citizen, to give the Commission the information you were possessed of, or that it was your duty to do so? I have already explained that no such conversation took place.
5196. I am putting my questions in my own way, and I repeat, did Mr. Forder, on hearing from you that such bribes were received by the police, say to you, "Well, William, as a law-abiding citizen, I consider it is your duty, if you know that these things are carried on, to give some evidence to the Royal Commission on the subject." Did he at any time say that to you? No.
5197. Do you know anything about opium-smoking down there? I know that there is opium-smoking, but I know nothing about it in that locality. I never visit these places.
5198. How many respectable Chinese are there down in that portion of the city? I should say about twenty:—Sun Hing Jang, King Hing Co., Sun Kum Tiy, On Chong, Boo Long, Quing Hing Chong, On Yik and Lee, Sam War, Sam Chong, S. C. S. Dockson, Way, Kee & Co., Tin Wah & Co., Gee Ick, and Ye Sang Loong.
5199. Do you know Mr. Gouldtown? Yes.
5200. Is he a respectable man? I do not know him personally.
5201. Do you know where he is now? I do not.
5202. Have you any idea where he is? I heard that he was in Brisbane.
5203. Do you know who sent him away? No, I do not.
5204. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have given the Commission particulars of the respectable Chinese in Lower George-street. You know also that there are Chinese gamblers down there do you not? Yes.
5205. But you say that you have not been in any of them? No.
5206. Now, I want you to endeavour to tell us what in your opinion is the best way to put down this evil—in the first place have you any idea as to how this gambling can be carried on with so little interference? I can only account for its being carried on to the extent it is by reason of the patronage it receives.
5207. You know it is against the law? Yes.
5208. Then, how is it, do you think, that being against the law, it is carried on to such an extent—do the police not do their duty, or have they not power under the law to stop it? I think the police do their duty as far as I know.
5209. You know that the gambling is carried on openly in the face of complaints from the residents of that part of the city? I do not know of any complaints.
5210. This gambling is against the law, and is still carried on openly, and the people have complained to the Government about that, and the bad sanitary state of some of these premises down there. Now, if the police do their duty, how is it that the gambling is not put a stop to? I cannot answer that.
5211. But you think all these respectable Chinese merchants that you have named would be glad to see it stopped? Yes.
5212. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What is your idea in regard to that statement which Mr. Forder has made, that he saw a handful of sovereigns handed to Inspector Atwill by a Chinaman—do you think it was imagination on Mr. Forder's part? I do.
5213. You think your brother never stated that? Yes; I do not think he ever said it.
5214. Were they discussing the Chinese question when you entered the room on that occasion and found them in company together? No; they had been about five minutes together before I arrived.
5215. And they were not discussing it when you entered the room? No.
5216. Did your brother mention to you before this about Inspector Atwill having received money or any other present from a Chinaman? No; I am positive he never did.
5217. You do not know of your own knowledge whether Inspector Atwill, or any other member of the police force, ever received a present of any kind, either from a Chinese merchant or any other person in Lower George-street? No.
5218. You think that Mr. Forder, in making that statement about your brother, was labouring under some hallucination, or, at any rate, that he was stating what was not a fact? I should say so.
5219. I suppose you think if your brother had seen this present made to Mr. Atwill he would have mentioned it to you sometime or other? I think he would have done so, certainly.
5220. You and your brother are frequently together in the same office. Have you ever discussed the appointment

Mr. W. Law. appointment and work of this Commission with your brother? No; except in a casual way exchanging our opinions as to what the outcome of it would be.
 6 Oct., 1891. 5221. And you think that in such casual conversations on the subject he would have mentioned about this matter of Mr. Atwill, if it had taken place as stated? I do. I may mention in regard to the statement of Mr. Forder, that after being in conversation with my brother he was in company with me the whole of the afternoon, and he never mentioned a word to me about this matter.

[The witness withdrew.]

T. M. Davis, Esq., M.P., recalled and examined:—

T. M. Davis, Esq., M.P. 5222. *President.*] We understand that you wish to correct a portion of your evidence, Mr. Davis? There is only one matter, and that is with regard to the statement I made about having a drink with Mr. Beadman, and seeing a diamond ring on his finger. I wish to retract that portion of my evidence, because I have discovered since that Beadman is a man of fair complexion, whereas the man I had the drink with, and who had the ring on, was a dark man.
 6 Oct., 1891.

5223. Has Beadman seen you since, or have you acted in this matter entirely on your own motion? It is entirely my own action, taken in justice to the man and myself.

5224. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How did you come to discover the difference in the complexion, Mr. Davies? Well, I was speaking to a personal friend of mine who happened to know Beadman some years ago in Balmain, and I mentioned the circumstances of my meeting Beadman, as I thought, and having a drink with him, and also the fact of his having had a diamond ring on his finger at the time. My friend then said that Beadman was not in West Sydney eighteen months ago, and asked me to describe the man I meant. I then told him that the man I had the drink with, and who I understood was Beadman at the time, was a man with a black moustache and small side-whiskers. I told him that I always understood that man was Beadman. He said: "That is not Beadman at all; he is a man of fair complexion—not black, or even dark in any way."

5225. And you have not seen Constable Beadman since? No; but I have spoken to two other friends of mine, who know Beadman, and they corroborated the statement I have just given you. So I thought it was good enough for me to come and say I was wrong. I have not been down at the Police Station or anywhere else to talk to the police since I gave evidence here.

5226. *President.*] Perhaps you may find out something else about it, Mr. Davies, and then you can let us know, if you will, please? Yes; I know the party I had the drink with—I am perfectly certain of that.

5227. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is the person you mention, who corrected you in regard to the appearance of Beadman, a friend of his? No; the party I have referred to is driving the engine in connection with the electric light at the Town Hall here. He belongs to Balmain and knows Beadman.

5228. If you find out anything more about it, you will let the Commission know? Yes, with pleasure.

[The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

The MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Felton called and examined:—

Mr. Felton. 5231. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you in business, Mr. Felton? I am.

5232. In what part of the city? In George-street North.

7 Oct., 1891. 5233. What is the nature of your business? That of an ironmonger.

5234. How long have you been in business in that end of the city? Since 1865.

5235. Are you a partner in the firm of Felton and Nock? I am.

5236. And you have been there for fifteen or sixteen years? Yes; upwards of that.

5237. Do you know the number of Chinese gambling-dens in Lower George-street now? It would be difficult to know the number of them, there are so many.

5238. Do you think they have been on the increase during the last five years? Yes; very much so.

5239. Has the presence of this evil affected your business prejudicially to any extent, Mr. Felton? It has, very materially.

5240. Will you kindly inform the Commission in what way it has affected your business? It has affected our business, because the traffic there is considerably less than it was; there are not the same number of people passing to and fro.

5241. And you think that the falling off in the passenger traffic of that part of George-street is due to the existence of the large number of gambling-dens in that locality? Decidedly so. That is the opinion I have held for some time.

5242. Has your loss been considerable of late? Yes; very great, the last eighteen months or two years.

5243. Have you enlarged your establishment during the last few years, Mr. Felton? Yes; about six or seven years ago.

5244. Have the rents been on the increase in that portion of the city? Very much.

5245. And has that affected you materially? Of course we have had to pay increased rent.

5246. What rent did you pay for your establishment about five years ago? Our present lease, I think, as far as I can remember, only covers a term of six or seven years.

5247. Well, what was the rent under the old lease? I should explain that it is rather mixed up. Six or seven years ago there was one of these gambling-dens next door to us, and we suffered great annoyance and inconvenience in consequence; so I made up my mind that I would, if possible, get them out of it, and lease the place myself if necessary in order to secure my own tenant. Mr. Merriman owned the premises then, and he was anxious to get these people out. Eventually we succeeded in doing so, and I then leased the place myself.
 5248.

5248. At an increased rate? Yes, of course. I simply took it for the purpose of getting a respectable tenant. Mr. Felton,
7 Oct., 1891.
5249. What was the amount of the increase in rent? I cannot say what the Chinaman was paying before I took it.
5250. In comparison with your other shop, was the rent higher than you paid before? No; it was a smaller shop, and both are included in the one lease.
5251. You are perfectly sure the rent of this place was increased when you became a tenant? There is no doubt of it. All the vacant shops in the street were snapped up by the Chinamen at once.
5252. Do you think the rents have increased throughout that portion of the city during the last few years? Yes, I think so.
5253. If any one stated that the rents in the locality have decreased of late years would that be correct? No. For years past the rents have been increasing in that locality, and I attribute it to the cause I have stated.
5254. Were you offered a bonus to vacate your premises at any time? No.
5255. Do you know of anyone who was offered a bonus to vacate their premises in favour of Chinese? No; I do not remember anything of the kind.
5256. Have you been residing in Lower George-street of late years? I do not live there. I have another business at North Shore now, and I live there. I come over every week, sometimes three times a week.
5257. I suppose you have a pretty good knowledge of the gambling that is carried on there? It is a matter of common knowledge, I think.
5258. Have you ever known of any females being insulted while passing up and down George-street North? No. I am never there at night.
5259. Well, during the day or afternoon? I cannot say I have.
5260. Have you ever entered one of these gambling-houses, Mr. Felton;—not to gamble, but from curiosity? Never.
5261. Have you remarked people going in and out of these places? Yes; I have seen people going in and out frequently.
5262. Those you saw, I suppose, would be mostly of the working class? Yes; mostly of the working class, and clerks.
5263. Have you ever seen policemen enter these gambling-dens? No; I cannot say I have.
5264. Do you know anything, to your own knowledge, with regard to a policeman having been offered or having received a bribe of any kind? Not the slightest of my own knowledge.
5265. What is your opinion with regard to this gambling evil;—do you not think it should have been put a stop to long ago? Certainly I do.
5266. Have you ever noticed outside these gambling-houses white paper notices in Chinese characters? Yes.
5267. Do you know what those notices signify? No; I have no knowledge of the Chinese language. I tried to learn it some years ago, but did not succeed very well.
5268. And you think if the law had been put in motion down there the gambling could have been suppressed? I think it could have been, certainly.
5269. Do you think if the same amount of gambling had been carried on by Europeans in the same open manner, the police would have stepped in long ago? Yes; I should think it was palpable to any one.
5270. You think there has been neglect on somebody's part? Yes; no doubt.
5271. *Mr. Abigail.*] You know that gambling is carried on in these places even now during the day and night? Not personally, as I have not been inside to see.
5272. You say that you have seen people going in and out of the houses in question;—what do you infer from that? Well, as they are reputed to be gambling-houses, and as they do not appear to carry on any other business, the only inference is that the people go in to gamble.
5273. The public passing up and down can see evidence of the fact that they are gambling-shops? Yes; from the general outside appearance.
5274. The police, for example, cannot avoid knowing what is carried on there? Of course not. Every one knows: the police and everybody else down there. The only question is whether the police can do anything. Certainly everyone knows.
5275. Supposing that Europeans engaged a number of shops—say twenty or thirty—in Lower George-street, and stuck up notices: “Gambling carried on here day and night,” do you think the police would pass up and down day after day, and take no proceedings against them? They would be exceedingly lax in their duty if they did so.
5276. Then the inference is that they have neglected their duty, or that they have been paid to pass by these places—in other words, to wink at the breach of the law, one or the other? I should be very sorry to say anything about their being paid to avoid doing their duty.
5277. Then you must have come to the other conclusion, that they have neglected their duty? I have always been told that the police cannot interfere with the Chinese gamblers in consequence of their game not coming under the Act.
5278. Who told you that—any member of the force? I have heard it from members of the police force at different times.
5279. The police have told you that this game—fan-tan—is not contrary to the law? That they cannot interfere in consequence of the game not coming under the Act—I do not know the name of the Act exactly. That is the reason they have given me for not being able to interfere with them.
5280. Can you tell us the name of the policeman, or any officer, who made that statement to you? I cannot. I am now speaking of what was told me five or six or seven years ago.
5281. But some member of the force told you that? Yes; several of them.
5282. Do you know Inspector Atwill, Mr. Felton? Yes.
5283. Do you know him intimately? I know him very well. I speak to him every time I meet him.
5284. Do you know how long Mr. Atwill has been in that division? I cannot say—I remember him there years ago.
5285. At all events, he has been there a number of years? Yes.
5286. Is he a man of means, do you know? I do not know anything of his private affairs. I know him simply as the inspector of that division. 5287.

- Mr. Felton. 5287. In your opinion, is he zealous and efficient in the discharge of his official duties? Yes; so far as I know he is an efficient officer.
- 7 Oct., 1891. 5288. Have you ever heard anything as to Inspector Atwill receiving presents from Chinamen of furniture or anything else? I have heard it mentioned, but I know nothing about it of my own knowledge. Therefore I should be very sorry to say anything about it.
5289. Have you had any conversation with any member of the police force recently? No; not for a long time past.
5290. Do you know Sergeant Higgins? Yes; he has been there for a number of years also.
5291. Have you ever heard Sergeant Higgins say anything about Lower George-street being the best beat in the city? No; I have never spoken to him on the subject.
5292. Have you heard any policeman make a statement of that kind? No.
5293. Do you know anything about the immorality carried on in that quarter? No. As I have said, I am not there at night. I come over about 2 o'clock, stay for two or three hours, and go back again.
5294. Are there any Chinamen on the North Shore? Very few.
5295. They have not started any gambling-dens there? No.
- 5295½. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know Goulburn-street and Wexford-street, Mr. Felton? No; I know nothing about those places.
5296. Can you tell me the number of gambling-houses in Lower George-street? No; I cannot give you the number.
5297. Do you know which is the biggest of them? No; I do not know their names.
5298. None at all? No. Some years ago I was pretty intimately acquainted with the more respectable section of the Chinese, but not lately.
5299. Have you any knowledge of the opium-smoking carried on in these gambling-houses? No; I cannot say anything about that, as I have never visited them.
5300. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You say you have been twenty-six years in your present premises in Lower George-street? Since 1865.
5301. What rent did you pay when you started there? I had only the one shop at that time.
5302. What rent did you pay then? I think it was £2 10s. per week.
5303. Have you paid the same rent for the shop ever since? No; it has gone on increasing.
5304. What rent did you pay ten years ago? About £3 a week.
5305. What are you paying now? About £6 a week for the one.
5306. You are giving £6 a week for the premises now? No; about £41 a month for the double shop.
5307. But what rent do you pay for the first one? I cannot say that. We hold the two places under one lease now, and pay £41 3s. 4d. a month for the two.
5308. You think, if the Chinamen had not located themselves in that particular part of the city where your business is centered, that the rents would not have increased to the same extent? I am sure of it.
5309. And your business has been injured besides? Yes.
5310. What frontage have you to your premises? About 30 feet, I think.
5311. How do the rents in your immediate neighbourhood compare with the rents on the southern side of Bridge-street, where there are no Chinese residents—do you think they are lower? The rents are much higher further up the town.
5312. There are no Chinese this side of Bridge-street to interfere with the rentals? Certainly not.
5313. Then does it not seem anomalous to say that the presence of the Chinese has caused the rents to go up on one side of Bridge-street, and yet they are very much lower there than they are on the other side of Bridge-street, where there are no Chinese? What I said was, that the rents get higher as you go further up George-street; and in my opinion, if the people on this side of Bridge-street were subject to the same annoyance from the presence of the Chinese as we are, very possibly the rents would be much higher than they are at the present time.
5314. Is it not a fact that there are substantial looking shops in Lower George-street which have been to let for months? I think there are two or three shops almost immediately opposite our place that have been to let for some time. I do not know whether the landlord would let them to Chinamen, but at any rate they are empty.
5315. Does not the fact of their being empty seem to suggest that there is no great demand for houses in that locality? It all depends upon circumstances. For instance, I do not know but what the present agitation may have something to do with it. It is only a matter of opinion.
5316. Is it not a fact that before any agitation of this kind was started Mr. Beale had several shops which were unoccupied for six months, because he would not let them during that time to Chinamen? I am not aware of it.
5317. Do you think, if the Chinese, and with them the gambling evil were removed from Lower George-street, the rents in that locality would be lower than they are at the present time? I certainly think so, for a time, until that end of the town had time to recover itself.
5318. Do you not think that the altered condition of things in Lower George-street has been largely due to the European population having removed from that quarter as a place of residence? There may have been something in that certainly, but if they did shift I should think it was in consequence of the objectionable class of neighbours.
5319. You have lately started a branch store at North Shore, I understand? I have had a store there for a number of years.
5320. Did you do that in consequence of your customers shifting from Lower George-street to North Shore? No; that was not my reason.
5321. The population has largely increased on the North Shore, and I suppose a great number of the residents there who used to deal at places in George-street would now trade with the shops at North Shore;—is that not the case? Not so far as I am concerned; that is, it did not influence me. I cannot remember anyone who lived in Lower George-street having gone to North Shore.
5322. During your long residence in Lower George-street did you know anything definite as to the police having received bribes or presents of any kind from the Chinese residents there? No; I never heard anything of that kind of a definite character.
5323. Do you think there is any truth in the statements which have been made with respect to the police having been bribed? I cannot say at all. I have no reason, from my own knowledge, to think so. I have heard it said, but I should be very sorry to say that I know of it. 5324.

Mr. Felton.
7 Oct., 1891.

5324. Have you, in company, ever met a person who has said that he gave a present to the police; or have you ever met with a policeman who has admitted having received one? No; that is hardly likely.
5325. You think the statement is exaggerated, if not untrue? I would not say, one way or the other.
5326. Were you surprised at the statements made by members of the deputation to the Premier in this connection? I cannot say that I was. I was not surprised at it, because I had heard something of it.
5327. Would you be surprised to learn that your partner had stated that the police had been receiving bribes? No; he has told me so frequently.
5328. Do you think your partner is in a more likely position to receive information of that kind than yourself? Most decidedly, because he is there every hour of the day, and I am there so seldom.
5329. You think Mr. Nock has had more opportunities of mixing up with these gambling-dens than yourself? He has more opportunities of knowing what is going on in the neighbourhood, but I should be very sorry to hear that he was mixed up with them in any way. He is certainly in a position to hear more about it.
5330. Has your partner ever said anything to you on this subject to lead you to believe that the statements as to bribery were founded on fact, or on idle gossip, passing from one to another? I should be sorry to suppose that he would be guilty of idle gossip.
5331. Supposing your partner had said to you that he had heard that the police had received a bribe, you would naturally ask if he had received his information from an authentic source;—you know very well that customers will gossip sometimes when they go into a shop, and they might say, "I have heard that one of the police received a gold watch, or a ring," or something of the kind;—that is what I call idle gossip, and now I want you to tell me if your partner ever said anything to you, or told you anything to lead you to believe that the statements as to bribery were founded on fact? I never heard anything of the kind.
5332. But you say Mr. Nock has often told you that the police received bribes? He has told me that he had good reason to believe such was the case.
5333. That they had received bribes? Yes.
5334. From your knowledge of Mr. Nock, as a sensible business man, do you think when he made the statement that he was speaking from some knowledge, and speaking the truth? Yes, certainly.
5335. Then you must really believe that the police have received bribes? I believe that he was speaking the truth, and that he had reason to believe so.
5336. Then you believe the police received bribes? I believe his statement was true, because he would not say so unless he had reason to believe it was true.
5337. And you think he was in possession of information to warrant him in making that statement? Yes; but what the facts were I cannot say.
5338. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you believe the presence of the Chinese, as they exist in Lower George-street, is prejudicial to the social and moral condition of the people in the district? I certainly do, sir.

[The witness withdrew.]

Robert Lee Kum called and examined:—

5339. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live? I have lived at Gundagai and Tumut; I have two places.
5340. Do you carry on business there? I grow tobacco and run a garden.
5341. How long have you been at Gundagai? About four years.
5342. Do you employ men to work for you? Yes; I employ men to work in the garden.
5343. How many men do you employ? In the summer-time about three generally; in the winter-time none.
5344. Before you lived at Gundagai where did you live? I lived at Hay and Hillston. I was a contractor for scrubbing.
5345. How long ago is it since you resided in Sydney? About twelve years ago.
5346. When you were in business what business did you follow? I was a storekeeper.
5347. And you had a pretty good knowledge of the Chinese gambling-houses I suppose? I know something of them.
5348. Have you visited any number of them? Oh, yes; I came down last November at the request of some merchants to try and stop the gambling. I got two telegrams about it. [*Telegrams produced.*]
5349. This telegram is addressed to Wong Lee Kum and signed Jack Houng Ying, 64, Wexford-street, Sydney? Yes.
- [Telegram read, as follows: "Come down at once. Particular business. No money for fare. Answer at once."]
5350. What did that refer to;—did you understand what it meant at the time? Not till I came down, and then they told me it was about the gambling.
5351. Whom did you see when you came down to Sydney? I saw nine or ten Chinamen altogether.
5352. Where did you see them? I called at 64, Wexford-street.
5353. Then you saw nine or ten Chinamen there;—and what took place at the meeting? They asked me if I would go to Inspector Mackay and set the law in motion against the Chinese gamblers—take out warrants against them.
5354. Did they indicate any particular places? Yes; 48, Campbell-street, and 52, Goulburn-street.
5355. And what did you say? I said at first, "No;" that I was too busy, as that was the time or season to put the plants in the ground, and that I did not think I had time to do it. They said they would pay me for it. I said I did not care for money, but I said I would be glad to do it as a public duty.
5356. Well, what was done then? After that I went to Inspector Mackay, and he said, "Oh, yes; I know those places; they carry on gambling there."
5357. He told you that he knew they were in the habit of gambling in those places? Yes. He did not seem to take much interest in what I said, so I went to the Inspector-General of Police.
5358. You then went to the Inspector-General of Police;—what took place there? I told him what I had to say, and that I had been to Inspector Mackay. The Inspector-General wrote a few words for me to the Superintendent of Police, and spoke to him through the telephone, making arrangements for me to see him.
5359. And did you see the Superintendent? Yes.

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5360.

- R. Lee Kum. 5360. What took place then? The Superintendent wrote a few words on a piece of paper and told me to take it to Inspector Mackay. I took the paper to the Superintendent, who wrote something on the other side of it, and sent me to Inspector Mackay. Inspector Mackay said, "Very well, but I have not time just now," or for a few days, or something to that effect.
7. Oct., 1891. 5361. Do you know what was on the paper you delivered to Mr. Mackay? It was just a few words saying I wanted to see him, I think.
5362. Was it giving instructions to take proceedings against the gamblers? Yes; to take steps to prosecute them. After waiting a few days I called again, and he said he would go with me to have a look into it; but he did not do so. Therefore, I went to the Inspector-General again, and said to him, "I do not think Inspector Mackay takes much notice of what I say, and I do not think he will go with me on this business." The Inspector-General then telephoned to the Superintendent again.
5363. That was the second time you went to the Inspector-General? Yes.
5364. Then as a result of your action and all this correspondence a prosecution arose I suppose;—did they lay any information against any one? Not then. I gave information that gambling was carried on in those places, and about the opium smoking, and the way they blocked up the footpath. Inspector Mackay said to me, "I know all about it, but when we take them in charge they get off again." Then I went to the Inspector-General for the third time, and I met Detective West there. The Inspector-General said, "Won't Mr. Mackay do that for you?" No; I said he talks about it, that is all. Then Detective West said to wait a few days till the Quarter Sessions were over, and he would take the matter up.
5365. Did he do so? Yes; he visited half a dozen places with me.
5366. Name some of the places? We visited 52, Goulburn-street, and 48, Campbell-street.
5367. You visited 52, Goulburn-street first? Yes.
5368. When you visited that place in company with West, were they gambling? Yes; in a small front room upstairs.
5369. Did Detective West see it going on? Yes.
5370. Did they stop gambling when you went in? No; the first time I went in they took no notice. After waiting a few days we went in again.
5371. You made more than one inspection? Yes; we were several days going round.
5372. After visiting 52, Goulburn-street, where did you go? I forget the number of the shop—it is next to a cookshop.
5373. Well, when you went into this second place were they gambling? Yes; there was fan-tan and the lottery tickets too. There were three doors to this place on the ground floor, one in front, and two after others, which lead into a room where Europeans were playing at a table. No Chinamen were allowed to play there. Upstairs there were some Chinamen and Englishmen with the lottery tickets.
5374. Well, after visiting these two places where did you go next? The next night I went in again; but as soon as I went in the Europeans went out.
5375. They evidently knew then that you were there for the purpose of informing against them? Yes.
5376. Then as a result of these visitations with Detective West, were these gamblers brought before the Police Court? We got a warrant out for 48, Campbell-street.
5377. Against how many did you take proceedings? Three Chinamen.
5378. What were their names? Ah Poy, Ching Ah Tong, and Ning Ting.
5379. What were they charged with, playing fan-tan, or the lottery? The lottery, pak-ah-pu. [*Lottery ticket produced.*]
5380. You bought the ticket? Yes; Mr. West gave me 1s. to buy a ticket.
5381. Well, what was the result of those proceedings? They were committed for trial.
5382. Did you say on that occasion that the bank for carrying on this affair was in Goulburn-street? Yes.
5383. And that they had several hundred pounds to their credit? I did not know that.
5384. You did not hear of any bank having any money for carrying on this gambling? No.
5385. Are we to understand that you are strongly opposed to gambling? Yes. When I gave the information to Mr. Mackay, he said, "There is no money for you," and I said, "No, I do not come for money, for the sake of a few pounds, but to prevent others losing their money."
5386. Your action was of a purely benevolent character—you wanted to benefit other people? Yes; I told him if there was any money coming to me they could give it to the hospital.
5387. You say these men were committed for trial? Yes.
5388. You had a conversation with a representative of one of the papers on the subject of those Chinese kept places, did you not? What paper do you mean?
5389. The *Evening News*? Oh, yes.
5390. And you stated how many Chinese houses there were;—do you know how many pak-ah-pu houses there are in Sydney? There were eighty-three when I counted them.
5391. And how many fan-tan or other gambling-houses? I have got a list of them here. Twenty-two in Wexford-street; thirteen in Campbell-street; twenty-five in Goulburn-street; thirty-four in Lower George-street; nine in Castlereagh-street; nineteen in Waterloo; six in Pitt-street; and five in Robinson's Lane.
5392. How did you become aware of the fact that all these places were gambling-houses? I had been inside to look for myself.
5393. About how many Chinese do you think are engaged in this gambling—living on it? That is hard to say. You see some of them dealing in the daytime and gambling at night.
5394. I refer more particularly to those connected with the gambling-houses? I should say about 100. But if you counted all the gamblers there would be more like 600, because they deal in the daytime, hawking vegetables and fancy goods.
5395. Were these men you have mentioned brought up for trial afterwards for playing pak-ah-pu? Yes; and they were convicted and fined £5 each.
5396. Did your countrymen take any action against you for that? They tried to frighten me. Some of them said, "We will get a few men to hammer him and kill him, and throw him in the water."
5397. You were not influenced in this matter by any thought of pecuniary gain to yourself? No; certainly not.
5398. You were not doing it out of spite, either—you had no grudge to satisfy, on account of not being paid a lottery ticket, or anything of that kind, for instance? No; certainly not.
- 5399.

- 5399-400. You were actuated by purely philanthropic or benevolent motives? Yes.
5401. What was the meaning of the telegram which you received from 64, Wexford-street—I mean that part of it which says, “No money for fare—answer at once?” That was to say if I had no money for travelling expenses to answer at once.
5402. Did you pay your own travelling expenses? Yes.
5403. Did you get no money at all from these persons who sent for you? I got about 30s. back again. I spent my own money all the time; but I got sick, and lost my voice for six months.
5404. Can you mention the names of the persons who sent you the telegram? It was Houg Ying, a storekeeper. He said he lost a lot of money in gambling, and he sent for me to stop the gambling, because if he did not stop it he would never go to China any more.
5405. What is the next name? Sheak Yin.
5406. Where does he live? At 54, Wexford-street.
5407. Did he lose a lot of money? Yes; a lot.
5408. And he looked to you as a saviour, to stop the gambling, and remove the temptation from him. What is the next name? There are no more—only the two. I think there were more than these in it, but he would not tell me. They were merchants in Lower George-street, and they gave money to help to stop the gambling, but did not want their names mentioned.
5409. Why was that—were they afraid? They were afraid the gamblers would go against them.
5410. Do you know of the existence of any secret societies of your countrymen here, established for punishing persons who give evidence against them? Oh, yes. That is frightful.
5411. Do you know the names of any secret societies of that kind? There are two or three. They will blow about what they will do, and get money to carry out the idea, but do not really do it. They had a council meeting not long ago, and wanted me to go to it.
5412. Did you get a notice? No.
5413. Who asked you to go? Two or three asked me.
5414. Give us the names? Pow Chee was the leader of the meeting.
5415. Where does he live? I do not know where he lives now.
5416. Did he ask you to go to the meeting? No. He sent out the names for all the Chinamen to go down to Sun Sam War's place, in Lower George-street.
5417. Did he say what they were to do there? He said he had read in some paper about the Government trying to stop the gambling, and the meeting was called to collect a few hundred pounds to go to law with the Government; but I think it is very likely he wanted to get a few hundred pounds to put in his own pocket.
5418. Have you seen any policemen in any of these places while gambling has been going on, in any part of the city or suburbs? I have seen them often in the gambling-houses, and mostly they do not take much notice.
5419. Have you seen them inside? Yes.
5420. And was the gambling going on while they were inside? No.
5421. Have you ever heard as a reason why the police do not take much notice of the gambling-houses that they are paid by the keepers of these places not to trouble them? No; I do not know that. It would be hard to tell.
5422. Have you played at fan-tan yourself? Yes; some years ago.
5423. Before you took such a noble stand against it, and were visiting these places, did you ever win any money at the game? Sometimes I won, but mostly lost.
5424. Whenever you won how much was taken out of the shilling? One penny out of each shilling.
5425. What was that penny kept back for? For the banker's expenses.
5426. When you were playing in these places did you ever see a scramble for the money on the table? Sometimes, when they put their money and lose, they will take it back again and clear out.
5427. Where did you gamble when you indulged in the evil practice? At Han Kee's, in Lower George-street.
5428. Is he there now? Yes.
5429. And carries on a gambling-house there? Yes. I lost about £200 in three months.
5430. Did you ever see any large sums of money lost at these places? Yes. I saw a fellow lose £3,000 in one night. He turned insolvent, owing £6,000.
5431. He was very likely brought to bankruptcy by gambling? Very likely.
5432. Did you ever know of any of your countrymen committing suicide in consequence of having gambling losses? I know of a case where a man lost a lot of money on a steamer, and committed suicide.
5433. You are a Christian now? Yes. I did belong to the Wesleyan Church, and now belong to the Salvation Army.
5434. Are you married? No. I have a wife in China.
5435. Have you not a woman living with you here now? Yes.
5436. You are not living in or about Sydney at the present time? No; I am living at Gundagai, carrying on a garden there.
5437. What is the extent of your garden? Five acres.
5438. How long have you been in Sydney this trip? I have been in Sydney three months now.
5439. How have you been living during those three months? I have some money in the bank, and then I have a garden, and sell the tobacco.
5440. You do not gamble now? No; I have given up gambling about nine years.
5441. Did you ever carry on a large business in Sydney? Yes. I went insolvent myself for £3,500.
5442. What led to your misfortune—did you lose a large sum in gambling? No. It was through bad times. The trade was very much cut up, and everything was selling at a loss.
5443. How long is it since you joined the Salvation Army? It is four years.
5444. Do you speak of the evils of gambling sometimes at the Army meetings? Yes. I have spoken up at Mudgee about four months ago.
5445. Have you often gone round amongst your own countrymen in Sydney and told them of the evils of these things, and taught them your own religion, and tried to bring them round to it? I have told them often.
5446. Have they ever run after you and threatened you? Well, mostly when you tell them about it they kick your arse.

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- R. Lee Kum. 5447. They evidently do not give you credit for good motives;—do they think you are sincere? They do not believe in the Christian religion.
- 7 Oct., 1891. 5448. Take these photographs in your hand;—do you know what those white paper notices announce? Yes, “Fan tan carried on every day and night;” also, “Fan-tan up stairs” too.
5449. What is the name over the door? Pun Num.
5450. What is the name of the place next to it? Way Kee.
5451. Is there any gambling carried on there? I do not know.
5452. Is there any ticket on his place? No.
5453. What is the next place? Han Kee, commission agent.
5454. Is there any ticket there? No.
5455. Have you noticed whether similar notices to these are stuck up on a number of places in Lower George-street, Wexford-street, Goulburn-street, and Campbell-street? Yes, I noticed plenty stuck outside the doors.
5456. Do you know anything about women frequenting some of the houses in Wexford-street? I did not trouble myself about the women.
5457. Have you seen them there? Oh, yes; I have often seen them playing in the street with the Chinamen, and knocking them down, and one thing and another.
5458. Do they smoke opium? Yes, some of them.
5459. Do you smoke opium? No.
5460. You regard it as a bad habit? Yes, very bad.
5461. You are thoroughly sincere about your opposition to gambling;—you think it ought to be suppressed? Yes, certainly.
5462. You think it injures or demoralises the people of the district where it is carried on? Yes.
5463. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long is it since you commenced working your garden at Gundagai? Over four years. I had a contract in Narrandera for some years.
5464. Have you given up the garden now? No, I still carry it on.
5465. When you were contracting who did you get to look after your garden? I finished the contract before I took up the garden.
5466. How long have you had your garden? Four years.
5467. Where is your wife? In China.
5468. *Mr. McKillop.*] You have said, I think, that you live with a woman here? Yes.
5469. And you are a member of the Salvation Army? Yes.
5470. As a Salvationist, do you think it right to be living with a woman as you are? I am not in the Army now.
5471. How long is it since you left the Army? About eleven months.
5472. Did they expel you, or did you leave of your own accord? I left. I had a bad throat, and lost my voice.
5473. But you did not leave the Army because you had a bad throat? I suppose I am going to marry the woman.
5474. How long has she been living with you? Three months.
5475. Is she in the family-way now? No.
5476. Will you swear that? Yes.
5477. Was this woman also in the Salvation Army? No.
5478. Did you meet her at the Salvation Army? Yes.
5479. Was that were you first met her? No.
5480. Where did you first meet her? I met her in the street first.
5481. Did you ask her to go and live with you right away? No; she kept company with me.
5482. Did you tell her you had a wife in China? Yes.
5483. And have you promised to marry her now? Yes.
5484. Have you ever received any money for giving information about these Chinese gambling-houses? No.
5485. Never? No; never one penny.
5486. Your only object was a good one—to try and benefit your countrymen? Yes.
5487. Is it not the case that you lost a lot of money at gambling? Yes.
5488. And is that not the reason you are opposed to it? Yes, that is the reason.
5489. You won a lot of money, and they would not pay you? No, not me.
5490. You won some money at a lottery, did you not? No.
5491. Did not you win some money at one time playing fan-tan, and they would not pay you? No, not me.
5492. You always got your money when you won? Yes.
5493. How long is it since you played fan-tan—recollect you are on your oath, we have it all taken down here, and I want you to speak the truth;—how long is it since you played the game? I gave it up four weeks ago.
5494. You had a place of your own? No; I had a share in it.
5495. How long did you keep it on? For four weeks.
5496. That is since you left the Salvation Army? Yes.
5497. Did they not turn you out of the Salvation Army? No.
5498. Did they not find out that you were a hypocrite, and so turned you out? No; I did not go to the meetings lately.
5499. Did you wear the uniform—a red shirt? Yes; some time ago I did.
5500. Were you a sergeant? No.
5501. An ordinary soldier? Yes; an ordinary soldier.
5502. Did you speak in the barracks here? Yes.
5503. And at Gundagai? Yes; I led the meeting at Gundagai; also at Wagga Wagga, Junee, and Narrandera.
5504. What was the reason of your leaving the Salvation Army;—did your countrymen inform the Army that you had a gambling-house? No; it was after I left the Army that I had the share in the gambling-house.

5505. Did you not leave the Army because you wanted to go back to gambling again? No; I did not. R. Lee Kum.
 5506. Now, if gambling is bad, and you say you came down from the country to try and suppress it, how was it that you went back to gambling four or five weeks ago? That was a syndicate, who had the 7 Oct., 1891.
 Campbell-street place. I had a share, and lost 35s. over it.
 5507. You admit that since you left the Salvation Army you kept a fan-tan establishment with your countrymen? No; I had a share.
 5508. How many were in it? Thirteen.
 5509. It was a company? Yes.
 5510. And you were one of the thirteen? Yes.
 5511. Can you give us the names of the other twelve members? No; I never went among them much.
 5512. You could not have a share in the business without knowing the names of your partner, come? I can give you the name of the boss. It is Ah Bye, 46, Campbell-street.
 5513. Is he there now? No; he has gone home to China.
 5514. How long is it since he left? About three weeks ago—the Saturday before last.
 5515. Did he make a lot of money by gambling? I suppose so.
 5516. Did he gamble fan-tan? Yes.
 5517. He was the boss of the place in which you had an interest? Yes.
 5518. Can you not give the names of some of the others? No.
 5519. What was your share during the month you were there? In one month I lost 35s., and then I gave it up.
 5520. How much did you make? Nothing; I lost 35s. during the month.
 5521. And what have you been doing since you gave up the gambling? I have been doing nothing.
 5522. Where are you living now? I live in Swan-street.
 5523. With the woman you are going to make your wife? Yes.
 5524. I suppose it must cost you about £3 a week to live? Oh, no.
 5525. What rent do you pay? About 4s. a week. There are four other men living in the house besides me.
 5526. How many rooms have you got for the 4s. a week? One room, with a kitchen which is used by the others also.
 5527. Are the other men married, and do they have their wives there? There is one single man, a Scotchman; the other men have women with them.
 5528. Now, how long is it since you have been in a gambling-house? I have never been in one since I gave it up.
 5529. How long, I asked you? One month.
 5530. Exactly one month? A month, more or less.
 5531. Have you not been in a gambling-place during the last fortnight? No.
 5532. You have not been inside one of your countrymen's places? Well; I have gone in.
 5533. Now, be very careful, we have got a lot of evidence here. Have you not been into any of these places during the last fortnight to play fan-tan? I have been in plenty of times; but not to play fan-tan.
 5534. Have you not put some money on the table? No.
 5535. What were you doing in the place you went to? I went to see one of my countrymen who asked me to give up gambling, and go into a store with him as a partner; and I went to Newcastle last Friday to try to get a shop there. I also tried Woolloomooloo.
 5536. Did you not go into the houses of your countrymen at Newcastle? Certainly, I went in there.
 5537. Were they playing fan-tan? Yes.
 5538. Well you have been a tolerably useful witness to the Commission. We have got a certain amount of information out of you, and to a large extent, I believe you have told the truth? I have told you all the truth. I have told you all about myself. I need not have told you.
 5539. Now how many places are there in Newcastle engaged in gambling—just think? There are only four fan-tan places.
 5540. Are you sure there are not more than that? I won't swear that.
 5541. I suppose you had not a chance of going round much? Oh yes; it is easy going round.
 5542. Did they know you when you went among them? Oh yes. They asked me what I came there for, and I said to play fan-tan.
 5543. Did they ask you if you had left the Salvation Army? No.
 5544. Did they know that you had left the Army? Yes.
 5545. Did they seem frightened of you when you went amongst them? Well, they did think I had come seeking information—that the Commission sent me there.
 5546. They thought you had come there to see whether they were gambling? Yes.
 5547. Did you have a chat with your countrymen about the Commission? We spoke of it. They all know about it.
 5548. What did they say about it? They asked if I thought the gambling was going to be stopped, and I said I did not know, but it might.
 5549. What did they say to that? I think they said you cannot stop it. They say the Englishmen play very heavy, and they cannot stop the Chinese.
 5550. That is the opinion up at Newcastle? Yes.
 5551. Do you say you never played a single game there? No; not one.
 5552. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know the largest gambling-place in Sydney? Quong Lee, storekeeper, 358, Pitt-street, is one; he carries on largely in lottery-tickets. They carry on a large business, and get all their money through gambling.
 5553. What is Quong Lee doing now? He has a gambling-shop in Goulburn-street yet.
 5554. Has he made a lot of money? Yes.
 5555. Has he made more money than anyone else, do you think? Yes. I have heard a Chinaman say he presented £300 to the police officers in Sydney, and that is how he has carried on so well.
 5556. What Chinaman said that? All the Chinamen say it—it is common talk among them.
 5557. Can you call to mind any Chinaman who told you that? I cannot. But that is the fact. They say you cannot find them out till just before Christmas-time comes; then you must watch about the places where the policemen live, and you will surely find something there.

- R. Lee Kum. 5558. You were told that just two or three weeks before Christmas you will find a large number of presents sent to the police officers each year—is that it? Yes.
- 7 Oct., 1891. 5559. And do you believe that to be true? Yes.
5560. I understand there was no information laid against these Chinamen you have spoken of till you came down? No.
5561. Is that what your countrymen sent to you for? Yes.
5562. Do you think their motives were pure in the matter, or were they acting in a spirit of revenge? They said they won a lot of money, and these people would not pay them.
5563. So they brought you down to institute proceedings out of spite? No; I do not know that, but I did not know this that I am telling you till after the men were committed for trial.
5564. So you freely admit now that you actually got these men convicted and fined £5 simply because your countrymen won some money from them and they would not pay; in fact they (your countrymen) telegraphed up to you, at Gundagai, asking you to come down and act the part of informer against these people? Yes.
5565. But now you say that at the time you were acting that part you did not know the object or the motive that prompted your friends in the matter? No.
5566. You thought it was a good and honorable motive, and afterwards you found out it was only spite? Yes.
5567. And you would not have given the information if you had known what your countrymen were doing it for? No.
5568. And do you think these men were improperly dealt with? Yes.
5569. *Mr. Abigail.*] When you say these men were improperly punished, do you not know that they were convicted of gambling, which is contrary to the law? Well, I daresay.
5570. Do you not know that, seeing that you gave evidence against them to that effect? Yes.
5571. Were they carrying on gambling? Yes, in 48, Campbell-street.
5572. How could they have been improperly punished when they were convicted of carrying on gambling? Well, anybody could know it. They were drawing the lottery tickets so many times each day.
5573. Do you mean to say that the Chinese engaged in this lottery business did not know they were acting contrary to the law? They said they knew all about it. That is all I know.
5574. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did you join the Salvation Army simply as a blind, to make people believe you were good, whilst all the time you were not? No. Because before that I gambled very heavily, and during the four years I was in the Army I did not.
5575. During the time you were in the Army you were a better man? Yes. I believed the Lord saved me during the time. No one could say I was a bad man.
5576. No one could point the finger of scorn at you during four years? No. I was mostly trying to do good to other people.
5577. How long did you belong to the Wesleyan Church before you joined the Salvation Army? Only about six months.
5578. Can you read English? A little.
5579. Do you read the Bible? I do the best I can.
5580. Do you know the Lord's Prayer? I can say some of it. You will find it in the 5th chapter of St. Luke.
5581. Who induced you to join the Salvation Army? Only myself. I believe they do good.
5582. What age is the young woman you live with? Twenty-four.
5583. Is she respectable? Yes.
5584. She is not one of the lower order of women? Certainly not.
5585. Were you keeping company with her while you were in the Army? Yes.
5586. Were you living as man and wife then? No.
5587. What was the reason of your leaving the Salvation Army;—was it so that you could go and live with this woman? No. Because I talked and sang too much, and it hurt my throat. I still go to the meeting every Sunday.
5588. You have not had a quarrel with the Salvation Army? No, I have not.
5589. Do you intend to marry the woman you are living with now? Yes, as soon as I go up country.
5590. Do any of your wife's people live in Sydney? Her sister.
5591. Are her father and mother here? No.
5592. Where are they? I do not know.
5593. Were they respectable people? I never inquired.
5594. Is she a steady woman? Yes.
5595. Does not smoke opium? Oh, no.
5596. Were you gambling last night? No.
5597. Were you in any fan-tan place since last Thursday? No.

[The witness withdrew.]

Moy Yook called and examined:—

- Moy Yook. 5598. Where do you live? In Castlereagh-street.
- 7 Oct., 1891. 5599. What business do you carry on? I keep a boarding-house for the accommodation of market gardeners.
5600. Have you a fan-tan table on your premises? No.
5601. Do the people in your place engage in opium-smoking? No.
5602. Have you ever lived in Lower George-street? No, I never lived down there. I have always lived in Castlereagh-street.
5603. Are you connected with any Chinese establishment in Lower George-street? No.
5604. Do you know Constable O'Sullivan? No.
5605. Did you ever make a money present to a policeman? No.
5606. Remember you are on your oath, and we have evidence touching this matter;—did you never make a present to a policeman? No, never.
5607. Do you know a Chinaman named Ah Ping? Yes; my brother. 5608.

Moy Yook,
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5608. Does your brother live in Lower George-street? Yes.
5609. Did your brother ever tell you that he had made a present to the police? No.
5610. Are you connected with any establishment in Sydney other than the one you live in? No.
5611. Do you derive any benefit whatever from any of these Chinese gambling establishments? No.
5612. How many Chinamen are staying at your place? About eighteen.
5613. What is the size of the place? Six rooms.
5614. Do you mean to tell me that you have never visited Lower George-street, and had a conversation with any policeman down there? No; I do not know any policemen.
5615. I suppose you have an intimate knowledge of the existence of the Chinese gambling-houses in the city? No, I have not.
5616. You know that gambling is carried on in a number of such places? No, I do not.
5617. *Mr. Abigail.*] Take these photographs, and see if you know what those paper notices mean on the shop fronts? I am not much of a scholar; I cannot read them.
5618. Surely you can read Chinese? No; I cannot read it very well.
5619. Have you not seen papers of that description in front of a number of Chinese-kept places? Yes; the gambling-houses put these up.
5620. How do you know that since you cannot read? I know that those notices mean that the place is a gambling-house.
5621. And there are a number of those places in the northern end of the city? I have not seen many.
5622. Now, what is your feeling in the matter;—are you willing to assist in any effort to suppress Chinese gambling? [To this question, and repetitions of it, the witness returned no answer.]
- 5623-4. *Mr. Abigail.*] (To the Interpreter.) Tell him that if he does not answer we shall send him to gaol for contempt.
- Mr. Lisson.*] I cannot get an answer from him—he persists in making comparisons between Chinese and European gambling.
5625. *Mr. Abigail.*] (To witness.) Do you believe gambling is a good thing? From a Chinaman's point of view it is good.
5626. Did you ever see this gentleman (the Secretary, Mr. Blackwell) before? I do not know him.
5627. Did he not come to your place and tell you to attend the Commission? No; somebody did come and bring a letter.
5628. Who brought the letter? A young man who took it to a Chinaman's shop, and it was brought to me.
5629. Where were you at the time? I was at home. A Chinaman brought it to Castlereagh-street. [Further examination postponed.]

FRIDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.
RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Robert Lee Kam further examined:—

5630. *Mr. McKillop.*] How long is it since you became insolvent? About twelve years.
5631. Where were you carrying on business? In Cambridge-street, in Sussex-street, and at Mudgee.
5632. You had about half a dozen different stores at that time, had you not? No, only three.
5633. Did you pay all your creditors? No; the creditors gave me the money back again, but my partner cleared off with the cash up the country.
5634. How much did you use at fan-tan during the time you were in business? I did not gamble at all then.
5635. And how long is it since you say you took to gambling? Oh, you see I was playing a little on the Victorian side when I was there.
5636. And how many years ago is that? Oh, it would be fourteen or sixteen years ago.
5637. How long is it since you were a partner in a gambling firm? The first time was about a month ago, in Campbell-street. That was the first time.
5638. And your profits amounted to something like £300? I say I lost about £1 15s.
5639. You lost that amount in the course of the entire transaction? Yes, in about one month.
5640. You did not make any profit out of it? No; a dead loss.
5641. Are you still a member of the firm? No.
5642. How many partners were there in it? Thirteen altogether. We each had a thirteenth share.
5643. Are the whole thirteen of you in Sydney now? I do not know.
5644. But surely you must know? No. I did not stop at the gambling-shop. They said they would give me a share.
5645. You were a sleeping partner then? Yes.
5646. Used you not to go there and gamble yourself? No; I never gambled there myself.
5647. Is it not a fact that you have been seen gambling at that place up to very recently? Oh, yes, I saw that all these places were gambling.
5648. Is it not a fact that you have yourself been seen gambling in these places in Goulburn-street, Campbell-street, and Wexford-street till very recently? No, it is not a fact.
5649. Is the labouring portion of the Chinese community out here brought out under contract at the charge of the wealthy Chinese merchants of Sydney? That I do not know.
5650. Who brought you here? I brought myself.
5651. Who paid your passage money? I paid it—42 dollars.
5652. But do you know whether it is a fact that large numbers of your countrymen are brought here by Chinese syndicates or companies to work under contracts extending over a term of years on the vegetable gardens? No, I do not know that. I do not know anything about that kind of business. 5653.

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- R. Lee Kam. 5653. Do you know if there is any gambling carried on in Botany? Oh, yes, plenty. I was there before Christmas—last Christmas. I went down there myself. I had often before that asked Inspector Bell to come down there with me, but he had always refused. He said to me, "Well, now leave gambling alone."
5654. And is there a great deal of gambling going on at Botany? Yes, the Chinamen play among themselves there.
5655. But do not the Europeans play there too? No, I never saw any Europeans playing there.
5656. Are they Chinese gardeners? Yes, a good many of them, and Chinese shop-keepers too. There are some shops down there with lotteries belonging to Quong Lee, of 358, Pitt-street, Sydney.
5657. The shops you refer to as gambling-dens in Botany are only kept open as business places for a "blind," I suppose? No; they do some legitimate business. About half their proceeds come from gambling and half from ordinary trade; but they have only very small stocks.
5658. And there is plenty of gambling inside? Yes, plenty of gambling inside.
5659. I suppose they sell a package of tea once in six months? Well, I believe they sell things every day, but not very much.
5660. Is there any gambling over at North Shore? I was never over there. There is gambling in the vegetable gardens. I will not swear that there is at North Shore, but there is at Botany.
5661. You have been in Gundagai? Yes; and in Hay and Narrandera.
5662. Is gambling carried on there? Oh, my; any quantity—any amount.
5663. Who gambles there? Very few Europeans—mostly Chinamen.
5664. Do not the shearers go there? No; the shearers go amongst the girls—the prostitutes of the Chinese camp—but they do not do much gambling.
5665. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Where is that? At Narrandera, at Hay, and at Wagga Wagga.
5666. At Gundagai? No—not at Gundagai.
5667. At Tumut? There used to be plenty of gambling there, but the people down there have no money now.
5668. Is there a great deal of prostitution amongst the women in the Chinese camp at Hay? Oh, yes; I counted over thirty-two prostitutes in the Chinese camp at Hay.
5669. Have you ever seen any cases of leprosy in Narrandera or Hay? No; I saw no leprosy at either of those places.
5670. What are the ages of these prostitutes—are there any young girls amongst them? Their ages vary from 18 to 35 years.
5671. Any younger than 18? None younger than 18, as far as I saw. Of course there might be. I could not swear that there were not. I could not ask them that kind of question.
5672. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know any cases in which boys have been tampered with in any of these Chinese places in the city or the country? No.
5673. I want you to tell the truth? I tell the truth.
5674. Do you know of any cases in the city or the country where boys have been tampered with by the Chinese? No; I do not know any cases.
5675. Do you know a man named Goldtown? Yes; I have seen him once or twice. I saw him once before at Gundagai.
5676. How long ago was that? About three years ago.
5677. Where is he now? I do not know where he is just now.
5678. What was he doing in Gundagai? You know the Chinese camp at Tumut. An information was laid against a Chinaman for selling sly grog there, and he was convicted and had to pay a fine of £30. Then there was an appeal, and Goldtown was working up the case for the defendant. Kung Chong, a half-caste, came to me about the matter, and I said, "You will never get this man off. You see most of them will be fined. You have all lost the case." The Chinaman said, "Send to Quong Tart or Goldtown. He (Goldtown) is a wonderful man. He has been eight or nine years in a college in Hong Kong. He is a very clever young chap. If they get him they will win all the cases. Send £40 down to Quong Tart for Goldtown to come up."
5679. And Goldtown was there for the purpose of working up the case? Yes—for the barristers.
5680. At that time had he the reputation up there of being a respectable man? When I saw him in Court I did not think he was much.
5681. What is your opinion of Mr. Goldtown now? I think he is a duffer, because he borrowed 35s. from me, and never paid it back. He said to me, "I go up the country as an interpreter, and will pay it back when I come to town again."
5682. Do you know if Mr. Goldtown was ever in business? I do not know, myself. He told me that he was a tea merchant about two years ago.
5683. Do you know whether it is a fact that he was himself an extensive gambler? No; I do not. I never saw him gambling.
5684. But did you ever hear that he was? I was told that he had lost £35 by gambling.
5685. When did they tell you that? About two months ago.
5686. They said that Goldtown was a great gambler? Yes—a great gambler.
5687. Do you remember this Commission going down Goulburn-street about six or seven weeks ago? No; I was up the country, at Wilcannia, then.
5688. Have you had any conversation about the Commission with any of your countrymen in Lower George-street since last Wednesday? No; I have never been down Lower George-street for about three months.
5689. Were you talking to anyone in Goulburn-street, or Campbell-street, or Wexford-street last night? No, not last night.
5690. Were you talking to anybody down there the night before last, or at any time since you were last before the Commission? Well, I talked to some of my countrymen about the Commission. Some told me to come, and others told me not to come, and threatened to kill me. He said, "You are giving everything to the Royal Commission."
5691. Who said so? I cannot tell you.
5692. Cannot you give us his name? No. I want to find him out for my own satisfaction, and then I will set the police on to him.

5693. Have you had any threatening letters from any one? No; but they said that they would try to injure me, and I said, "If I must die, I must die." R. Lee Kam.
5694. How much money have you in the bank now—£500 or £600? No, not so much as that. 9 Oct., 1891.
5695. How much have you in the bank? Well, what I have there is not in my own name; it is in the name of the woman I am living with.
5696. What bank is it in? At Gundagai.
5697. What is the amount you have in the bank? I should have to see the book.
5698. Cannot you make a rough guess for us? No, I cannot.
5699. Do you say that it belongs to the woman with whom you are living? Yes.
5700. The hallelujah lass? Yes; the woman who was in the Salvation Army.
5701. And you have made it over to her? Yes; because I thought I might be tempted to gamble.
5702. Do you intend to go insolvent again? No. A lot of people owe me money now.
5703. Have you obtained your certificate since your last insolvency? No. I have been up the country under contract.
5704. Is gambling carried on in Goulburn-street, Wexford-street, Campbell-street, and other places now just the same as before the Commission was appointed? Yes, just the same.
5705. Do Europeans gamble in the streets that I have named? No, I will not swear that Europeans go there.
5706. Well, what do you mean by saying that gambling is going on there just the same? Well the night after the Commission went round I saw a few Europeans there.
5707. How did you see that, as you said you were not in Sydney? Well, somebody told me. They said that the Commission had been round for the purpose of stopping the gambling, and I said, "I do not care, let them stop it."
5708. Did these people also tell you that they knew beforehand that the Commission was going round that night? Yes, some of them said that they read it in the newspapers.
5709. Did anybody tell you that they knew that this Royal Commission was going round the night we made the inspection? Yes.
5710. They knew all about it? Well, I read the papers myself.
5711. But I am asking you whether these people told you? No.
5712. Did you read in any paper that the Commission had decided to go to Goulburn-street on a certain night? Yes. I take the *Evening News* myself every day.
5713. And you are sure that you saw that in the paper? Yes, I think so. It was a long time ago.
5714. Will you tell the Commission, to the best of your knowledge, how many women and how many Europeans generally indulge in the habit of opium-smoking in the city? Well, I never travel on that game much, because when I smell opium it makes me sick. I hate any man to smoke tobacco or opium.
5715. You hate any man who gambles too, do you not? Yes, I do hate him. I hate myself for gambling, because it is most of it losing and very little winning.
5716. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did ever you live in Victoria? Yes.
5717. How long is it since you lived in Victoria? You see, at that time I was 24 years old.
5718. And how old are you now? Thirty-seven.
5719. Then it is thirteen years ago? Yes, since I left there. When I went there I was eighteen years old, and at twenty-four I came over to New South Wales with my cousin to serve in a store.
5720. What part of Victoria did you live in? In Maryborough and in Sandhurst.
5721. Is it not a fact that you were a gambler over there? Oh, yes. There is plenty of gambling over there, and plenty of bad women too.
5722. Did you knock about amongst the bad women as well as gamble? Oh, yes; I did in those days.
5723. How long did you live at Narrandera? It is four years since I left there.
5724. How long did you live there? I did not live in the Chinese camp at Narrandera. I was living on a contract job in the bush.
5725. About how long? You see I stopped there over three years, always living in the bush, and coming in to town sometimes on horse-back.
5726. Do you know a countryman of yours named Ah Chong? There are plenty of Ah Chongs. I do not know which Ah Chong you mean.
5727. A countryman of yours at Narrandera named Ah Chong? Oh, there are two or three Ah Chongs over there.
5728. Do you remember one of your countrymen giving you a cheque for £6? No.
5729. You never received a cheque for £6? No.
5730. And do not you remember having cashed it for £60 of a Jewish storekeeper at Narrandera; you made the cheque, which was originally made out for £6, into £60? Yes.
5731. How did you come to do that? I do not know. That man gave me the cheque.
5732. And it was for £6, was it not? No; he gave me the whole £60.
5733. Will you swear that the cheque was not made out for £6? Yes.
5734. Will you swear it was £60? Yes; I will swear it was £60.
5735. Were you not apprehended on one occasion, and taken before a magistrate, and committed for trial? No; I was not committed for trial. They brought it in "no case."
5736. You were locked up for a while, were you not? Only for one night.
5737. On a charge of altering a cheque from £6 to £60? Yes.
5738. And what did they do with you? The magistrate said that there was no case at all.
5739. As a matter of fact, did not Ah Chong clear out of Narrandera after you cashed the cheque? Yes; he cleared away.
5740. And was not that the reason the case against you broke down? Well, I do not know. I tell you he gave me the cheque for £60.
5741. Was it not because you had altered the amount of the cheque that Ah Chong cleared out, and is not that the reason why the case broke down in Court? Well, Ah Chong went into the store and cashed the cheque with me.
5742. He went in with you? Yes.
5743. Was he a partner of yours? No.
5744. Then why was it necessary for you and Ah Chong to go in to cash the cheque together? I do not know. 5745.

- R. Lee Kam. 5745. Which of you was it who altered the cheque;—you or the other man? I do not know. I swear that I did not alter it.
- 9 Oct. 1891. 5746. Well, did your partner alter it? He was not my partner.
5747. What did he say about it? He said that I altered it.
5748. And why was the case dismissed? Well, because it broke down.
5749. Was it tried before a jury? No; there was no case for a jury.
5750. That was because Ah Chong went away, was it? Well, I do not know. You had better bring Ah Chong here now and ask him.
5751. Did you not know that Ah Chong was clearing out? No.
5752. Do you not know where he went to? No; I have never seen him since.
5753. Could Ah Chong write English? Well, I think so. He came here a long time ago. He speaks very good English.
5754. But he could not write English as well as you? Yes; I dare say he could. You cannot swear that he could not.
5755. Can you swear that he could? Can you swear anything about it?
5756. Were you ever charged with passing a cheque upon a Mr. Keshan that was afterwards dishonoured, and was there not, in consequence, a warrant issued for your arrest? No, no.
5757. Now, did not some of your friends afterwards pay Mr. Keshan £1 to settle the matter, so as to prevent you being prosecuted—yes or no? I want to know exactly what you mean.
5758. You drew a cheque once and gave it to Mr. Keshan, and it was dishonoured when he presented it at the bank? What is Mr. Keshan?
5759. He is a publican in Foster-street? Oh no. What are you giving us? No, no, no.
5760. Now, did not your friends settle that cheque? No, no.
5761. Will you swear it was not you who gave that cheque? I will swear that it was not me.
5762. Did you at a later date than this give cheques to the value of £100 to tradesmen and see them all dishonoured? When I went insolvent one cheque was dishonoured.
5763. Only one cheque? Two or three cheques there might be.
5764. Amounting to how much? Oh, I do not know.
5765. A hundred pounds? No, no. It was only promissory-notes that were dishonoured.
5766. Have you ever lived with any other white woman than the one you are living with now? No.
5767. Will you swear it? No; never. Sometimes I slept with one, but I cleared out afterwards. This is not gambling business though.
5768. Have you not kept women? No; never in my life.
5769. Have you not kept women, and allowed them to go about with other Chinamen? No.
5770. Will you swear it? I swear before the Holy Bible that I never did.
5771. You are living with some people in Swan-street? Yes.
5772. Are they respectable people or common prostitutes? They are all respectable people.
5773. Will you swear that there are no prostitutes in the house? No; I will not swear that they are or that they are not.
5774. Will you not swear that they are not? No, no. I will swear that they have never, to my knowledge, been knocking about with people. They are poor people, but that is no reason why they should not be respectable. You see all sorts amongst poor people, and high people too. Some people who have women live in grand palaces, and are called Mr. So-and-so; but if they live in a poor place they are nobody.
5775. I see; those are some of your opinions upon social life. Tell me this: have you never persuaded any of your countrymen to visit the gambling-houses in which you have had a share? No, no; never.
5776. Well if we can bring men here to prove that you did, you will be committed for perjury, you know? I do not care about that; I speak the truth.
5777. Have you never persuaded any countryman of yours to go and visit any of the fan-tan places in which you have had a share? No, no; never. I hate people who ask me to go into a public-house and have a drink, and so I would not like to ask people to go and play fan-tan. It would be just the same.
5778. Now, Lee Kam, do you not think you played the part of a hypocrite when you were in the Salvation Army? No; I was really good whilst I was in the Army. I felt good.
5779. Whom were you supposed to have been converted under? Under Captain Templeton.
5780. And did you really become a changed man? I tried to be changed.
5781. And did you not go with prostitutes at that time? No.
5782. You had nothing to do with gambling? No, nothing to do with gambling either.
5783. All your gambling was done before and since you were connected with the Army? Yes.
5784. How many times did you go and inform the police of your countrymen gambling during the four years you were in the Salvation Army? Well, you see, often times I have put the police on to bad girls at the camp at Gundagai, or if I saw any gambling there I have stopped the police and told them that there was gambling every night, and that it was a shame. Then the police would swear at me, and say, "You used to gamble before you joined the Salvation Army, and now you are trying to be good; but I do not think you will be good very long."
5785. I see—the police thought you were a hypocrite? No, I do not think so. I used to keep away from bad company.
5786. All that time you were attending the Salvation Army meetings? Yes; and every night, wet or dry, I would be in the streets marching.
5787. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Mr. Robt. Lee Kam, after listening to all your evidence, I want you to answer me a few questions? Yes, I will, if you answer me properly.
5788. We are thoroughly investigating all the charges of gambling and immorality against the Chinese of the city and suburbs? Yes; you have over forty cousins gambling, too.
5789. Now, I ask you civilly, and I want you to answer in the same way. Do you know that the chief complaints made by the Europeans against the Chinese are about gambling and filthy houses, and matters connected therewith, and that it is into that that we have been appointed to inquire? Yes.
5790. Now, first, tell us every particular that you have not mentioned—no matter who it concerns;—you say that there are over 600 Chinese gamblers in Sydney? Yes, I believe there are—more or less.
5791. Very well; how many Chinese are there in Sydney altogether? Oh, I cannot tell you how many.
5792. Well we want to know about how many there are—you have a good idea? A lot are growing vegetables. 5793.

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5793. How many Chinese would there be in Sydney altogether, do you think? I never counted them.
5794. Do you think there are among the Chinese more gamblers, or people engaged in legitimate commercial pursuits? Oh, there are more gardeners, and so on.
5795. You said that there were over 600 gamblers in Sydney and the neighbourhood? Oh, some work in the day-time and gamble at night.
5796. How many are good? There are very few really good ones.
5797. Do you think you are a good one? No; but no one can prove I ever stole anything.
5798. You think that your countrymen are mostly bad? Yes; even I am a hypocrite.
5799. You say there are over eighty lottery-houses? There are eighty-three; I counted them myself. Sometimes there are as many as four lottery-banks in one store.
5800. How many fan-tan houses are there altogether? Altogether there are thirty-three, I think. I have the book with me. Oh, after looking at the book I see that there are in Waterloo and Botany and in the city too, there are 133 altogether.
5801. Are there any over at North Shore? I do not know. I never go over there.
5802. If, as you say, you are only down from the country a short time, how do you know about all that you have told us here? Well, the first time I was down was for four months, and then after I had been in the country again I came down again.
5803. Did you find out all about this gambling yourself, or did anybody tell you about it? No; I found it all out myself, because I wanted to make a true report to the Inspector-General. I wanted to get the whole truth before I sent in the report to him.
5804. You did it as your duty;—you wanted to put down the evil? Yes; I would try to be good if I could.
5805. How many Chinese communities are represented in Sydney? There is the Chong Sing community, the Doon Goon community, the Hung Shang community, the Sun Wing community, the Sun Wiy community, the Hoy Ping community, the Ying Ping community, the Hoek Sang community, the Go You community, the Go Ming community, the Sun On community, the Poon Yee community, the Nam Hoy community, the Sun Tack community, the Par Yoon community, the Sam Soon community; but there are very few individuals belonging to the last-mentioned clan.
5806. Then there are sixteen communities represented in Sydney altogether? Yes.
5807. I want you to mention the clans that are principally connected with opium-smoking and gambling, and immorality, in Sydney and the suburbs? Oh, the See Yip community smokes opium most and gambles most, I think. There are not many storekeepers amongst them.
5808. You say that the See Yip community is in your opinion the worst;—is the Rev. Soo Hoo Ten a gambler then? No.
5809. Is he an opium-smoker? No, but some say that he is drinking.
5810. Who told you that? Sum On told me that the Rev. Soo Hoo Ten drinks.
5811. Yes, but he is out of town;—did anybody in Sydney tell you that? No; only this person up the country, because Soo Hoo Ten pretends to be religious.
5812. And how many See Yip people are there? I could not tell you how many.
5813. Are there 1,000? No, not 1,000.
5814. A hundred? More than 100.
5815. About how many then? I could not swear how many there are.
5816. You say the See Yip people are the greatest opium-smokers and gamblers;—I want you to tell me about how many members of that community there are in Sydney? I tell you I do not know. I never counted them. You can tell as well as me.
5817. *President.*] You know the clan See Yip? Yes.
5818. I want you to tell me, as near as you can, how many there are in that clan? I cannot tell you.
5819. I want you to tell me as near as possible? As near as possible, I should say there are about 300.
5820. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Now tell us some of the houses they occupy? They live at 228, 226, 224, 222, and 220, Lower George-street. Those houses are entirely occupied by See Yip people.
5821. Now give us some more? Han Kec, 166, Lower George-street, and 152, Lower George-street, and also two shops opposite Sun Kum Tiy's of which I do not know the numbers.
5822. Do they carry on fan-tan? Yes; fan-tan in two places upstairs, and they sell lottery-tickets too. The European larrikins go there.
5823. Whose place are you speaking of? Moy Ping's. His is the principal place for larrikins. He says he is a little bit of a king.
5824. How many lottery-banks are there in those places? There are three lottery-banks at 152, Lower George-street, and three lottery banks at 228.
5825. How many lottery-places are there altogether in Lower George-street? There are six altogether connected with the See Yip community.
5826. How many in Wexford-street and Campbell-street? At 52, Goulburn-street there were twelve lottery-banks, but since I gave information the number has been reduced to four. Mr. Goldtown has a share in the one at No. 90. He has half a share there. There were four lottery-banks in Waterloo, but two were given up two weeks ago.
5827. Any more? Yes. There are four gambling-houses in Goulburn-street belonging to the See Yip people. There are four fan-tan places in Goulburn-street, and twelve lottery-banks; thirty-six lottery-banks there previously, belonging to Quong Lee. Since I came to Sydney, however, a lot of them have been given up. At present there are also eight at Botany and two at Waterloo.
5828. We are talking about the gambling-places in existence, and belonging to the See Yip at the present time you know? There are twenty-four, I think, altogether belonging to Quong Lee, but different agents look after them. Four new ones started this week in Lower George-street.
5829. *President.*] I want to know how many lottery-houses there are at present belonging to the See Yip clan? I cannot tell.
5830. Well, how many do you think? There were eighty-three before, but I do not know how many there are now.
5831. How many do you think there are now? About twelve, I think.

- R. Lee Kam. 5832. Understand, you must answer these questions to the very best of your belief, and without any unnecessary consumption of time. If you do not we shall have to send you away, and get a warrant out for you, and have you fined £20, but we do not want to do that? No; but you see —
- 9 Oct., 1891. 5833. You are to answer the question, sir? —
5834. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Are there any more in Campbell-street belonging to the See Yip people? Only a place in Campbell-street, in which Moy Ping has a store.
5835. How many gambling places has the Heong Shang community in Lower George-street? There were three, but as I do not like to tell a lie you had better take round a book and count them.
5836. How many do you think? Oh, I could not say.
5837. More than a dozen? Oh, more than a dozen.
5838. How many lotteries are there there? There are two lottery-banks at Sam War's.
5839. What does Sam War do in connection with them? Oh, he manages the bank.
5840. Is he connected with the firm of Sun Sam War? No; he belongs to the firm of Yet See and Year See. Tiy War Tong is also a lottery proprietor.
5841. Had Pow Chee anything to do with them? No; I will not swear that he has anything to do with them.
5842. Now come back to Goulburn-street, and tell us what there is there? No lottery in Goulburn-street belongs to the Heong Shang community.
5843. Are there no members of the Heong Shang community there? Oh, yes; there are two fan-tan places belonging to the Heong Shang community there, but they have only a share with the See Yip in the lotteries.
5844. Is there anything of that kind in Campbell-street belonging to the Heong Shang community? Yes; there is a gambling-house belonging to Sam War there. It is at 52, Campbell-street; Sun Lee runs it, but Sam War is responsible for the money.
5845. Have you heard lately that Gut See and Goy Lee, belonging to Sam War, have a lottery? No; I believe they closed their establishment lately.
5846. Are there any gambling-houses in Wexford-street belonging to the Heong Shang community? Yes; there are five gambling-houses in Wexford-street belonging to that community, that is all.
5847. Now we come to the Go You Yap community? Yes.
5848. To what society does Mr. Goldtown belong? He is a representative of the Go You Yap people.
5849. How many fan-tan shops belong to them? Four in Lower George-street, I think:
5850. And how many lottery places in Lower George-street? They have only got two or three in Lower George-street.
5851. How many fan-tan houses have the Go You Yap colony in Goulburn-street? Eleven, I think, in Goulburn-street.
5852. Are you sure? No; but I think the number is eleven. Several different colonies have a share in some of them, however.
5853. You told me how many belonged to the See Yap, now I want to know how many belong to the Go You Yap? Yes; eleven I think.
5854. How many lottery-banks have they in Goulburn-street? Oh, I meant that there are eleven lottery-shops belonging to the Go You Yap in Goulburn-street;—they have only six gambling-houses.
5855. What do you mean by "gambling-houses"? Houses set apart for fan-tan.
5856. How many are there in Campbell-street belonging to Go You Yap? They have no gambling-houses at all there, and only one lottery-bank.
5857. Now we come to Wexford-street? They have none in Wexford-street.
5858. What do you know about the gambling-houses carried on by the Tung Yap community in Lower George-street? I think they have six or eight fan-tan houses in Lower George-street.
5859. And how many lottery-banks are there connected with them? I think about six, but I am not sure.
5860. Now come up to Goulburn-street—how many fan-tan shops are there there? There are one or two gambling-houses and four lottery-banks.
5861. Are you sure that there are only one or two houses where fan-tan is played belonging to the Tung Yap community in Goulburn-street? Yes; quite sure.
5862. Give us the name of them? One belongs to Goon Hing, and the other to Goon Sing.
5863. How many lottery-places are there there? Four in Goulburn-street and two in Campbell-street. There are four fan-tan houses in Campbell-street.
5864. Are there any in Wexford-street? There is one belonging to the Doong Coon community there.
5865. How many lottery-banks are there in Lower George-street belonging to the Chang Sing people? They have no lottery-banks and no gambling-houses in Lower George-street.
5866. Now I want to know how many they have in Goulburn-street? None at all. There might be individual members of that community engaged in gambling there, but as a community they have no house set apart for that purpose.
5867. Have they any in Campbell-street? There is only one, and it has only been open for a fortnight.
5868. How many of your people are there in Sydney? About 260. There are a lot of storekeepers belonging to them, but not many gambling people. They have a lot of money too.
5869. Will you name some of the leading members of your community? Well, there are On Chong, and Sun Kum Tiy, and various other good firms.
5870. Has each community a society of its own? No; My Yup has no Society.
5871. Does each Yap have a society? No; I cannot swear that they have.
5872. What Yap does the Loong Ye Tong belong to? Oh, that society broke down a long time ago.
5873. Who did it belong to? The Chang Sing and Doon Goon communities.
5874. Is that the Yap that beat Ah Chuck with an iron bar? The Doon Goon did that. I was up in the country at the time, but I heard about it.
5875. What interest have you in the gambling-houses in Waterloo? I have no share at all in them.
5876. About how much do you make in a week? I am making nothing by gambling.
5877. But I am referring to your ordinary business—what is it? I keep a garden and grow tobacco, and I also sell cabbages. Here are the bills of lading from the Railway Department.
5878. How long have you known Sark Yin? Oh, he is my relation—my countryman.
5879. What business is he in? He sells tickets for lotteries.

5880. And he keeps a fan-tan place, does he not? No; he only sells lottery-tickets. If they shut up the lottery places he will have to go and do some work. You want very particularly to know all about him. R. Lee Kam.
9 Oct., 1891.
5881. I see that you and he wanted to shut down other gambling-houses, so that you could get better trade for your own, I suppose? No.
5882. Do you receive part of the fine in all cases in which your information leads to a conviction? No.
5883. Have you ever received anything? No; you can go to the Quarter Sessions and ask them.
5884. You say that the information you have given to the police about gambling-houses has not been taken any notice of;—do they suspect you of having tried to mislead them? No. They say, “Oh, you go back to the country and we will do it by-and-bye. We have got all the information we want. Don’t you trouble yourself about it.”
5885. You said the other day that Quong Lee gave the police a lot of presents about Christmas time;—I want to know what was the nature of those presents? I did not say that they gave presents to the police, but I have heard a lot of people say that they did so.
5886. Can you give me the name of any person who saw them give the presents? No; no person in the world could say that he saw the presents given. Is it likely?
5887. You say that there was a meeting at Sun Sam War’s after the deputation of the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League to the Premier? Yes; they had a meeting convened through Pow Chee.
5888. You say he was the principal speaker for the gamblers? Yes; he was the leader.
5889. And what amount of money was subscribed at that meeting? They wanted to get £400 or £500.
5890. How many persons were at the meeting? I was not there.
5891. No, but you must have learned what took place in conversation with others who were there? No, nobody told me; but I heard that the people from the various gambling-shops had given so much money.
5892. How does Pow Chee make his living? I do not know; he is a stranger to me.
5893. How long did the meeting last? I do not know. I did not take much notice.
5894. What decision, with regard to gambling, did they come to at that meeting? All I know is that afterwards Pow Chee collected a few shillings from the gambling-tables for the purpose of covering advertising and preliminary expenses.
5895. What community does Pow Chee belong to? Pow Chee is of the Heong Shang community; so does James Ung Quoy.
5896. You say that Shop Yin and Han Yin tried to put down gambling, and that some merchants subscribed money to enable you to do that;—now we want to know their names? Oh, no; they will not give you any names.
5897. You must give us their names? Oh, no; I cannot. They gave the money to these people whilst I was down here.
5898. Do you think that Long Pen would be a good man to help you to put down gambling? No. At the time that I tried to put the gambling-houses down Long Pen was on the gamblers’ side.
5899. Upon leaving Sydney after your insolvency where did you go to in the first place? The first place I went to was Hay. I went there for the wool was lively. A gentleman gave me a character to enable me to go into the bush and get a contract.
5900. Is the tobacco farm at Gundagai your own? No; I have three shares in it. It belongs to Dr. Marston, and we owe him a lot of money on it yet. The crops have failed during the last year or two, but we guarantee rations to the men.
5901. You say you have not sworn for four years;—how is it that you were brought up in Wagga Wagga and fined £2 for using bad language? Oh, they put me in wrong. I was there selling potatoes, and I said to the constable, “You keep away from my store.” Then they brought me before the magistrate, and I was fined £2, but it was through false swearing, and I said that I would have the constable up for perjury.
5902. Is it not a fact that you have two shares in a gambling-house in Wexford-street at the present time, and one share in Wong Sark at the present time also? No.
5903. Also a share in a gambling-house at 46, Campbell-street? No.
5904. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you no share whatever in any gambling-place in the whole city? No.
5905. Had you within the last month? No.
5906. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Besides two shares in houses in Waterloo—one in the house occupied by Goon Chug Tong, and the other in Neal Teang’s? No.
5907. Have you not often played fan-tan in those two places? No.
5908. Were not two shares given to you to induce you not to inform the police, also to secure your services in their defence if they should be informed against? No.
5909. You swear that? Yes, I swear it. What about the £100 that you got for sending the new chum countrymen back to China?
5910. Did you not guarantee these people, as soon as you got these shares that there should be no prosecution? No.
5911. Is it not a fact that you are now living, and for some considerable time past have lived upon the gambling-houses alone? No; I never receive a single farthing from them. I swear that. What about the £100 for the new chum countrymen?
5912. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did you say that you had £250 in the bank to the credit of the woman with whom you are living? No; not so much.
5913. How much? I cannot tell.
5914. Is it £60? Something like that.
5915. Between £60 and £100? Something like that.
5916. How did you make that money? Out of contract work.
5917. And you swear that you did not get it from any of the Chinese gambling-places? Not a farthing. Ask Mr. Quong Tart where did the money go for the new chums?
5918. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I want you to make a full statement about it? —
5919. *President.*] What does it refer to;—is it about the business of the Commission?
5920. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] No; it has reference to another matter.
5921. *President.*] Then we cannot be bothered with it.

You re-examined, through the interpreter:—

- Yon.
9 Oct., 1891.
5922. *President.*] You want to correct your evidence, I believe? Yes.
5923. In what respect? I am represented to have said that the police grabbed the money on the fan-tan tables when they were making raids on the gambling-houses, and I wish now to say that that is a mistake. The police did not grab the money.
5924. Listen to this: Question 368 reads as follows:—"Did the police ever make a raid and snatch up the money that was on the fan-tan board?" And to that question you are reported to have given this answer, "Sometimes when a raid of that kind is made the police and everybody present snatch whatever they can lay their hands on." You now wish to say that that answer is wrong? Yes. The police do not snatch the money.
5925. With whom were you going through the evidence? With the Secretary to the Commission, and it was then that I pointed out the mistake.
5926. Since giving the evidence have you conferred with any of the police about the matter? No, sir.
5927. You are perfectly sure? Yes.

Moy Youk called and examined, through the interpreter:—

- Moy Youk.
9 Oct., 1891.
5928. *President.*] Where do you live? In Castlereagh-street.
5929. How long have you lived there? For more than ten years.
5930. Were you ever present in any of the gaming-saloons in Lower George-street? I have been in and out once or twice.
5931. Will you swear that you are not a frequenter of some of them? Sometimes I go in, but only on business.
5932. But you are a frequent visitor on business only? No; I do not go in very often.
5933. Do you know Mr. Bowker? No; I do not know him.
5934. Were you ever present when a policeman came into a gaming-saloon in Lower George-street? No; I was not.
5935. And you will swear that you are not connected with a gambling-den at 202, Lower George-street? Yes; I will.
5936. Who keeps that particular gaming-house? I do not know.
5937. Does not Ah Ping keep it? No; not 202, Lower George-street.
5938. Then what is the number of his place? It is No. 226.
5939. And Moy Ping is your brother? Yes.
5940. Well, you have been at your brother's place a good many times? I have not been there for a long time.
5941. When were you last there? Over a year ago.
5942. Will you swear that it is over a year since you were last in your brother's house? It is about a year.
5943. Will you swear positively that you were not there three months ago? Yes; I have not been there within the last few months.
5944. You have not, within the last six months, been to see your brother? No.
5945. Now, were you not there only a fortnight ago? No.
5946. Where did you receive the notice to attend as a witness before the Commission? I went down below a couple of nights ago, and got it then.
5947. But you have just sworn that you had not been at your brother's place for six months? I went down to 208, Lower George-street, not 206, where my brother lives.
5948. Did not you swear when last you were here that the letter was sent to you in Castlereagh-street by a Chinaman? Yes; I did swear that. Altogether I received two letters, however. The first was sent to me down there. The next time the messenger called (with the second notice), it was left at 208, and it was there that I got it.
5949. My opinion is that you have perjured yourself by making these contradictory statements, and if you do not tell me what occurred when the policeman came into Moy Ping's I fear that we shall have to send you up to Darlington Gaol to reflect? I am telling the truth.
5950. Were you telling the truth when you told us a lie the other day? I did not tell a lie.
5951. Well how do you explain the discrepancy between the evidence you have given before the Commission to-day and the evidence you gave the last time you were here? When the letter was taken down to Lower George-street I could not be found, but as some of my countrymen down there knew me it was left at 208, and from 208 it was brought to me.
5952. Were you ever in your brother's gambling-saloon when Constable O'Sullivan came in? No.
5953. Have you seen any of the policemen connected with the Lower George-street district during the last fortnight or the last month? No; I do not know any policemen at all.
5954. Where did you sleep last night? At Toy Lee's, in Castlereagh-street.
5955. Who is Toy Lee? He is the proprietor of a boarding-house that used to belong to my father.
5956. How long have you been living there? A little over one year.
5957. What do you do for a living? There are stables for horses, and it is also a boarding-house that I live at. I am connected with both.
5958. Do you carry on the business? I am carrying it on for my father.
5959. And where is your father? He went home to China during the last few years.
5960. Does your brother keep a gaming-house in Lower George-street? He used to have one.
5961. How long ago was that? I do not know how long ago it is since he left it off.
5962. Can you tell me how long it is since your brother kept a gaming-house? I do not know, because I am up at the other end of the town.
5963. I want to know how long ago it is to your knowledge? It is two or three months ago.
5964. How do you know that it is only two or three months since your brother left the boarding-house? I have been told that.
5965. Had you been down there yourself? People came down to my place from Lower George-street, and told me that my brother had been arrested, and since then they have told me that the gambling-house has been given up.
5966. It is about seventeen months ago since you visited your brother's place, you say? I do not speak to my brother. I am not friendly with him.
5967.

Moy Yook.
9 Oct., 1891.

5967. Is it a year ago since you were last in his place? Yes; it is about a year ago.
5968. Do you remember a policeman coming in one night, and disturbing you at the game there? No.
5969. Do you remember a man in plain clothes coming in and disturbing the game? No.
5970. Did you ever, when you were present there, offer to fight any one when he came in? No.
5971. Did you ever have any conversation at any time with a policeman in uniform or in plain clothes? No; I did not. I know none of them.
5972. Do you know of any gambling-houses in Castlereagh-street? No; I do not know of any.
5973. Do you know of any gambling-houses in Sydney at all? Yes; I know of some.
5974. Where are they? Down in Lower George-street.
5975. Are there many of them down in Lower George-street? I cannot tell exactly how many. I have never counted them.
5976. Can you give us an idea? I cannot say how many there are.
5977. Would you kindly try;—we should be very much obliged to you if you would? I cannot say certain. I never counted them.
5978. Are you a member of the Loon Ye Tong Society? No; I know nothing at all about it.
5979. Do you know anything about any society? I do not savey them.
5980. You are not a member of any of them yourself? No.
5981. What is your opinion about this gambling;—should it be suppressed? I should not like to say what my opinion is.
5982. But if you would not mind, the Commission would be so much obliged to you? No; I would not like to give my opinion as to whether gambling is good or bad, or whether it ought to be stopped or not.
5983. Why will you not say? No; I will not say.
5984. Are you afraid? I will not say one way or the other.
5985. Do you live with any woman? No.
5986. Do you allow opium-smoking in your house? No.
5987. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you smoke opium yourself? No.
5988. *President.*] What is the number of the house you live in? 327, Castlereagh-street.
5989. And what do you do there? I keep stables and a boarding-house.
5990. And you never visit fan-tan or any other kind of gambling establishments? No.
5991. Do you take any interest in the well-being of your countrymen here? I take this interest: that if any poor people want to go home to China I help them to do so.
5992. And are there not a number of societies that do the same? Yes.
5993. Is not the Loon Ye Tong one of them? I do not know anything about the Loon Ye Tong.
5994. What societies are there then that do this charitable work? I do not know anything about them at all.
5995. How long have you been out here? Between six and seven years this trip.
5996. Is it your opinion that gambling is pernicious to your people? I cannot say myself whether it is or it is not.
5997. Do you consider that you are possessed of the brains of an ordinary man? As far as gambling is concerned, if people like to go and gamble that is their business, but I prefer to keep myself to myself.
5998. Then let me ask you this: Do you abstain from gambling because you think that the practice is pernicious as far as you are concerned? There are plenty who mix themselves up with gambling, but, personally, I do not want to have anything to do with it.
5999. Why;—is it because you think it is bad for you, or because, on general principles, you think it is bad? I cannot answer that question.
6000. If you do not answer that question we shall have to adjourn and bring you here again, and if you do not come you will be summoned to the Police Court and fined £20. I have asked you whether you do not play fan-tan, because you think it would be pernicious for yourself, or because you think that gambling is bad for anybody. You can answer it entirely as a personal question if you like? I think that the matter rests entirely with the Government. If the Government wants to stop gambling it can stop it. As far as I am concerned, I care nothing at all about it.
6001. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are you a free agent? I will have nothing at all to do with it.
6002. Are you a free agent or under a pledge not to give any evidence? —
6003. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] The Commission wants your opinion. You must say one way or the other. If you do not answer the questions put to you the Commission has the power to send you before a magistrate, and get you fined £20? I am afraid to give my opinion upon the question.
6004. *President.*] That is a better answer. If you will tell me why you are afraid I will let you go? No; I will not say why I am afraid.
6005. Well, are you afraid of some of your countrymen being angry with you? No; I will not answer that question one way or the other.
6006. Well, the meeting is adjourned, and you will have to attend here at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and if you do not come we will summon you, and you will be fined £20? I take no interest in gambling one way or the other.
6007. You are to attend here at 11 o'clock on Monday morning? Very well.

MONDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.
RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Walter Jeffery called and examined:—

6008. *Mr. Abigail.*] What position do you occupy, Mr. Jeffery? I am sub-Editor of the *Town and Country Journal*.
6009. You know the purpose of this Commission? Yes.
6010. It has been appointed to take evidence as to the question of Chinese gambling; as to the moral and sanitary condition of these places; and further, as to a charge of bribery made against the police.

Mr.
W. Jeffery.
12 Oct., 1891.
We

Mr.
W. Jeffery.
12 Oct., 1891.

We are endeavouring to obtain evidence which will enable us to report on these several matters, and we have summoned you to attend here this morning to assist us to that end, by giving any evidence you may have to offer on the subject generally. You have, I believe, some knowledge of the Chinese gambling-houses existing in different parts of the city? I have seen something of them. I may explain that I was in San Francisco some time ago, and having seen the Chinese there I took some interest in them in Sydney; and when I came to Sydney I wrote some articles on the subject for the *Evening News*. That was about four years ago. Just about three and a half years ago there was an agitation against the Chinese in Sydney, and as I was reporting on the *Evening News* at the time, it became my duty to go about among the Chinese a good deal, particularly in Goulburn-street, Waterloo, and Botany. I did not see so much of them in Lower George-street.

6011. Then, in following up the question, you visited a number of these places in Goulburn-street? Yes.

6012. In whose company did you go to these places? Generally with another newspaper reporter. But I went on one occasion with a detective officer of No. 3 police division.

6013. What is the detective officer's name? Goulder.

6014. When you visited the Chinese houses in Goulburn-street first, Mr. Jeffery, what did you find them engaged in? On no occasion did we catch them in the act of gambling. Briefly, what struck me most in regard to these places was their filthy condition; the entire absence of any approach, even, to the observance of ordinary sanitary laws. The occupants were always smoking opium, and on each occasion had evidently just stopped gambling immediately prior to our entrance. I never succeeded in getting in while they were gambling.

6015. Did you see all the implements of gambling on the table when you entered? I cannot say that. We found them assembled round the tables, but did not see any of their brass coins. I know how the game is played from my experience of the Chinese quarters in San Francisco. From what I saw as we entered the houses in Goulburn-street, I have no doubt that they had just finished, or stopped playing as we got in.

6016. You found all of these places in a very bad sanitary condition? Yes; that is the case.

6017. Have you noticed any women about these places, or noticed anything indicating immorality between the sexes? Well, yes; I have seen women there; but I noticed more men than women—I mean European men.

6018. Going from Goulburn-street to Waterloo, did you find the same state of things existing there? Yes. The places there were in a filthy dirty condition.

6019. Did you witness any gambling going on there? No.

6020. Or in Botany? No.

6021. Then the result of your inspection of the Chinese premises in Goulburn-street, in the city, and Waterloo, or the impression made upon your mind was chiefly with regard to their bad sanitary condition and the evidences of immorality amongst the occupants of these places? Yes. Of course I know a lot from hearsay, but I am now simply giving you the results of my own personal observation.

6122. Did you then hear, or have you since heard, anything in reference to the police not suppressing these things? No.

6123. Have you looked up the law as it relates to these gambling-houses? Not specially; but I have heard that great difficulties exist in the matter of obtaining convictions when any attempt has been made by the police to deal with them. I have not studied the law on the subject; but I have always understood that the police authorities labour under great difficulty. That is to say, when they have succeeded in arresting some of these gamblers, and proceeded against them in one of the courts, they have found considerable difficulty in securing convictions against them.

6124. When you went round in company with the detective police officer, did he make any remarks on the practices carried on in these Chinese quarters, or did he express any desire to suppress them? Well, he took me round chiefly with the object of showing me the filthy condition of the dens the Chinese lived in, and did not refer to the gambling. In fact I may tell you it never struck me that the gambling was an objectionable feature of the business. I was more impressed with the opium-smoking and the filthy state of the places they inhabit.

6025. You say it never struck you that gambling was an objectionable feature? No; it certainly did not occur to me in that light.

6026. Do you know that hundreds of Europeans, men and boys, are under an infatuation as regards Chinese gambling, and frequent these places whenever they can, every day in the week, and spend every shilling they get there? I have not seen the state of things you describe in Goulburn-street. I have not seen so much of them in Lower George-street.

6027. If such a state of things as I have described does exist, do you think it would present a permanent objection to the Chinese gambling-dens, and be a reason for suppressing them? Well, it might be a little worse, perhaps, than the gambling which is carried on at any of our race-courses; but really I cannot see very much difference.

6028. Generally, what is your feeling with respect to gambling, Mr. Jeffery? I object to it strongly. But I have said I was not much impressed with that aspect of the question at the time I visited these places. What I did see, and what has astonished me for a very long time, was the condition of the premises in Goulburn-street—the entire absence of anything like sanitary precaution or cleanliness. If such a state of things is contrary to law, why is not the law enforced; and if there is no law at present to adequately deal with it, why is not one quickly passed? There is a regular barracks for Chinese there, and the state in which they live is abominable.

6029. That is a place called Robinson's-lane, is it not? It is on the left-hand side going towards the Trades' Hall.

6030. Robinson's old coach factory? It is evidently something of that kind. The ground utilised for water-closet purposes was also used for storing the vegetables which the Chinese sell about the streets during the day.

6031. You are of opinion that the state of things you saw there must be detrimental to the health and well-being of the surrounding neighbourhood? Yes; I am certain of that. I believe I may say without exaggeration that there were nearly ninety or 100 Chinamen in that place. The houses consist of walls with a lean-to, and they sleep in sack bunks. I went into another place divided off into five or six rooms, with four or five Chinamen in each room, and in some cases two or three Europeans as well. In each of these cases the detective routed the Europeans out.

6032. Did you notice any women there? We found a number of women hanging about outside. They evidently belonged to the Chinamen. They were prostitutes.

6033. You have no evidence to offer as to neglect of duty on the part of the police in connection with the continued existence of these gambling-dens in the state you describe? No; on that point I can only speak from hearsay, and it struck me, as far as I could see and learn from them, that the police were rather chagrined because they could not catch these people. The Chinamen are so very cute, and have most elaborate arrangements to prevent anyone getting in to surprise them. They have men on guard, and a stranger could not get admittance. The police complain of the difficulty of getting at these people, and also that when they do bring them to Court it is fifty to one if they secure a conviction.

6034. Do they complain that the offenders are let off too lightly in Court, or, in other words, that they are fined instead of being imprisoned? The law is somewhat complicated on that point, I understand. I may mention that it is fully two years since I was doing reporting work outside, so that I have had less opportunity of studying the question practically. But I understand, that is, I have always understood the police to complain, in the first place, that they have great difficulty in getting into the Chinese gambling-dens, and, secondly, that when they do proceed against them, the law is so complicated that they frequently get off, because it is provided that they must be caught in the act.

6035. I understand you to say that you have not visited any of these places within the last two or three years? No.

6036. Therefore you cannot say anything as to their condition since the time you went round as you have described? Not directly, but I may mention that I wrote an article at the time descriptive of what I had seen in Goulburn-street, and I find that they cannot be much altered, because an article appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* much less than a year ago showing that the places in question were in much the same condition as I found and described them three and a half years before. I recognised the places as being the same when I read the *Daily Telegraph* article.

6037. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you ever visited any of the country towns of New South Wales, Mr. Jeffery? Yes; I have never seen them play fan-tan there.

6038. Do you think, if the same amount of gambling was carried on by Europeans as the Chinamen indulge in, that the laws of the country would be put in force against them? Well, I think there is quite as much gambling among Europeans. Take Race Clubs for example, and all such places. There is as much gambling there as among the Chinese.

6039. But the police harass the people who run totes, and looking to that fact, do you not think it singular that these Chinese gambling-dens should be allowed to run such a length of time without a raid being made upon them? No, I do not, considering the difficulties in the way; and there is not much difference as far as that goes; they make a raid now and then on the Chinese places and do the same with the tobacconists who run the totes.

6040. Have you been in any of those places shown on the photograph before you with white paper notices posted in front? No; but I have seen those places.

6041. Did you ever hear what these notices or tickets signify? I have heard that it means that fan-tan is carried on inside.

6042. Yes, "fan-tan day and night." Now, if the same public notices were put up outside European establishments, do you not think the police would prosecute them? Not necessarily in the existing state of the laws.

6043. But if they placed notices up stating that gambling was carried on in the premises? If the notices were in English I imagine they would.

6044. Well there are two Government interpreters of the Chinese language;—could not the police therefore easily find out the meaning of the notices I refer to if they were curious enough to inquire? Doubtless they could; but, as I have said before, I did not intend in coming here to say anything about the gambling. I have paid more attention to the sanitary question, and there can be no doubt that the state of the Chinese quarters I visited was something disgraceful, and a reproach to any civilised community. It should be somebody's business to see how many people live in these places and if proper sanitary provisions are complied with, if not they should be routed out.

6045. Have you seen much opium-smoking? Yes. That is another matter that has struck me as demanding serious attention; that and the sanitary condition of these places.

6046. Have you noticed Europeans smoking opium in these places? Yes, and always under the influence of it. The result seems to be to make them regular outcasts of society, and as the vicious habit takes hold of them it prevents them being reclaimed. Once they take to smoking opium they are fairly lost. Strong measures should be taken to prevent the drug being imported except under the most stringent regulations.

6047. You have spoken about being in San Francisco;—did you spend much time there? I was there about five months.

6048. Were you connected with the Press in San Francisco? No; I was there on other business.

6049. And you visited the Chinese gambling-dens there, out of curiosity, I suppose? Yes; they are very much worse there.

6050. Are you of opinion that there is a likelihood of the Chinese gambling evil assuming equally large dimensions here if the Government do not take some steps to check it? No, not since the poll-tax has been introduced. That, in connection with a vigorously-enforced sanitary law, equal to the circumstances I have mentioned, should have the effect of causing it to die out gradually. Very few of this class, I imagine, would remain. Of course there are numbers of highly respectable Chinese in the country.

6051. Have you heard of any cases of criminal assault upon young boys in connection with the life in these Chinese dens? No.

6052. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did you make the Chinese question in San Francisco a study while you were there? No, I was merely a casual observer, but I took considerable interest in the Chinese here in consequence of my visit to Frisco.

6053. They are quartered in one particular part of the town there, are they not? Yes; that is one great advantage there.

6054. And they have municipal laws in San Francisco which compel the Chinese inhabitants to conform to certain sanitary conditions? Yes. I believe that is the case.

6055. Do you think a similar law should be applied to the Chinese here—that is, that they should be compelled to live in one particular portion of the city? Yes. You may go down Lower George-street and

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and Goulburn-street and see small houses occupied by Chinese on either side, with no other supervision than the accidental visit of a policeman now and then. This is manifestly a wrong state of things. With such a laxity of supervision in the case of the class of Chinese referred to you can expect nothing better than the experience we have. With a proper system of inspection, backed up by strict sanitary laws, the state of things I have referred to in particular could not exist.

6056. From your knowledge of the Chinese here you regard the sanitary aspect of the question as being of greater importance than the gambling propensities of the race? Yes, for there can be no doubt about the necessity of sanitary laws on the score of the public health and common decency; but I cannot see how gambling on the part of the Chinese can be regarded as such a terrible evil in a community where there is so much gambling in every shape and form.

6057. You think that the Europeans are as bad as the Chinese in that respect? Yes; I have always looked upon it in that light. It has always seemed to me that it does not matter to any one if a Chinaman gambles in his own house. So far as the gambling question itself is concerned—without reference to the mode of living, or vicious habits like opium-smoking—I fail to see that the Chinamen require to be specially dealt with more than the European section of the population who indulge in similar practices. For example, the Chinaman, to my mind, is no more a spider to catch European flies than the European bookmaker, and people of that class.

6058. *Mr. McKillop.*] In San Francisco the Chinese inhabitants are confined to a particular part of the town? Yes; and they are consequently kept under much better control. You come upon them suddenly, as in some cities in India you do Coolie Town—a small Colony in itself.

6059. You think it would be well to adopt that principle in Australia? Yes; because you could look after them much better.

6060. In your opinion it would be better to keep them isolated? Yes; and special laws made to apply to them. I am under the impression that the existing law is the same for the Chinese as for the white population. That is absurd. Because the proof required to secure conviction of a white man in respect to gambling it is next to impossible to obtain in the case of a Chinaman. For example, there is the initial difficulty of getting into those places. Why, in one of the houses which I visited in Goulburn-street it took us five minutes to reach one room. We passed three guards at each of the doors, of which there was quite a number. It was like entering a gaol. We passed through half a dozen of these doors, and then up a ladder, through a trap-door, to a room, or loft, under the roof. It was more like the kind of thing you read about in novels than a reality of life in our midst. I could hardly have thought it possible had I not seen it, and gone through it. It called to mind places like Radcliff Highway, where they used to rob and murder sailors, and that kind of thing.

6061. Did you find any Europeans there? Yes; hidden away in the loft—wretched white men, crowded with the Chinamen, and smoking opium.

6062. Have you, in your experience as a journalist, ever heard anything of charges against the police of receiving bribes from the Chinese in Lower George-street? No. I do not know much about Lower George-street. I have hung round there, and talked to the police and others; but I never saw anything of consequence there.

6063. Have you noticed Europeans going in and out of the Chinese establishments there? Yes; you can see that by walking down the street any time during the evening.

6064. Have you ever seen any of the police enter these places? No; I have not.

6065. Did you ever know the Chinamen down there to induce men to go into the gambling-houses? No; not to my knowledge.

6066. Have you known or heard of respectable females being insulted by the Chinese in that quarter? No.

6067. Have you been through any of the Chinese settlements in the country? No.

6068. You have said, I think, that the police experience considerable difficulty in procuring convictions against the Chinese gamblers whom they prosecute from time to time? Yes.

6069. That is, I suppose, mainly by reason of the inaccessibility of the premises, as you have described? Yes; because that prevents them, in the majority of cases, from obtaining sufficient evidence to prove their case.

6070. Did I understand you rightly to say that you did not visit the dens of Lower George-street yourself? Yes; I did not visit them.

6071. Did you try? Yes.

6072. You tried at various times, and failed? Yes.

6073. To what did you attribute your failure? To respectable appearance, I suppose.

6074. Then these Europeans whom you saw going in were not of respectable appearance? No; certainly not.

6075. They were *habitués* of the place, I suppose? Yes; I have not the slightest doubt.

6076. They had the *entrée*? Yes.

6077. Would that incline you to the opinion that the police have great difficulty in procuring convictions against the Chinese gamblers in Lower George-street? Yes. Indeed it seems to me that the only way to get at them is to give the police greater powers altogether.

6078. Are you acquainted with the police by-laws on the subject now? What I understand is that if they have reasonable grounds for supposing that gambling is carried on they may enter the premises, and arrest the persons they find there, and charge them with gambling, but in order to prove the gambling they must swear that they saw them in the act. It is not sufficient for a policeman to say, for example, "No. 41, George-street, is a gambling-house. I know it to be so." That ought to be sufficient, I think, but it is not under the existing law.

6079. You have evidently given some study to the subject, and, in your opinion, the remedy for this Chinese gambling is to extend the powers of the police, and give greater facilities for proving a case;—you think if the police prove generally that a house is used for gambling purposes, then the presence of people in the room at a fan-tan table, with the implements of the game, should be sufficient to procure a conviction? Yes, I think so, certainly.

6080. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] If such a law were introduced to apply to the Chinese, do you not think it should be made equally applicable to the European population and their gambling clubs? Yes, I should say, but I have not given that aspect of the question much attention, except that it has always seemed to me

to

to be sheer hypocrisy to complain of Chinese gambling when there is so much of it going on among the Europeans. With regard to the Chinese gambling, I think the best way you can go about suppressing that is by doing as the President has put it. I quite agree with that.

6081. But you think it would be unfair to make one law apply to the Chinese gambler, and exempt the European? That is what has always occurred to me, certainly.

6082. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Have you ever seen any of the well-known respectable Chinese merchants entering the places where these gambling notices are stuck up? No.

6083. You think the police could ascertain the meaning of these notices if they liked? Yes, they probably do know; and I have no doubt myself that the police have made frequent attempts to catch these people.

6084. And you never saw any respectable Chinese in these places? No; the respectable Chinese merchants are altogether different, as I know from personal experience.

[The witness withdrew.]

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Wm. Pow Chee called and examined:—

6085. *President.*] Where do you live? At No. 318, Sussex-street.

6086. What is your business or occupation? I am a schoolmaster and interpreter. I used to keep a night-school.

6087. Of what class of the community are your pupils? I teach any of the Chinese who want to learn English.

6088. And you are interpreter, you say? Yes.

6089. By whom are you employed as interpreter? By my own people who want anyone to look after their business, and also I have been employed on different occasions by the Government.

6090. How long have you been in this country? Close on thirteen years.

6091. Are you married? I am.

6092. Have you only one wife here? Yes.

6093. Are there any Chinese societies in Sydney that you know? Yes.

6094. Will you tell me the names of them? There is one very old society called Quong Sing Tong; there are also Koong Yee Tong, Loon Yee Tong, Chung Fook Tong, Yum Tak Tong, and Bo On Long. Those are all I know.

6095. What is the object of No. 1—the Quong Sing Tong? Most of these societies were instituted for charitable purposes, to assist any of our countrymen in poverty, difficulty, or sickness. Also in the case of old people who have no money to go home, they will pay their expenses.

6096. Then the objects of most of them are good? Yes.

6097. Are you a member of the Loon Yee Tong? No; I am a member of the Yum Tak Long and Chung Fook Tong. I know the society you mention has done some good, but I do not know very much of it.

6098. Do you know how many members there are in the Loon Yee Tong? It belongs to two districts, and I think about 80 or 90 per cent. of those districts belong to the society.

6099. It has a pretty numerous membership? I think it is about 1,500.

6100. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] In Sydney? Yes; in Sydney, and some in the country. I think it has about that number.

6101. *President.*] Has the society any other object besides the charitable purposes you have spoken of? That I cannot say, because I do not belong to it.

6102. What you heard then—do you not know, as a matter of fact that they have some other object? I have heard nothing about the Loon Yee Tong.

6103. Do you mean to say that you do not know the Loon Yee Tong has other objects besides assisting sick and aged people? I know it once sent a large amount of money to the hospital in Hong Kong.

6104. Tell me under what circumstances they sent that money to the hospital in Hong Kong? They sent the money to prepare coffins, and —

6105. Come, do you not know that they sent the money home because they had a dispute here among themselves? Yes, they had. I know there was some dispute—I heard so.

6106. You can very well distinguish between what you know and what you heard. You must not conceal anything? No; I do not conceal anything.

6107. You had better not. Now, do you not know that they sent the money home because they had a violent dispute among themselves? I do not know that they had a violent dispute. All I know is that that society belongs to two districts, and they could not agree; I cannot tell you what the disagreement was; but I know there was some dispute, and so the society was dissolved.

6108. Remember you are on your oath, and if you do not speak the truth the consequences will be unpleasant. Do you not know, or have you not heard, that one of the objects of the Loon Yee Tong is to defend members of the society against prosecutions by the police, or against attacks by any other persons, when they consider it right to use the funds for that purpose? I cannot say that. I never heard anything of that kind.

6109. You have never heard that they have employed, or may use their funds for defending the members of the society from the police? No; I never heard that.

6110. Or to pay the fines of members proceeded against at the Police Court? No.

6111. Will you swear that the funds of the Loon Yee Tong are used only for charitable purposes? I will swear they have done some good things, but will not swear that they have not done some improper things.

6112. What makes the doubt in your mind? Because there was a case between two districts, Ton King and Hong Chong, and from what I heard the parties could not supply the expenses for the law, and the society assisted them.

6113. Can you tell me what particular case that was? I cannot tell you that. That is what I heard.

6114. I want to know what the case was? No. I remember the case was settled after all.

6115. What were the names of the people? There were a good few altogether in the case.

6116. Tell me some of the principal? Wong Kong, Chung Cheong, and Chung Kum.

6117. Now tell me what the case was about? It arose out of a gambling-house.

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6118. Whose gambling-house? I do not know the name.
6119. Tell me where it was? It was in the old premises of Samuel, the pawnbroker's establishment, in Lower George-street.
6120. Who was it that first appealed to the Loon Yee Tong? I do not know that.
6121. What was the nature of the dispute? Something connected with the fan-tan gambling.
6122. Was it a dispute about the division of the profits—the winnings? No; it was not that.
6123. Then what was it? Wong Kong went into the house to play fan-tan, and they had a dispute about something, and there was a fight.
6124. What was it about;—what did they fight for? They fought for the money.
6125. How much money was involved? Not a large amount. They had some words, and could not be satisfied, so they went and brought some people from outside to fight.
6126. Are all these disputes settled by the Loon Yee Tong? I cannot say they are settled by the Loon Yee Tong, but by the Loon Yee Tong people.
6127. By the officers of that society? Yes; I think so.
6128. How much do the gambling-houses contribute out of the stakes to the Loon Yee Tong; how much in the shilling or £? I cannot say that.
6129. You do not know how much? No.
6130. You know, of course, that they do contribute? I cannot say that; I do not know it.
6131. Have you not heard so? I have heard that there was something.
6132. Have you not heard that the gambling-houses regularly contribute so much to the Loon Yee Tong? No; I have not heard it that.
6133. What societies do they contribute to? Do you mean the gamblers themselves?
6134. Yes? They subscribe 3d. in each £ to a fund which they afterwards divide among themselves.
6135. Is it not a fact that they subscribe that money to defend each other from the police? I do not know that.
6136. Why do they subscribe among themselves 3d. in the £ to a fund to be afterwards divided among themselves? Because that money belongs to the gambling-house keepers, do you not know?
6137. No, I do not know; I want you to tell me—to make it plain;—what do they apply the fund to? Just to divide among themselves.
6138. But that would be an unnecessary proceeding—to put their own money into a fund to divide among themselves again? But sometimes there might be a good business in one house and not so good a business in another.
6139. Therefore they put it into a common fund? Yes.
6140. Then I want to know what they do so for—there must be some use for it? I do not know that.
6141. Will you swear that? I do not know it.
6142. Have you not heard? I have not.
6143. Do you not know that it is to pay the expenses incurred by the Loong Yee Tong? —
6144. Do you not know that the money is used to pay the police court fines of your countrymen? No; I do not know that.
6145. Have you ever told any of your countrymen that you knew they used the money to bribe the police? I am quite sure I never said anything of the kind.
6146. Would you be surprised to know that it has been alleged that you are conversant with the fact that the police have been bribed? I have never heard anything like that among my countrymen.
6147. And you never said so yourself? No.
6148. You are quite certain? Yes.
6149. That the Lower George-street gambling-houses had “squared” the police;—did you never say that? I never said that myself.
6150. Are you quite sure? Yes; quite sure.
6151. Now, tell me how they get the funds for the Loon Yee Tong? They get it from the different members.
6152. How much? I think they get 5s. from each. Then they make a second call; they subscribe twice.
6153. Who are the officers? The business people; Way Kee and Ye Sang Loong might have taken charge of the money.
6154. Have you any idea how much money there was? No; I have no idea.
6155. Do you know Moy Ping? I do.
6156. Do you think Moy Ping ever bribed the police or made them any presents? I do not think that.
6157. You are often down in Lower George-street, I suppose? Yes; very often.
6158. Do you play fan-tan yourself? I have played, but it is my business to go into these places whenever I want to.
6159. I understand. You have been in many times, at any rate? Yes.
6160. Have you ever seen any policemen in there? I have seen them in these places.
6161. In uniform? Yes.
6162. What did they do when they went in? They went in to have a look round, and turn the Europeans out.
6163. Did you ever know them to arrest anyone there? I heard of one raid that the police made upon a gambling-house in Lower George-street.
6164. When was that? Not quite three years ago.
6165. But you have been in a gambling-house since then? Yes.
6166. And have you seen the police go in and disperse the people? The police go in, because very often Europeans are found there, and when the police find them there they turn them out.
6167. Have you ever seen the police take the money that has been on the gambling-table? I have not.
6168. What becomes of the money on the fan-tan table when the police turn all the white men out? There might not be any money on the table. The Europeans may only go in there to have a sit down and a smoke and have a yarn.
6169. On the occasions when you went into these houses the Europeans were simply sitting down and smoking? Yes.
6170. Now do they not gamble when they go in? Yes; they do gamble.

6171. Have you not been in there when the police have come in and disturbed them gambling? No.
6172. You just now said they did? No; I said the police came in, and seeing the Europeans there, just turned them out.
6173. Surely the police would not do that unless they were doing something improper or illegal? Whether they are gambling or not they turn them out.
6174. Is it not a fact that you were present in some of these gambling-houses when the police came in and the money on the table was taken up? No, never.
6175. Are you quite sure? Yes.
6176. But you remembered a little while ago that you were present when the police came in, and they were disturbed and turned out? No; not while they were gambling. I never was present on any occasion when the police made a raid on the gambling-houses. Only a couple of times I saw Europeans turned out, and then they were in the shop, where the police could see them from the street, and they came in and turned them out. There was no money on the table, and no gambling business done then.
6177. Are all these other societies that you have mentioned innocent of the charge of contributing to a defence fund? I know nothing about that.
6178. Have you not been charged with any offence by the police? Not I. I do not frequent the gambling-houses myself. I have played fan-tan, but I do not make my living there. I do not frequent them in the same way that the others do; but as they are my countrymen I often go in there.
6179. Are you an opium-smoker? I have smoked opium, but I am not a general smoker.
6180. How many people have you living in your house? Only myself and my wife. I am living in Sussex-street. There are no other Chinamen in that neighbourhood.
6181. Do you smoke opium at home? No.
6182. Where do you go to smoke opium? I go out for it. It is only when I am in the company of my countrymen that I smoke opium.
6183. Is it not a fact that you are yourself connected with some of these gambling-houses in Lower George-street? No; I am not, and never was.
6184. Have you not an interest in No. 198, Tiy Wah Tong, Lower George-street? No.
6185. In no way connected with it? No. I have never had any interest in or connection with any gambling-house in Sydney.
6186. Are you in any way whatever connected with the business carried on in No. 198, Lower George-street? Not in any way.
6187. Who lives there? Tiy Wah Tong is the name outside the shop. He is no gambler. The gambling is at the back.
6188. What does he do? It is a chemist's shop, kept by a Chinese doctor.
6189. Do you visit him much? Yes; the doctor is my friend.
6190. Do you know Tin Sing, 174, George-street? I know the people who are living there; they are gamblers.
6191. Is he a friend of yours? No; no friend of mine.
6192. When did you see him last? A few days ago.
6193. What had you to say to him then? Nothing particular.
6194. Do you know No. 177, George-street—Fook Wah Tong? Yes, I do.
6195. What is he? It is a gambler's shop.
6196. Do you know 179, Lower George-street—Bow Sing Tong? Yes.
6197. What is that place? That house is kept by several gamblers.
6198. They are friends of yours, are they not? No; they are simply my countrymen. I know them all, but they are not what I would call my friends.
6199. Tiy Wah Tong is your friend? Yes.
6200. Now, is it not a fact that you have had conversations with him about the police and these gambling-houses, and about this Commission being appointed? I might have had.
6201. Do you not remember saying that it would be impossible for the Commission to do anything, that the police were all right; just think if you did not say that? No.
6202. Are you quite sure you said nothing of the kind? Quite sure.
6203. Did not your friend tell you that the keepers of the gambling-houses in Lower George-street made presents to the police of jewellery, or anything else? No.
6204. You never heard of the police getting anything at all from them in the shape of bribes, or presents of any kind? No, I never heard that.
6205. But you conversed with your friend about the Commission? Yes.
6206. What did you say about it? I said that the people who kept the gambling-houses would not like it stopped, but I was sure if the gambling was stopped it would do more good than harm to my countrymen.
6207. Did you not talk about the police not suppressing it? No; I said nothing about the police.
6208. Did it never occur to you as a strange thing that the police took no steps to suppress the gambling? I did say to my friend that I knew that the Government had heard that the police had taken bribes from my countrymen, and I supposed that the police were in a great way about it, if they did not receive any bribes; but if they did do anything like that, then of course they knew their own business. I never knew that the police received anything from my countrymen.
6209. That is not the question;—did it not occur to you as being strange that the police did not suppress the gambling in Lower George-street—you have only to say yes or no? No. No such thing ever arose in my mind.
6210. What do you mean by that;—did it not appear strange to you, as a sensible man, that the police took no steps to put down the gambling in Lower George-street—I must have an answer to that? Well, I knew they did try it.
6211. Tell me how many times you have known the police to make raids on the gambling-houses in Lower George-street during the last three years? I can only remember three times.
6212. When was the first? When they visited Koong Sun Goon.
6213. How long ago was that? About three years ago.
6214. When was the second occasion? When they raided Tong Sing Goon.
6215. And the third case? Moy Ping.
6216. Did they prosecute anyone on the first occasion that you have mentioned? Yes, and they were committed for trial.

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6217. Is it not a fact that some of your friends on that occasion were saved by the Loon Yee Tong? No.
6218. How do you know? Because I do not know it myself.
6219. You first said "No" directly to the question I put to you, and you must have had a reason for saying that;—you must give proper answers to the questions I put to it. Now were not some members of the Loon Yee Tong prosecuted on that occasion? Yes; I think there were.
6220. Was the money found by themselves or by the society? By themselves I think. I know I was employed by the defence. It was at the Quarter Sessions.
6221. Is it not true that in connection with some of those prosecutions you said that Mr. Inspector Atwill would let the men off easily? No; I knew he was a different man altogether from that. I do not think he is a man to take a bribe.
6222. You know Mr. Atwill well? I do not know him.
6223. When did you see him last? Some time ago. I have frequently seen him in the street.
6224. Have you seen him to speak to within the last month? No.
6225. Have you received any message from him? —
6226. Have none of your countrymen come to you and spoken to you about him? They might have done in regard to some Court cases—I cannot remember.
6227. I suppose Inspector Atwill employs you as interpreter sometimes? No; he never did.
6228. Do you know any of the police in Lower George-street? I know a few.
6229. Do you know Sergeant Higgins? I do not know their names. There is one sergeant I know, and one constable and detective I know down there.
6230. Will you swear that you are not connected in any way with any of the gambling-houses in Lower George-street? Yes; I will.
6231. And you do not derive any profit from any of them? No.
6232. Do you know Sam War? Yes.
6233. Is he not banker for the three or four houses I have mentioned? I do not know.
6234. Have you had any business transactions with him at all? Yes, I have.
6235. What have been the nature of those transactions? Simply, I have gone there to buy things—provisions.
6236. What business does he carry on? A storekeeper, wholesale and retail. All the wholesale Chinese stores do a retail trade as well.
6237. Does he sell opium? Yes.
6238. In small quantities? That I do not know.
6239. Have you not bought opium from him in small quantities? No, I have never done that.
6240. If you have not bought it there where do you get your opium from? I bought it in tins. I have not smoked for a long time.
6241. Where do you keep the opium? At home.
6242. Did you not tell me a little while ago that you do not smoke at home? I did not smoke at home.
6243. Then what did you keep the opium at home for? I could not carry it about with me. I have not smoked for a long time.
6244. Now did you not buy small quantities of the drug in Sam War's when you were smoking? No, I have bought small quantities, but not in Sam War's.
6245. You have only been married once out here, you say? Yes.
6246. Have you always lived with your wife? No, I parted with her six years ago, or more.
6247. Where is she now? I do not know.
6248. You are living with a woman now? Yes.
6249. How long have you been living with her? For three years.
6250. Are you married to her? No.
6251. *Mr. McKillop.*] Before you came to New South Wales, where did you reside? I have never lived in any other colony. I visited Brisbane once.
6252. Were you educated in English in your own country? Yes, in Hong Kong.
6253. Were you ever in business? I was.
6254. In what kind of business? Storekeeping.
6255. Where was your business? In Cooma. It only lasted a few months. I also kept a small grocery store in the place where I am living now. I only gave it up a few months ago.
6256. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long ago is it since you were in Cooma? Ten years ago.
6257. *Mr. McKillop.*] What business were you in there? Agent storekeeper.
6258. Were you in a large way of business? No; I was employed by Chen Ah Tik.
6259. It was not your own business? No.
6260. Had you not a business in Sydney? No.
6261. Were you not set up by the respectable Chinese merchants? No.
6262. Nor by the Chinese gambling-house keepers? No.
6263. Are you quite sure of that? Yes.
6264. How do you gain a living at the present time? I earn a good deal by interpreting. That alone would pay all my expenses. And I kept a night school until a fortnight ago.
6265. You found that a bad spec? No, I got tired of it. I made an average of 30s. a week by the school.
6266. What do your earnings as an interpreter average? Not less than £200 a year.
6267. Do you act as interpreter for the Government? Occasionally, when they require me.
6268. Who engages you when you interpret for the Government? I have been employed by the Sergeant of Police at Penrith. He sent one of my countrymen to Sydney to engage the services of an interpreter.
6269. Were you ever engaged in Sydney. Yes.
6270. Who engaged you then? The Inspector-General of Police.
6271. Did he send for you privately? No, I was recommended by Chen Ah Tik.
6272. Have you been engaged by anybody else? I have been employed by the police several times down George-street way, but I cannot remember the names; and there was nothing particular about it; they simply said, "Come along, we want you."
6273. You stated distinctly that you had been engaged very often by certain policemen down in that district? I do not say that I have been engaged very frequently in interpreting business; not by the police so very often, but by the public.!

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6274. But you have been engaged by certain police officers in that district? Not lately, but during the last two years I may have been.
6275. In that district—Lower George-street? Yes.
6276. Who generally engaged you—Inspector Atwill? No, he never did.
6277. Sergeant Macintosh? No.
6278. Constable Beadman? No. I know him. He never engaged me.
6279. Were you ever in company with him? Yes.
6280. Did you ever make a present to him? No.
6281. Did you ever see him receive a present? No.
6282. Did he ever talk to you about the Chinese gambling-dens? Yes.
6283. What did he say to you? He complained to me about it being said that the police received presents. He said to me, "You are a Chinese, and know all about the business of the Chinese, and you know whether they have given me presents." That was the complaint he made to me.
6284. What did you say to that? I said there were some bad people among my countrymen, who were jealous of each other, and would make up lies to tell.
6285. Were you greatly shocked to hear of such a charge being made against Beadman? No, I do not say I was shocked.
6286. You think it quite possible that bribes might have been received? It is possible—anything is possible. I have known magistrates to receive bribes.
6287. In this country? No, not in this country. In China I knew that. Anybody might take a bribe who liked to risk it.
6288. Were you ever insolvent? No.
6289. How many white women have you lived with since you have been in this Colony? Two—my wife whom I parted with, and the woman I am living with now. I found I was not satisfied with my wife, and as I could not make better terms with her we parted.
6290. Was she given to opium-smoking? No. I have heard she does now, but she did not when with me.
6291. Is it not a fact that she knocks about Goulburn and Sussex streets now? Yes; since we parted.
6292. Have you seen her lately? No, not for two and a half years.
6293. Is she in gaol now? I heard she was for one month.
6294. How long ago is that? Some twelve months ago.
6295. Do you not know as a positive fact that she is out of gaol now, and living in adultery with certain of your countrymen? No; I do not like to know. I do not inquire anything about her. I do not keep such things in mind.
6296. Have you not been told by any of your countrymen? No; my friends would not like to tell me things like that.
6297. Are you married to the woman you are now living with? No.
6298. Is she a respectable woman? Yes.
6299. Where was she employed when she went to live with you? In some public-house.
6300. Do you know the public-house? No.
6301. Do you not know the name of it? No. She did not tell me where she was employed. She was living with her mother at that time.
6302. Where did you become acquainted with her—in the public-house? No; through an intimate friend.
6303. Was the intimate friend a countryman of yours? No; a countryman's wife—a European.
6304. What is her name? Mrs. King.
6305. Is Mr. King a Chinaman? Yes.
6306. Where does he reside? He is dead, and she is married again.
6307. You received an introduction to the woman you are living with through this Mrs. King? Yes.
6308. Where did the introduction take place? I think it was in some store down Lower George-street.
6309. Some Chinaman's store? Yes. Mrs. King was in company with my present wife at the time.
6310. Did you ever see your present wife previous to this introduction you spoke of? No.
6311. Did you ask this Mrs. King, the wife of your Chinese friend, to get you a nice young girl? No.
6312. Was it quite by accident that you came on the scene in this store in Lower George-street, or was it by arrangement? It was by accident. I was introduced to her, and made her acquaintance in that way.
6313. Did you live with her straight away, as man and wife? No. I was acquainted with her nearly twelve months before that.
6314. What is your reason for not marrying her? Because I cannot.
6315. Why cannot you marry her? I have been married once already.
6316. It is against the law of the country? Yes.
6317. Not in China? No; but in this country it is.
6318. You know well that your own wife has been living in adultery? Yes.
6319. Is it not possible to free yourself from her? It is quite possible, if I liked to apply to the law, and get a divorce.
6320. Do you not think it would be very sensible for you to do so, and make this woman you are living with your wife? Yes; but what I am doing is quite respectable in my race, and many gentlemen would do the same in my circumstances.
6321. Are there any other occupants of your house beside yourself? No. After I closed the shop I let it to a fruiterer, and he kept it open for a few months only. I then let it to another party, who ran what he called "The International Importing Company"; but he left in a few weeks time.
6322. What did the Company import? Nothing; it was a fraud.
6323. How many rooms are there in your house? There are two rooms downstairs, the shop and a sitting room; upstairs, a front bedroom and a back room that was formerly used as a servant's room. That room is now vacant.
6324. Have you had any lodgers there since you have lived in that house? Yes; I had three ladies, a mother and two daughters.
6325. Were they respectable? Yes. They came down from the country, and they said they could not afford to go to large expense.

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6326. Was it a furnished room? Not properly furnished, just a bed, and I supplied them with blankets.
6327. What rent do you pay? I pay £1 a week. When I had the shop going it was 25s., but when I gave up business the landlord reduced it to £1.
6328. Who is your landlord? Mr. Doyle, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
6329. Did you say you had at one time held some office in the Loon Yee Tong? No; in the Bow On Tong—that is a different district altogether. They would not admit me to the Loon Yee Tong if I were to pay £100.
6330. Did you ever attend one of their meetings? No.
6331. Do you remember a difficulty occurring amongst the members of the Loon Yee Tong concerning a large sum of money? No.
6332. You do not remember anything about that? No.
6333. Do you remember a row or riot taking place in Lower George-street, when a half-caste Chinese named William Riley was assaulted? No.
6334. Do you know of a row taking place there at any time, when a Chinaman was beaten for giving information to the police? No; at that time I was not in Sydney. I came to Sydney in 1884.
6335. Do you know of any case where one of your countrymen was beaten for giving certain information to the police? I heard of one lately. A man told me that he gave the police certain information, for them to make a raid upon a gambling-house in Newcastle, and—I forget how the case resulted—he got a beating. That man is a gambler himself.
6336. What is his name? Wong Sing.
6337. Is he at present in Sydney? I do not know.
6338. Was he beaten very much? He did not show any marks.
6339. Do you know Sun Sam Kee? I do.
6340. Where does he reside? In George-street North.
6341. Do they carry on a legitimate business there? I think so.
6342. Is not gambling carried on there to a large extent? I have not been there for some twelve months.
6343. At the time that you used to go there, was gambling carried on to a large extent? I cannot say a large extent, but I know it was carried on.
6344. Who carries on the firm of Sun Sam Kee? A few of them. Sun Sam Kee has gone home to China.
6345. How many are in the firm? It is very hard for me to tell other people's business—it is not a nice thing.
6346. I want you to tell the Commission who the persons are that comprise the firm of Sun Sam Kee, and I know you can tell if you will? The masters are Lee Jue Kum, Lee Hang Kee, Ching Quong Ling, and Sam Lin.
6347. Who is manager? Lee Jue Kum; but he has gone home to China, and left his nephew to take charge of his business.
6348. What is the name of Lee Jue Kum's nephew? Lum Hing; but they are all equal. When there is any business to be done they all consult together.
6349. They are free agents, to do what they like? Yes.
6350. If anyone has stated that he is manager of the firm then that is not correct? It might be so, that one has more power than the other, but to my idea they are all about equal.
6351. Do they do a legitimate business? They have some customers from New Zealand who come and stop there.
6352. What, is it a common boarding-house? They board no one.
6353. They do not do anything in the grocery line? No.
6354. Then it is a common lodging-house—a free and easy, is that it? —
6355. And gamble to their heart's content, I suppose? Yes; I think so.
6356. You stated, when you were being examined by the President, that you have gambled yourself. Have you ever lost a large sum of money? No; I do not gamble now. The largest sum of money I ever lost was £20.
6357. Have you ever won a large sum of money? No.
6358. While you have been gambling have you been a loser or a gainer in the long run? I have been a loser.
6359. Are you in partnership with any of the gambling-houses in the city or suburbs? No.
6360. Are you sure? Quite sure.
6361. Did you at any time invite Robert Lee Kam to attend a meeting of your countrymen? No.
6362. For the purpose of collecting money to fight the Government? No; never.
6363. You are quite sure? Yes.
6364. Will you swear that? Yes; positively.
6365. Is it not a fact that some of your countrymen after giving evidence here have come to you and talked the whole matter over? I had a conversation with Yung Yow, who was here last Friday.
6366. Who else—Way Kee, or his nephew? No.
6367. You have not had any conversation with any other of your countrymen? No.
6368. You are quite positive? Yes; I think I had a few words with Wong Lee Kum.
6369. What was that about? I said you have been to the Commission, and he said, yes, and then he told me something. I do not remember what.
6370. What was that something—you must remember? He said that he asked Mr. Quong Tart certain things, and he did not answer him.
6371. I want to know what he said to you—did he tell you to ask the question again when you came here? No. He said he asked Mr. Quong Tart about the time when he acted for the Chinese who were not allowed to land here—about the expenses—and Mr. Tart would not answer him. That is all.
6372. Did he not say something about £100;—remember you are on your oath? No.
6373. Did he not tell you that Mr. Quong Tart got £100 from the Government to send the Chinamen away, that he did not send them away, and that he and his partner stuck to the £100? No; he did not tell me that.
6374. Now be very careful? He did not say a word of £100; he said the sum was £1,200. It was to send some Chinamen away back to China. That was the indemnity paid by the Government to the Chinamen, because they were not allowed to land.
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6375. And what did he say about this £1,200? He told me he asked Mr. Quong Tart what was done with the money; that was all.
6376. Did he say he asked Mr. Quong Tart if he had stuck to the money or not? I do not think he told me that.
6377. Do you object to gambling yourself? I do.
6378. Strongly? Yes, strongly.
6379. And you would like to see it put down? Yes, from my heart. It is a bad thing for the people. There may be a few who get a living by it, but it damages the poor people very much.
6380. Would you assist in any effort to put it down? Yes.
6381. Have you ever done so hitherto? No.
6382. Why did you not do so since you knew it was wrong? It is like this: I know gambling is a bad thing, but I do not think any good man would go to the authorities, and give information against those who were gambling; I do not believe in that. If any one was appointed to act on behalf of the Crown, that is a different thing altogether.
6383. Suppose you saw a woman being beaten to death would you not step in and inform the authorities? I would so.
6384. That is because you consider it would be wrong? Yes.
6385. And you consider gambling wrong also, I suppose? Yes.
6386. Then why would you not inform on the gamblers? I would like to stop it, but —
6387. Is it not because you are afraid of your life? No; I have a little more courage than that. But the thing stands like this: If I did such a thing I would be going against my countrymen, and I would not like to do it.
6388. I suppose their hand would be against you—you would be regarded as an outcast? I would be looked upon as being against them, and they would not trust me in any way, and I have to earn my living among my countrymen.
6389. But you say the public support you in earning your living, and therefore is it not your duty to suppress any evils that exist in the community? It is quite true, but most of my countrymen think differently.
6390. In fact you have not that amount of moral courage? No.
6391. Do you remember the night that this Commission paid a visit to Lower George-street? Yes, I remember the occasion. I was teaching a school at the time.
6392. Where were you on that occasion? In Queen-street.
6393. That is off George-street? Yes; at the back of George-street.
6394. Did you hear that the Commissioners were to pay a visit to Lower George-street? No.
6395. You did not hear that previously? No; only at the time the Commissioners were passing, the people where I was informed me that the Commissioners were with Mr. Quong Tart visiting the Chinese houses in Lower George-street.
6396. You heard it at your school that night? Yes.
6397. Do men frequent your school? Yes, all grown up people.
6398. Is there any opium-smoking carried on there? No.
6399. It was a strictly moral place? It was not to say very strict. They came there to learn, that is all.
6400. But nothing indecent was carried on there? No.
6401. Do you remember the Commission paying a visit to Goulburn-street? No, I do not remember that; but I know the Commission did go to Goulburn-street.

[The further examination of this witness was postponed till next sitting day.]

WEDNESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Wm. Pow Chee further examined:—

6402. *Mr. McKillop.*] What rent do you pay for the house you live in? £1 a week. I paid 25s. before, but the rent was lowered.
6403. Do you allow any gambling on your premises? No, I never have at any time.
6404. Have you had any conversation with Long Pen with regard to this Commission? No.
6405. Not at any time? No.
6406. Have you heard him say anything in your hearing as to what he intended doing with members of this Commission, more particularly with Mr. Quong Tart? No; I had no conversation with him whatever.
6407. Are you allowed a certain percentage commission by the keepers of some of these gambling-houses? No, sir.
6408. They do not give you any commission? No, never.
6409. Are you quite sure? Yes; I have never received anything from them.
6410. Not from Sam Kee? No, not from any of them. I have no interest whatever in the gambling-houses.
6411. Have you lived in Lower George-street at any time since you have been in Sydney? Not in George-street. I lived in Harrington-street. When I first went to that end of the town I lived in Little Essex-street, and kept a school there. I remained there for nearly one year, when I removed to Harrington-street, to a bigger house, and also kept a school there.
6412. Did you at any time, when you lived in the direction of the Rocks, keep a brothel? No.
6413. Were you ever connected with a house kept for immoral purposes? No, never.
6414. Do you know Sergeant Higgins? Yes.
6415. Do you know if at any time he received a bribe or present of any kind? No.

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6416. Are you sure? Quite sure.
6417. Do you know Constable Adair? I do not know him. I know nearly every one of them by sight. I can tell what station they belong to.
6418. Do you know anything about the Chinese being brought to this country under agreement;—do they come under a certain agreement to the merchants here to work the gardens, &c.? I think not many. I do not know of more than forty of my countrymen who have been sent out by the merchants, or any people of substantial position.
6419. Are they brought out under a special agreement from China? Some of them I know have been.
6420. In the cases you know of, for what length of time did they sign, do you know? I know Dr. On Lee engaged, I think, thirty from China, and every one of them signed an agreement for a term of five years.
6421. What remuneration (wages) were they to receive? I was acting as interpreter for the employees, but they showed me no agreement. They said they agreed to come here to get fair wages.
6422. What were the wages? I do not know what the agreement was, but they signed for £1 a week.
6423. Was that £1 a week and found? Yes; they were to live in the garden.
6424. Did they win the action against Dr. On Lee? No.
6425. And you did not see any agreement? No.
6426. Was no agreement produced in Court? No.
6427. Was it owing to that that they lost the case? I think the Judge did not believe the employer ever agreed to give such good wages, because some of the witnesses said that the Chinese working class in their own country received low wages, and it was not likely that Dr. On Lee would engage the men at such a rate.
6428. What was your opinion—did you think the wages were £1 per week? They told me so.
6429. What did Dr. On Lee say he had agreed to pay them? He said he agreed to pay them 60 dollars a year, and that included everything.
6430. Did it include clothing and all? No; they had to find their own clothing.
6431. Do you know of any other cases where the Chinese merchants in Lower George-street or Goulburn-street have brought Chinamen to this country under a similar agreement? I know a couple, but I cannot think of their names now. They brought out some men, but they did not impose upon them as Dr. On Lee did. They let them do as they liked.
6432. What wages did they pay them? I think they paid them 100 dollars a year, and everything found.
6433. Are there a great number of Chinamen brought here under similar agreements now? I do not think so. I do not know of any.
6434. I suppose if there were such cases the person or persons bringing them here would have to pay the poll-tax? Yes; Dr. On Lee did.
6435. Did he deduct that amount from the wages of these men during the course of the five years for which they were engaged? Yes; he did.
6436. I suppose the poll-tax was deducted also in other cases where the men were brought out under agreement? I do not know the terms of any others.
6437. But you are certain of the terms in the case of Dr. On Lee? Yes.
6438. Have you ever travelled about Botany and Waterloo, and North Shore? Yes.
6439. Is there a great deal of gambling carried on in those places? Not on the North Shore.
6440. In Botany? In Waterloo there is, but not in Botany. I only know one in Botany.
6441. Can you give us the name of that one? I forget the name. It is next door to the Chinese Church.
6442. A Christian Church? Yes.
6443. Have you ever been up country in this Colony? Yes.
6444. In what part? I have been in Narrandera. I was in the township—not in the part where the Chinese live; and I have been in Wagga Wagga.
6445. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] When you were in Narrandera did you not get down to the Chinese camp, close by the river? No; I was in a store there, and it was in the township.
6446. Were you not tempted, out of curiosity, to visit the Chinese quarters, the same as Europeans do there? No; I have no curiosity, because I understand all about their ways.
6447. Is there not a great amount of gambling carried on in the Chinese camp at Narrandera? I am under the impression there is.
6448. You say you were in Wagga Wagga;—are there a large number of Chinese there? Not very large I think. I stayed there only two days.
6449. Did you ever stop for any considerable length of time in any of the inland towns of this Colony? I was in Tingha for twenty-two months.
6450. There are a number of your countrymen there? Yes.
6451. They are working in the mines there? Yes.
6452. How long ago is it since you were there? About 1883.
6453. Used there to be a great deal of gambling going on when you were in Tingha? I knew three houses there.
6454. Were they large establishments? They were large huts—about as large as a medium sized house.
6455. Did the Europeans go there to gamble? No.
6456. Were all the gamblers Chinamen? Yes.
6457. Were there many white women there mixing with the Chinese? No; at that time I knew only one bad woman there.
6458. Were there any white women married to Chinamen? There were two, including a half-caste.
6459. Did they live in the camp? No; they lived with respectable Chinese.
6460. Do you know a person named Gouldtown? I do.
6461. How long have you known him? I have known him, I think, about two years.
6462. What do you know of him? I know he acts in cases for the Chinamen.
6463. Do you know him to be a respectable man? He appears to me to be respectable.
6464. At any time since you have known him has he done anything to your knowledge that would bring discredit on him? I do not know anything like that.

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6465. You do not know anything against his character? The only thing I know against his character is his living in the gambling-houses.
6466. He used to live in the gambling-houses? Yes.
6467. Did he work on commission for the gambling-houses, or was he a partner in any of them? I think he was.
6468. Can you tell me the name of any firm in which he was a partner? I cannot swear that he was a partner, but that was my opinion. I cannot swear positively that he was.
6469. Was he held in high estimation and respect by the respectable Chinese in Lower George-street and other parts of the city; that is, did he visit their houses, and associate with them? Yes.
6470. Now, tell me the name of any partner, or supposed partner, of Mr. Gouldtown;—you must know the house he used to reside in? Yes; I used to visit there.
6471. Well what house did he reside in? One house I know is Lee On's, and he used to live upstairs.
6472. Was it Goulburn-street? Yes.
6473. And he lived there, you say? Yes; he told me he had a share in it.
6474. Do you know if he has still got a share in that house? Most likely.
6475. Do you know where Gouldtown is at present? No. I did inquire among his own countrymen. He is of a different district to me. I said, "Where has Mr. Gouldtown gone to." Some of them said, "He has cleared away on account of this gambling affair." One friend of his told me that he did not believe Gouldtown had cleared away on that account, and said he had received a letter from him.
6476. What is that man's name? I forget just now.
6477. Where does he live? In Goulburn-street.
6478. What is the number of the house? I do not remember the number.
6479. Does he live at Lee On's? I suppose so.
6480. You are supposed to tell us all you know about this man? I do not like to tell other people's business; it is not a nice thing to do.
6481. But it is your duty to assist this Commission in every way possible, in justice to all parties;—what did this man tell you? He said that Gouldtown was to come down in a week's time.
6482. How long is it since you had this conversation? A couple of weeks ago.
6483. Have you seen or spoken to the person who told you that since? I might have seen him, but I do not remember.
6484. Did you have any conversation with him after that? No.
6485. Have you seen Mr. Gouldtown in Sydney since that? No.
6486. Have you any idea where he is? I heard that he had been at Emmaville, and I heard, also, that he had been in Brisbane.
6487. Is it a fact that you have great influence with those of your countrymen who hail from your own part of China? No; I wish I had. I should be doing a good business for myself if I had influence with them.
6488. *Mr. Abigail.*] Who is the most influential Chinaman of your class in Sydney? I think they are very nearly all alike—one would not be ruled over by another.
6489. What I mean is, do they not look up to one individual among them to counsel or advise them when they are in difficulties? They generally go to someone who understands English.
6490. Do they not come to you? Some of them do in regard to cases of difficulty.
6491. Is there any other Chinaman who understands English to whom they go for advice—those of your class, or "district," I am now referring to more particularly? There are a couple I know who speak English. It is not likely they would come to me, you know.
6492. Why not? Well they come to me for any advice in matters of law that I understand, but they go to others for other things.
6493. If they got into any difficulty—suppose, for example, they were summoned by the police, would they not come to you? Some of them would.
6494. Have any of them come to you lately to ask your advice on any matter? I do not remember any particular case lately—only one in Waterloo.
6495. When was that? It is a few months ago. They were fined, and then they came to me. They asked me was it a fair thing the way the police acted, and I said no, it was not fair.
6496. Where did the unfairness come in—were they taken up for gambling contrary to the law? In the matter of law the police were right, but in one particular point they were not. They swore there were three different gamblers connected with the house, but that was impossible. There were only two—one was the banker and the other the croupier. There could not be three.
6497. Was not the third man the keeper of the house, and did they not know that he was aware gambling was carried on? I did not find out that much from the person who consulted me. When he got my opinion he went back to his own people, and they brought the case into court again to be tried.
6498. Did you advise them to appeal against the conviction? I did.
6499. Did they appeal? They brought the case on again to be tried.
6500. Let us have it perfectly clear; they were proceeded against in the Court for gambling? Yes.
6501. And they were convicted and fined? Yes.
6502. Then how did the case come before the court again? The magistrate agreed to reopen the case for them.
6503. They applied for a rehearing after the fine was imposed? Yes.
6504. How long ago was that? About ten weeks, I think.
6505. Do you know the names of the parties in that case? I do not.
6506. What is the name of the party who came to consult you? I do not know his name, but I can find out if you want it.
6507. Yes, it will be as well to have his name. The case was reported in the Press, I suppose? Yes, I think so. They were acquitted after all.
6508. You are making a living as an interpreter? Yes.
6509. When did you have your last case? The last case I had was in the Criminal Court.
6510. When was that? Last week.
6511. How many have you had during the last six months? I have had, I think, close on twenty cases during the last six months.

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6512. What remuneration do you receive for your services? It depends upon the distance I have to travel and the length of time occupied by the case. I got £90 for one journey, but that was not during the last six months.
6513. Where was that? In Queensland; it was a case in which one of my countrymen was supposed to have been murdered by others.
6514. In Sydney have you acted as interpreter in any of the gambling cases tried in the courts here? I have.
6515. When did you appear? I had work at the Quarter Sessions some time ago.
6516. Who employed you? There were two cases. I was for the defendants.
6517. You appeared for the gamblers? Yes.
6518. What do they pay you when you appear for them generally? In the higher court, if it is an important case—that is, a long case—they pay me £5 5s. for the day's work; that is at the Quarter Sessions.
6519. Have you been employed by the Government? Yes.
6520. That is for the police? Yes.
6521. In connection with gambling cases? Not in the gambling cases for the Government.
6522. In gambling cases you were not employed by the Government? No.
6523. So that in all gambling cases you appeared for the gamblers? Not in all cases. They do not always employ me.
6524. In all cases of gambling where you have been engaged it has been for the defendants? Yes.
6525. Are you not a member of a syndicate—a company of Chinese running some of these gambling-houses at the present time—now, be careful? No, sir.
6526. You are sure? I am quite sure.
6527. How long have you ceased to be a member? I never was connected with the gambling-houses.
6528. You have never received any of the profits arising out of them? No. Whenever I have gone into these places and gambled I have mostly lost.
6529. Then you do go into these places to gamble now? Now and then I do.
6530. Occasionally? Yes.
6531. Even right up to the present time? Yes.
6532. Do you receive a general retainer from these gambling-houses—that is, do they contribute a certain sum of money to pay you to advise them in any difficulties that may arise in connection with their business? No.
6533. You have a tolerably intimate knowledge of what is going on in Lower George-street at the present time? Yes; I know a good deal.
6534. You know that a number of gambling-houses are carried on down there? Yes.
6535. And that European workmen and others frequent them in considerable numbers? In most of the houses only the Chinese gamble, but in others all take part.
6536. And is all this being carried on down there now? During the last two months they do not appear to have done much business, and some of them have given up.
6537. The trade has fallen off during the last two months? Yes.
6538. And some have given up their places of business altogether? Yes.
6539. Tell us how many? Some have given up, and others have commenced again.
6540. Do you know of any of your countrymen having made large sums of money out of gambling, and gone home to China? I have heard of it.
6541. Have you never heard of the police being bribed by some of these gambling-house keepers? No.
6542. Have you not heard of them receiving even a present? I have heard of it as a rumour—people talking.
6543. Have you never heard of a Chinese banker at one of these places giving so much to one of the police to square him? It is not likely that they would tell me.
6544. They would not tell you, but you think it is quite possible that it is done;—is that it? I know nothing like that. I have no interest in those houses, and if they did anything of the kind they would not tell me.
6545. I suppose you talk with your countrymen about the affairs going on down there? I never heard anything of that kind there.
6546. Have you never heard that there are societies of Chinese in Sydney who undertake the punishment of such of their own countrymen as give evidence against them? I am not quite sure I understand your question.
6547. Suppose a Chinaman was taken up for gambling, and one of his countrymen was called upon and gave evidence against him, would they not take the first opportunity to pay him out for it—to beat him for giving evidence against the gamblers;—have you not known of a case like that? I believe that has been done.
6548. In your own mind, I understand, you are opposed to gambling? I am.
6549. And opium-smoking? Opium-smoking is a very bad thing, of course. I hope it will be stopped in China if there is any chance at all.
6550. You think it is highly injurious to those who indulge in it? Yes; very.
6551. Do you consider the sanitary condition of these gambling-houses good? It appears very fair to me compared to the places of the same class of Europeans.
6552. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you know Ung Quong? I do.
6553. Have you been a partner of his in any gambling concern? No; I never was a partner of anybody connected with a gambling establishment.
6554. Were you never a partner in the firm of Ko Lee? I do not know anybody of that name.
6555. Were you never in partnership with any firm that carried on gambling? Never. I never had any interest whatever in a gambling-house.
6556. Not the slightest interest whatever? No.
6557. Will you swear that? Yes; I will swear I never had any interest or was concerned in any partnership of a Chinese gambling-house in Sydney or any other part of New South Wales.
6558. And, therefore, if any witness has sworn that you were a partner in a gambling concern that witness has perjured himself? He has.
6559. You are prepared to swear that? Yes; I am.

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6560. That you have never at any time been a partner in a gambling concern? Yes; it is quite untrue if any one has stated that. I have never been connected with one in any part of the Colony.

6561. Were you connected with gambling previous to coming here? No; I never entered a gambling-house before I came to Sydney. During the time I was in the country I was greatly against gambling. I did all I could against it.

6562. You were strongly opposed to gambling? I was.

6563. But since you have come to Sydney you have taken to gambling? Yes; I have mixed up with the gamblers.

6564. You stated just now, in reply to one of the Commission, that you were very much opposed to gambling? Yes.

6565. And yet you say you have gone into these places and gambled? It is like this: When I came down from the country I had not many friends in the city, and those who knew me came from the country and were gamblers. Those are the people I went to visit.

6566. Had you nowhere else to meet your friends—nowhere but the gambling-dens? No. If I did not go into the gambling-houses to see my friends I would not have more than four or five places to go to, and most of these being respectable business houses I could not expect to be much there, because I would be in their way.

6567. Do you mean to say that there are not more than five houses in Sydney occupied by Chinese that are free from gambling? No; what I mean is, that if I did not go into the gambling-houses I would not have more than five houses that I could visit, because there are not more than five among my friends that are not gambling-places.

6568. All the other friends of yours except about five are engaged in the trade of gambling? Yes.

6569. But there are many Chinese houses in Sydney where gambling is not carried on? Yes; many of them.

6570. Have you lived for long in any of the country districts of New South Wales? I have lived in Tingha.

6571. How long did you live there? From twenty to twenty-two months.

6572. What business were you engaged in there? I was an interpreter. I also kept a school there.

6573. Had you a large connection there? Yes; at that time the Government called upon me in almost every case; there were not many interpreters there at that time.

6574. At the time you were resident in Tingha you were almost entirely occupied as a Government interpreter? Yes, and also for my countrymen; I used to be in most of the cases.

6575. Did you engage in gambling in Tingha? No, sir.

6576. Did you not play fan-tan there? No.

6577. Have you lived in any other settlement besides Tingha? Yes; I was at Skelton Creek, 8 miles from Glen Innes.

6578. Are there many Chinese there? At that time there were over 200.

6579. They were chiefly engaged in mining, I suppose? Yes.

6580. Which is the largest Chinese settlement in New South Wales in your experience? Tingha is, I think.

6581. Is it larger than Emmaville? Not much larger, but it is larger.

6582. I suppose you make a tolerably good living out of the fees you charge your countrymen? I do.

6583. Do you ever tender advice to them to knock off the habit of gambling? I have done so. I remember there was one came to me about a gambling affair, and I said to him, "You are in difficulties; why do you not give it up, and the people cannot bother you any more."

6584. How is it that the police in Sydney always pass you over when they have any gambling cases on hand in which your countrymen are concerned? Because there is one called Ah Chong who is recognised to be a Government interpreter, and they always call upon him.

6585. But you say they have engaged you in other cases? Yes; when the regular interpreters are engaged in some other way they have to employ me.

6586. I suppose you learnt English in Hongkong before you came out here? Yes.

6587. Have you seen any of the police to have a conversation with them since you were summoned to give evidence on this Commission? No; I have seen many of them in the streets, but have had no conversation with them.

6588. *Mr. Abigail.*] Take this photograph, and tell us what is the name on the front of the shop? It is Pun Num.

6589. Read the Chinese notice on white paper there? It means "day and night fan-tan"; and also "change to be delivered after the gambling is finished."

6590. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] That is the profits of the game are to be handed over immediately the game is concluded? Yes.

6591. What is the meaning of the other notice on the left side? It says, "fan-tan on the present day."

6592. *Mr. Abigail.*] That is a daily notice? Yes; the next one is "cash transactions."

6593. What does that mean? It means that when the people win the money they can have the cash at once. It means cash for both sides.

6594. Look at the notices on the other photograph—what is the name? Tin Sing; that is the same as the others. And this [*referring to a small shop in the same neighbourhood*] is the same.

6595. Have you noticed these white paper notices in other places in Lower George-street, and in Goulburn-street, and Campbell-street? Yes.

6596. And have they been exhibited there for some considerable time? Yes; I think so.

6597. Anyone passing up and down the streets could see them, and if they were curious enough could get an explanation of their meaning—it would not be very secret, I mean? Of course it is no secret to the Chinese themselves.

6598. Do you think the people who carry on these gambling-houses know they are breaking the law? I think they ought to know that. You must know all the gamblers are not bad characters. A good man might gamble. In the city of Canton fan-tan is a legal game at the present time; and about twenty years ago it was a legal game in Hongkong.

6599. Do you know that the keepers of these gambling-houses take great precautions to prevent the police going in to see what they are doing;—that they have a number of doors securely barred, and so forth? Yes.

6600. You know that it is so? Yes; I know they try to prevent the police going in.

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6601. That is clear evidence that they know they are breaking the law? Yes.
6602. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I suppose you know what this Commission has been appointed for? Yes; I understand the meaning of it.
6603. The European population in George-street have been complaining to the Government of the gambling-houses in that locality, and of the bad sanitary state of the Chinese dwellings. Tell me how many fan-tan houses there are in Lower George-street? More than a dozen, I think.
6604. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you sure there are not more than twenty? There might be.
6605. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Which is the nearer—one dozen, or twenty? Nearer twenty I should say.
6606. Are the gambling-houses visited both by Europeans and Chinese? I do not think there are any where they are mixed up together. The fan-tan houses must be kept by Chinese. Where the Europeans are allowed to go in of course they are mixed up. In some houses where the Europeans play they do not admit the Chinese—they have another room or a separate table.
6607. Is Moy Ping's place larger than Sun Sam Kee's? I do not think so. Moy Ping may have a good number of gamblers going in there, but they are all Europeans there.
6608. In Moy Ping's? Yes.
6609. What about Sun Sam Kee's? All Europeans there too. There might be some Chinese coming from New Zealand whom they would allow to have a few games.
6610. Are there any other Chinese gambling-houses where they have only European customers? There were a good few a couple of months ago, but during the last two months I do not think there are more than two that play with Europeans alone.
6611. Are the fan-tan houses run by companies? Yes, mostly.
6612. What would be the capital of one of these companies? I cannot tell.
6613. How much do you think? They might have not more than £10 to start with, and from that it might be from £100 to £200. I have known a house started on £300 in Sydney.
6614. How many lottery-houses are there in Lower George-street? About as many as there are fan-tan houses.
6615. Would you say ten or fifteen, roughly speaking? What I call a house is the name. There might be three or four lottery-banks in the same company. Moy Ping has one or two.
6616. Loon Kee has a lottery? Yes.
6617. And Doong Lee? I think so. There are two on the opposite side—on the left-hand side as you go down—Took War Tong and Bo Sing Tong. The Took War Tong Company is wound up, because I saw a notice put up that they wanted to get rid of the house.
6618. Give us the names of the lotteries? Kum Lee, Tum Lee, Tin Lee, Yuick Ki, Chew Lee, and Covey Lee.
6619. What is the name of the lottery in Took War Tong's? Chew Lee and Covey Lee.
6620. And Tiy War Tong? They have no lottery there. There was once, but not now.
6621. What was the name of that one? Yet Lee was in Tiy War Tong's, but not now.
6622. Do you know how many gambling-places there are in Goulburn-street? I think about ten.
6623. How many lotteries are there there? About an equal number to those in Lower George-street, carrying on the lottery and fan-tan together.
6624. In Campbell-street how many are there? Only a few.
6625. How many? About four houses, I think.
6626. Is any lottery carried on there? I do not know that.
6627. I suppose the lottery must be formed into a company? Yes.
6628. Do you know how many gambling-houses there are in Wexford-street? About half a dozen.
6629. How much are these lottery companies worth;—how much capital do they have? £300 is the highest amount the winners can get.
6630. Suppose they won £600 by the tickets would they not get that amount? No; only £300.
6631. Who are the shareholders in these lottery-places; give us a few of their names? The principal that I know are Yip Tiy, Chum Seak, and Moocy Miy Chey.
6632. Does one man stand responsible for the whole of the £300? Yes; I think so.
6633. Give us the name of one man you know who acts as banker? I cannot tell you exactly their names; they may change them. They used to put up a notice, but latterly they do not.
6634. Give us the names of the good Chinese citizens in Sydney? Way Kee, Yee Sang Loong, Tin, War, Sun Chong Sing, Sam Choy, Sam War, Quong Hing Chong, Sun Hing Jang, King Hing, On Chong, Sun Kum Tiy. These are the respectable business houses.
6635. *President.*] Was there not a meeting at Sun Sam War's shortly after the deputation to the Government in reference to this Chinese gambling business? Yes; I was at the meeting.
6636. Were you not the principal speaker on that occasion, when you urged the raising of a fund to defend the gamblers? No; I was not.
6637. What was the meeting called for? It was about the agitation of the Europeans against the Chinese gambling.
6638. Is Sun Sam War's a business house? No; a gambling-house.
6639. And you were spokesman there? I was not the principal, but I did speak.
6640. What was it about? They wanted me because something had been published in the papers about the Chinese gambling, and they wanted me to read it for them, and give them the interpretation. When I had done so some of them said, "I suppose we are to be prevented gambling now." I asked if there was anybody at the meeting who did give a present to the police, and nobody said they did.
6641. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did they shout out "No" all round? A good few said so, but most of them did not speak. They are not like Europeans in their meetings. They have a few members to do the talking. I also asked who it was that was in the habit of insulting ladies in the street, and I was told there were two young men (Chinamen) who were in the habit of calling out after the Europeans. They were cautioned by the meeting very strongly. That was about all that occurred. One of them said, "Is it likely we would give money to the police?—we would not do it."
6642. How many were there at the meeting? About thirty or forty.
6643. Were there any respectable Chinese merchants there? No; they were all gamblers. There were a few who had some business, but they were also connected with gambling-places.
6644. Then there was not much done at that meeting? No; there was not much done.
6645. Is that true that they raised a sum of money for your benefit? No, it is not true. I never got any money, and I never asked for any. There was no such thing raised at the meeting.

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6646. How came you to be at the meeting;—who asked you to attend there? I met a few of them in the street, and they said they were going to call a meeting, as from what we have been told the papers said a lot about the Chinese, and they wanted me to read the paper to the meeting.

6647. Was Gouldtown present at that meeting? Yes; and also the next night; there were two meetings.

6648. Did they ask Mr. Gouldtown to read the paper? No, because they were satisfied with me. He went down there the second night to tell them what he had done.

6649. Was nothing else said? Some of them said, "You must be the one,"—meaning Gouldtown—"as there was no other Chinaman among the Europeans." They said to him, "All this nonsense has come from you."

6650. What did they mean by that? They meant all that was said by the deputation to the Government.

6651. *Mr. Abigail.*] What did Gouldtown say to that? He said, "No, I did not tell anything that might injure the Chinamen."

6652. Did he ever tell you how he had fooled the Anti-Chinese League? No.

6653. Did he ever tell you he had been to their meetings, and had a talk with them? Yes; he told me he had been there several times, and he told the meeting that as well.

6654. Did he relate to the meeting that he was authorised by certain Chinese merchants to attend the Anti-Chinese League, and to tender them twenty sovereigns to assist in stopping Chinese gambling? No.

6655. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did he say what he had been doing at the League? Yes. They taxed him with saying about the 3d. being deducted from every £, and what it was done for, and he was asked for an explanation. He denied that he had said anything about it, that he had never mentioned the 3d. They then said, "Well, 2d"; and he replied, "I did mention to the League that 2d. in the £ was subscribed or saved up for the purpose of assisting poor Chinamen."

6656. What was their reply to that? They seemed satisfied, but I think they daubed him.

6657. Did he seem to say that he was only acting as a kind of spy, or informer, in going to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes.

6658. So that while the Anti-Chinese Gambling League thought Mr. Gouldtown was giving them a lot of useful information about the Chinese, he (Gouldtown) led the meeting to believe that he was only fooling the League? Yes; and the reason the Chinese had to doubt him, was because it appeared in the paper that some gentleman had said he was told by a Chinese merchant that there were only two Chinese fan-tan houses in the form of European gambling clubs, and there was no such thing at all. They thought he wanted to do this out of spite and told lies to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, so as to have those two shops started while the others were put aside.

6659. They took that for granted that his object was to give information to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League so that all the other gambling-shops might be cleared away, and only those retained in which he had an interest? Yes; that is it.

6660. Did Mr. Gouldtown, by his manner, at the meeting, seem to lead the Chinese to believe that he was only humbugging the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Well he did not seem to be very clear in his way of answering the questions put to him.

6661. Did they seem to treat him with contempt, or to be vexed with him for going to the Anti-Chinese League meetings? Yes; they did treat him with contempt. They looked at it in two ways; they thought he was a fool to tell such lies, and some said if he had any grounds for saying they had bribed the police they would not mind, but they did not care as it was, so long as they could get a living.

6662. They were vexed that anyone should have said that they had been giving presents to the police, and they thought Mr. Gouldtown had been giving this information to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes, and he denied it.

6663. But the meeting thought that he was humbugging them the same as he had done the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes; they thought he acted only for his own profit, and not in the public interest.

6664. Did the meeting arrive at any conclusion as to what they would do with Mr. Gouldtown in the future? No. I remember that I heard one voice cry out, "He wants a beating."

6665. That he wanted a good hammering? Yes.

6666. Did they make up their minds as to what they were going to do in regard to the gambling—whether they would alter their previous methods, for example? No; because they were suspicious one of the other. They thought, what is the use of us having any meeting—we know that Moy Ping is very friendly with Gouldtown, and most likely he is at the bottom of it. Therefore they never met again.

6667. Was Moy Ping at the meeting? Yes.

6668. What did he say? He put some questions to Gouldtown.

6669. What do you think of Mr. Gouldtown—do you think him a straight-going man? I do not think so. I have always had a suspicion of him.

6670. You think him an unreliable man? I do.

6671. You think he went to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League for the purpose simply of making fools of them? Yes.

6672. Was there any hint given to Gouldtown at the meeting that he should leave Sydney? No; I never knew anything of that sort.

6673. How do you account for the fact of his going away immediately after that meeting? I have been told that Gouldtown cleared away on account of being frightened that the Chinese would give him a good hammering, though in fact there was no such thing at all mentioned.

6674. You think he got frightened, on account of the deceitful part he was playing, that some of the Chinese would give him a thrashing? Yes; that is my impression.

6675. Now can you not state definitely to the Commission where Mr. Gouldtown is at the present time? No; I cannot.

6676. And you cannot think of the name of the man who told you he had received a letter from Gouldtown? No; but I can find out.

6677. Will you find out and forward the address of the man to the Secretary of the Commission? Yes.

6678. What object would this man have in stating that he had received a letter from Gouldtown, if he did not? I should say on account of being one of his countrymen, and not liking to hear such things said of him, as to his running away because he was frightened of people beating him.

6679. Then you really do not think he received the letter at all? I do not think so, because if he had he would have told me straight where he was.

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6680. You stated at an earlier part of your examination that you believed Gouldtown was either at Emmaville or Brisbane? I said I was informed so; that is by a person who said he had received a letter that Gouldtown had arrived there. You see he is a very remarkable man among my countrymen, on account of being such a good English scholar, and therefore he would be more noticed than an ordinary man.
6681. Does he speak English better than you do? He is a better scholar than I am; I admit that.
6682. You think he is one of the best educated Chinamen that has come to this country? I do.
6683. You said just now that you thought the man's story about receiving a letter from Gouldtown was not correct, because if he had received the letter he would have told you straight out where Gouldtown was;—how did you come to know he was at Emmaville or Brisbane? A man told me he had received a letter from Brisbane mentioning that Gouldtown was there. He went to Emmaville first, and Brisbane afterwards.
6684. Do you think we are safe in conjecturing or believing that Gouldtown is either in Brisbane or Emmaville? I do not think it likely.
6685. Do you think this countryman of his told you a lie? I do not doubt that he was in Brisbane, but there has been a letter since to say that he is not there.
6686. What is the reason they are keeping the whereabouts of Gouldtown so secret? Because they, being his friends, do not like the outside talk about him. If I had a friend I would not like to hear it said, "Pow's friend is frightened of so-and-so, and is keeping away on that account."
6687. How long has he been in Sydney? A few years. He arrived at about the time the Chinese agitation was first beginning.
6688. And he remained up to the date of this meeting you have spoken of? Yes.
6689. How long was it after the meeting when he cleared out? About two or three weeks.
6690. Did he not clear out since this Commission was appointed? I do not know exactly.
6691. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] When did you know Mr. Gouldtown to become a gambler? Since he gave up the tea-shop in Barrack-street.
6692. Before that time he was respectable? Yes.
6693. Did you ever write any letter to the Press defending the gamblers? No.
6694. And if anybody says that of you it is not true? No; I never wrote any letters.
6695. You say you would like to see the gambling stopped? Yes, I would.
6696. Then why do you still take part in it? I do not take part in it like that. It is my business to go to the gambling-houses. Gambling is not my business, but I do business for the gamblers. Many lawyers do the same when they are defending thieves.
6697. Do you think the majority of the Court cases among the Chinese arise out of these gambling-houses in the city and suburbs of Sydney? I think so, certainly; but for the gambling they would be a good deal more peaceable.
6698. Can you suggest any means of lessening or putting a stop to this evil? Well, I do not think there is any trouble about it.
6699. I want you to suggest anything that occurs to you in this matter, to raise the lower class of your countrymen in the estimation of the public? There are a few old people who cannot work among those who make a living at gambling, because it is easy for them; and if the Government put a stop to gambling there would be complaints from some of the lower class, but everybody knows that it would be a good thing for them generally.
6700. Can you suggest any way to put down the gambling? It can easily be done; if the Government instruct the police, and give them authority to visit any of the Chinese gambling-houses whenever they like, it will very soon be stopped.
6701. You consider the police have no power now? No; they cannot do anything unless they have a warrant.
6702. And that is the reason that gambling is carried on so largely at the present time? Yes.
6703. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You think that the law wants amending so that the police, knowing that gambling is carried on in any house, can enter and arrest the people they find there, and get them heavily fined? Yes.
6704. Do you not know that the police can enter these places? I do not think so.
6705. Do you not know that the police have recently gone in and arrested them? The occupants of the houses can insist upon seeing a warrant.
6706. Do you think the Chinese informers decrease the opium-smoking and gambling? No; they do no good; they only do it for their own selfish ends. They may act from jealousy, or if they try to borrow money from some of those people and cannot get it they will go and inform upon them for spite.
6707. Do you know how many informers there are in Sydney? I know one named Ah Man, and Hong Lee Kum, and Cheong Son, and Long Pen. These four are well-known informers against our countrymen for sly grog-selling, and gambling, and opium-smoking.
6708. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you ever give information to the police of these things? No.
6709. Although you know they are carried on? Yes; but I would not do such a thing as to go and inform upon anyone. That is mean.
6710. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Are these people who act as informers held in respect among the Chinese? No, not at all.
6711. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] What character does Mr. Lee On bear? He is highly respectable.
6712. And On Yiek and Lee? Very good characters.
6713. And Ung Quong and Sing Lee? Yes, very good.
6714. Are you good friends with them? Yes, both of them.
6715. Have you ever had a chat with Ung Quong about the best way of putting down the gambling? No.
6716. Did you ever hear that he tried to put down gambling at all? He did say something to me a long time ago, when I first came down from the country. He asked me what I thought of this gambling, and I said I thought it was very bad; it was carried on too openly.
6717. Is he connected with gambling at all? No.
6718. Or Yiek Lee or Way Kee? No; none of those I gave you a list of—the respectable Chinese merchants—have anything to do with gambling.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr.

Mr. Samuel Sarsin called, and examined :—

6719. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You are a half-caste? Yes; my father is Chinese, and my mother European.
6720. Where are you employed? At On Chong's.
6721. In what capacity? I am a clerk.
6722. How long have you been a clerk there? About seven years.
6723. Are you in the habit of gambling at all? No.
6724. Have you never gambled at all? No.
6725. Never in your life? Well, not much.
6726. That is scarcely definite enough;—have you never gambled? Very little—not what you call gambling.
6727. Have you ever played fan-tan? No.
6728. Have you ever gone into the lottery business? Yes; I have gone into that.
6729. How long is it since you went into a lottery? A few weeks ago.
6730. Were you successful? Yes. It was through a friend I won that.
6731. Were you not in the habit of going into lotteries? No; I was invited by a friend.
6732. You were invited to go into the lottery? Yes. I met my friend in the street. He had bought a ticket, and said he would go me halves.
6733. What did he pay for the ticket? Six shillings and sixpence.
6734. How many subscribers were there in that? Only two. I gave him 3s. 3d.
6735. You stood in to share with him? Yes.
6736. Did you win anything? Yes.
6737. How much did you win? My share came to £135. We won £270.
6738. Was that the first time you ever won any money in the lotteries? Yes; I do not go in for it.
6739. Had you ever taken a share previous to that? Yes; I had taken shares before.
6740. Did you ever win anything previous to this occasion you have told us of? No; not a large amount.
6741. Were you paid the money as soon as you won? I was paid the following day.
6742. How were you paid? In gold.
6743. Did they pay you the £270 in sovereigns? The gentleman who bought the ticket paid me £135 in gold. My friend was paid the full amount, and he gave me my share.
6744. And that was the result of your investment in the 6s. 6d. lottery-ticket? Yes.
6745. Were the tickets like this [*handing witness a ticket*]? Yes; that is the bank.
6746. What is the name? Yet Lee. He purchased through an agent.
6747. Who was the agent? You Lec.
6748. Is that the agent you always purchase tickets from? I very seldom purchase one.
6749. When you have purchased tickets have you always purchased through this one? No.
6750. Through other agents? Yes.
6751. I suppose the agents purchase for the different banks? I do not know.
6752. Did you go to Yet Lee's on this occasion? I do not know where it is.
6753. But you say you went into the lottery? I said I met an agent in the street—You Lec. He got the money, and paid me at his place.
6754. Are you quite sure you had the money paid down that day? It was the following day.
6755. And he paid you £135? Yes.
6756. And he got the other £135? I did not see him paid.
6757. Was there not a balance left unpaid? No.
6758. Will you swear that? Yes.
6759. Will you swear the £270 was paid? Yes.
6760. In gold? I do not know how my mate got his.
6761. But you got yours in gold? Yes.
6762. And you believe your mate got his in gold? I do.
6763. There is nothing owing to you now? No.
6764. What was the amount of the win altogether? It was £300; the bank is limited to £300.
6765. How is it you only got £270? The commission had to be deducted.
6766. There is 10 per cent. ticket commission, and the bank got the other £30? Yes.
6767. Then, the possible winnings reached £300, less 10 per cent.? Yes.
6768. Have ever you been in the lottery at Tiy War Tong's? No.
6769. Have you never been up-stairs at 198, George-street? No.
6770. Are you quite sure? Yes, quite sure.
6771. Where is Yet Lee's lottery carried on? I cannot tell you.
6772. Have you no idea? No.
6773. Do you know the firm of Sam War? I know him.
6774. Do you know who comprise the firm? No.
6775. Do you know anyone else at Sam War's? No.
6776. Do you know Mr. Ting Quong? Yes.
6777. Do you know whether he engages in gambling? I do not know.
6778. Do you think he does? I cannot say.
6779. Did you ever meet him in any gambling place? No.
6780. Do you know Robt. Lee Kum? I know the man when I see him. I do not know him personally.
6781. What do you think of him—is he a respectable Chinaman? I know nothing of him at all.
6782. Do you know Long Pen? No.
6783. Do you speak Chinese? A little.
6784. You do not speak it fluently? No, not fluently.
6785. Have you been in any other lottery since you won the £270? No, I very seldom go in.
6786. And you would not have gone in on the occasion you won this money only that your friend asked you to go halves with him? No.
6787. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are you a native of Sydney? No, I am a native of the country.
6788. Where were you educated? At Wagga Wagga.
6789. How old are you? Twenty-six years.

Mr. S. Sarsin.

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6790. You know Chinese gambling is carried on to a very large extent in the city? Yes.
6791. Do you think it has a tendency to improve the moral tone of a community? I cannot say.
6792. Are you perfectly free to express an opinion upon any question brought under your notice? Oh, yes.
6793. Do you ever smoke opium? No.
6794. Do you think it a good thing? I do not know. I do not know what it is.
6795. Do you know any people who smoke opium? I know some, yes.
6796. Does it improve or injure them, do you think? I cannot say.
6797. With regard to gambling, I want you to give me your opinion;—do you think it would benefit the community to have it done away with? I cannot say.
6798. Do you think it elevates them—improves or makes them better men? I cannot say that; I do not know.
6799. Have you any knowledge of the gamblers as a class? No.
6800. With what class do you associate? With Europeans.
6801. You know you have taken oath on the Bible to speak the truth? Yes, I quite understand that.
6802. The Commission has power to commit you if you do not answer straightforwardly. I have asked you a very straight question in a very plain way—are you in favour of gambling? No.
6803. Why not? I have a dislike to it myself.
6804. Do you think it would improve you to go in for gambling largely? No; I do not.
6805. Do you think it would injure you? —
6806. Then, if it would injure you, do not you think it would be likely to injure other people? I do not know about other people.
6807. Are you different from Chinamen generally in that respect? No.
6808. Then, how do you suppose it would injure you, if you indulged in it every day in the week? If I lost, it would injure me.
6809. If you could win £135 two or three times a week, I suppose you reckon it would not injure you? No; not if I played every day in the week at that rate.
6810. Do you very often go into the company of the Chinese? I am always in their company.
6811. Do you ever hear them talk about gambling—about losing or winning money? Not in the place where I am.
6812. There is no gambling carried on there? No.
6813. No opium-smoking? No.
6814. Do you visit any other Chinese places? Very few.
6815. You spend most of your time in the company of Europeans? Yes.
6816. Where do you live? In George-street.
6817. Do you live on the business premises? Yes.
6818. How many hands are there employed there? I think there are ten.
6819. Are they all Chinese? Yes.
6820. Have you heard them speaking about the police at all, and discussing how much they get for carrying out their duty in that part of the city? No; I have not.
6821. You never heard anything of the kind? No.
6822. Did you never hear them say anything as to what a good thing it was for the policemen to be on that beat? No.
6823. You are quite sure? Yes.
6824. Have you ever heard of a policeman receiving presents of such things as a gold watch and chain, or diamond rings, or anything of that kind? No; I never heard of such a thing.
6825. Has not your firm ever made a present of any kind to the police? No; I am quite certain they have not.
6826. Could they have done it without you knowing of it? I do not think so.
6827. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] The firm of On Chong is considered one of the most respectable in Sydney? —
6828. They would not allow any of their people to gamble? No.
6829. You have never played fan-tan? No; I never did.
6830. You have only gone into the lottery? Yes.
6831. When was it you made that lucky hit? About three weeks ago.
6832. What day in the week? Thursday I think; but I will not be certain.
6833. And when did they pay you? On Saturday.
6834. Where is the place? I did not go; I do not know the place. My friend came to Harrington-street and paid me.
6835. At whose place? At Chee Foo's.
6836. Did Chee Foo have any interest in it? No; he had nothing to do with it. The agent simply came to his place to pay me.
6837. How was it he came to pay you there? It was so arranged between us.
6838. Have you heard that Wong Lee Kum, the informer, has been abusing this Commission, and threatening to give me a dressing down, and to throw me in the river? No; I have not heard anything like that.
6839. One of your firm is Yee Hing? Yes.
6840. He is a good character—an excellent man? Yes.
6841. And has always been very much against gambling? Yes.

[The witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.
 RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
 JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. William Loo Lisson called in and examined:—

6842. *President.*] You have been a resident in Sydney for a great many years, I believe? Yes, for twenty years.
6843. You have an extensive acquaintance with the Chinese residents in Sydney? I have.
6844. We have a list of the houses in Lower George-street occupied by Chinese [*Exhibit A*]; the information comprises the nature of the occupations and pursuits of the tenants, and also statements with regard to their personal characteristics;—you have already made yourself acquainted with the contents of the exhibit? I have.
6845. Are the statements in the list true statements? Yes, perfectly true.
6846. Your knowledge is considerable upon the point, and enables you to speak with certainty? Yes.
6847. This [*Exhibit B*] is another list of houses in another part of the city;—you have read that list also, I believe? I have.
6848. Are the statements made in that, to your knowledge, correct and worthy of the credence of the Commission? They are.
6849. And you speak with a thorough knowledge of the subject? I do.
6850. I hand you now another list [*C*];—you have read that also? I have.
6851. Are the statements contained in it true? They are.
6852. And you have as equally good a knowledge of the statements in that list as you have in those of the other two lists? I have.

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The Rev. Peter Le Rennetel:—

6853. You are a Roman Catholic priest? Yes; in charge of St. Patrick's parish, Church Hill.
6854. How long have you been located there? Twelve years. During that time I was absent on one occasion for seven months.
6855. Have you had any experience at all of the gambling habits of the Chinese in Lower George-street or the locality? Yes; I have experience of it every day.
6856. Would you recount your experience? Every day at lunch-time, between 1 and 2 o'clock, you can see young men (clerks especially) going into these Chinese dens by scores. I never pass there about that time of day without seeing about twenty young fellows coming in or going out of those Lower George-street dens.
6857. There is no doubt in your mind that the young fellows you refer to go into these places for the purpose of gambling? No doubt whatever. Nothing else could bring them to those places.
6858. Are you prepared to say that gambling is carried on in these Chinese dens publicly? I would not say publicly, but it is known to everybody.
6859. It is known generally that the houses are used for that purpose? Yes; everybody knows that.
6860. Is there any doubt in your mind as to the police knowing the purpose for which these houses are kept? I believe that the police know as well as we do what the houses are kept for.
6861. It is within the knowledge of the police that they are gambling-houses? It is, I believe.
6862. Have you ever had any conversation with any of the officers of the police with reference to the conduct of these houses? I had a conversation on the subject with Inspector Atwill two years ago. I went to see him about it, and told him that I had asked a Member of Parliament to bring in a Bill dealing with the matter. He begged me, however, not to do anything, as the police themselves were preparing a Bill on the subject.
6863. When did that conversation take place? Two or three years ago.
6864. Did Inspector Atwill explain to you in what respect the present law was defective? He explained that the gamblers must be caught in the act of gambling, and that, excepting in very extraordinary cases, it was impossible to do so. As a matter of fact it is practically impossible, for there are so many doors by which people can get out. There are both European and Chinese gamblers there, and I believe myself that there are more Europeans than Chinese.
6865. Is it a fact that considerable distress results from the gambling-houses to the people in the locality where your Church is? My opinion is, that the men who visit these places lose all sense of honor, all sense of affection, and all sense of duty. That is my opinion, and it is not an opinion merely; I am sure of it. Every day I can witness cases of the greatest distress arising from the frequenting of these places by people in my district. For instance, I have known a father with a family of six children going there every Saturday night, and taking all his money, and week after week the family having to be supported by public charity. I have had myself to come to the relief of that family. That is one case. I have known another in which a young man who was very well off—I believe he was making something like £7 or £8 a week in business—was one day invited to go into one of these Chinese dens. He did so, and within three months of that day he had lost everything, and is now a confirmed gambler, the efforts that I and his friends have made to induce him to give it up being of no avail whatever. Indeed, I never knew of more than two cases in which men in the habit of frequenting these houses have been able to give it up. That is my experience after twelve years' work in the midst of it all.
6866. The evil effects of Chinese gambling, then, are not confined to the class of young men whom you see going into the dens in such numbers between 1 and 2 o'clock? No; the evil brings misery into the homes of families.
6867. Do the Europeans who attend the gambling-houses come from all classes of society? Yes.
6868. From which class do they principally come? I believe from clerks and young men in offices.
6869. What about the seafaring population and the wharf labourers and coal-lumpers, and men of that class? I must say that I have known few cases of them going there. I have known perhaps five or six cases of wharf labourers, married men, going there—only five or six cases.

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6870. Is that all? Yes; of course I would not know so well those who were not married, because I have not the same opportunity of seeing them. They are only a floating population.
6871. Is the practice of gambling general amongst the class you meet with down in your district? It is not. It is the exception, anyhow, amongst my flock. There is not one out of a hundred of them who goes into those places, I think.
6872. Then from what district do you suppose the frequenters of these gambling-shops come? I cannot tell you.
6873. But you think that they do not come so largely from your district as one would imagine? Judging from my own people, I should say not. I know the whole of my people, and I can point out every one who is in the habit of going to the Chinese gambling-dens. As I have already said, I do not think there is one out of a hundred. That is my opinion.
6874. Have you had any conversation with any of the other police besides Atwill on the subject? Oh, many a time.
6875. Would you name some of the police with whom you have had communications? I really could not mention any by name.
6876. But you have spoken to policemen of various positions in the force? Oh, frequently. In passing along Lower George-street, often when I have met a policeman I have said, "Why do you not stop these people; you see them going into these houses?" He said, in reply, "We cannot do it; the law is not sufficient"; and I believe myself that the law is not sufficient. My opinion is, that the law will never be successful until not only the gamblers are fined but also the landlords, after having received warning two or three times from the police that their houses are being used for the purpose of gambling. I would go further than that, too,—I would say that it is not enough to put on the same fine of £20 or £40 each time that a conviction takes place, because the gamblers would pay the fine beforehand. My opinion is that it should be increased, in the same way that fines for drunkenness are increased, in proportion to the number of convictions recorded,—the first fine 10s., the second £1, and so on. If the same fine is imposed on the Chinese gambling-house proprietors every time it will have no effect.
6877. You cannot particularise any of the police that you have spoken to on the subject? No, because I have spoken to so many that I should not know who they are.
6878. Then you are prepared to swear positively that this gambling is carried on with the full knowledge of the police? Yes.
6879. And the police have confessed to you their inability to cope with the evil by reason of the state of the law? Many a time. I do not believe anything about the police being bought up.
6880. You do not believe that any of the reports about the police being bribed are true? No, I do not believe them.
6881. Do you know the circumstances of any of the police in charge of your district;—is Mr. Atwill, for instance, a man well off? I do not think he is well off.
6882. Have you ever heard it alleged that he has received presents from the Chinese? I must say that I have heard it said that he received a present, but I did not believe it.
6883. What was the nature of the present? I forget now; it was said to be a piece of furniture, or something like that.
6884. How long ago? It was about a fortnight ago that I heard the statement made, but I did not believe it all the same. I have heard rumours about policemen receiving bribes before, but never a word about Inspector Atwill being bribed. The person who made the statement to me had it second-hand, and from my knowledge of Inspector Atwill I do not think he would do a thing of that kind.
6885. Do you know Sergeant Higgins? I do.
6886. Is he a man reputed to be well off? He is not well off, but he might have £7 a week coming in from houses of which he is the owner. It is my opinion that he has about that amount, but his property is mortgaged to my knowledge. He would have about £7 a week if his property was not mortgaged.
6887. Have you ever heard it stated that he received bribes from the Chinese, or from anyone else? No.
6888. Do you know him personally? Yes, I know him personally.
6889. Is he a steady, sober man? Yes, I think so. I never saw him under the influence of drink.
6890. A man of character? Yes.
6891. From your knowledge of him, do you think that it would be likely that he would accept bribes from the Chinese? No, I think he would not. I do not think that any sergeant of the police would accept bribes from the Chinese in Lower George-street.
6892. Your remarks apply to all the police, do they—to Constable O'Sullivan, for example? Yes. I know O'Sullivan personally.
6893. Is he a man of much property? No, I do not think he has much. Indeed I do not think he has anything at all.
6894. Do you know any member of the police force who is reputed to be at all wealthy? No, excepting Sergeant Higgins, and I know how he made his money; he made it by successfully buying land about twelve years ago. I remember it very well. He bought a property near the "Shipwrights' Arms," and afterwards sold it at a good profit.
6895. It is within your knowledge, then, as far as Sergeant Higgins is concerned, that whatever money he has made he made it by successful business speculations? Yes, and I wish you to understand that my opinion with regard to Inspector Atwill is equally high. He is a very respectable man.
6896. But I understood you to say that he has not much property? No, he has not much.
6897. Have you ever noticed women going into these places? I have seen women going into the houses to buy lottery-tickets, but not inside to play fan-tan, except, perhaps, bad girls, and I have seen them going in and out in Lower George-street and Cambridge-street.
6898. Are there any gambling-houses in Cambridge-street? Some of them have been closed, and I do not suppose there are any there now, except that I fancy gambling is carried on in one house, and it is difficult to find anything out about that place, because it is a house in which there are a number of bad girls.
6899. Then, so far as your knowledge goes, gaming-houses are not used by women? No, except for the purpose of buying lottery-tickets.
6900. Is that practice indulged in to any extent? I have not noticed it so much lately, but it used to be a very common thing. 6901.

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6901. Has it ever been your experience that young girls have been decoyed into the houses of Chinamen where opium-smoking and gambling go on? Yes; I have known of many such cases, unfortunately—cases where girls have been decoyed by presents from the Chinamen, and then drugged with opium.

6902. With regard to the question of purity, would you say that the Chinese population of Lower George-street and its neighbourhood was conspicuously immoral, or are they no worse in that respect than the European residents? When Chinamen are married they are excellent husbands, to my knowledge. That I have found out, but when they are unmarried they try to get girls by inducing them by every possible means to smoke opium, and when they have once smoked opium they are irretrievably lost. We can never get them out of the Chinamen's clutches afterwards—absolutely never. There is, perhaps, not a man in the whole district, not even amongst the police, who goes into as many houses as I do. I go into all these Chinamen's houses and opium-dens, and when they see that we are pretty successful with the girls they send them off to Waterloo, and we do not see them any more.

6903. It is within your knowledge that when any attempt is made to reclaim these fallen girls they are at once sent by the Chinese out of the district to Waterloo, so as to keep them away from your influence? Yes. It is a great degradation when they begin to smoke opium. I have seen seven or eight of them lying upon the table of a Chinaman's house, half covered and in an intoxicated state, as the result of opium-smoking.

6904. The scenes that you have witnessed, then, may be simply described as beastly? Yes, beastly, indeed.

6905. And it is harmful to the morals of the people of the district that the Chinese should be there? Yes; it is a great calamity to the district, although, to be just, I should say this: That the majority of the girls who are in the Chinese dens in that locality come there in the first instance from Woolloomooloo.

6906. You wish to say that, as a matter of fact, the majority of the girls and women living with the Chinese have fallen before they came to the Chinese? Yes.

6907. But it is also a fact that before they come to the Chinese they are not irreclaimable;—they can be rescued? Yes; it is the opium-smoking that does the ultimate harm. They can be rescued before they become opium-smokers.

6908. But after they once begin there is nothing to be done? Absolutely nothing. Neither persuasion nor kindness nor anything else is of any avail.

6909. It is your opinion, then, that the moral phase of this question, as it affects women, is quite as much worthy the consideration of the Government as that of gambling? Yes.

6910. Are the houses of ill-fame to which you have referred connected with the gambling-houses? No, I do not think so.

6911. Have you ever heard that it is the custom of the proprietors of the Chinese gaming-houses to build up a fund for their defence in case of prosecution? Yes, I have frequently heard it.

6912. What would the fund be used for? I imagine from what I have heard that it would be used for the payment of the lawyers, and also for the payment of fines, and so on.

6913. Have you ever heard that that fund is used for the purpose of corrupting the police? I heard that from a person whom I did not trust.

6914. Then, notwithstanding that you have heard it, you do not believe it to be true? No, I do not think it. There might be two or three cases of individual constables having been bought.

6915. But you do not know of any such cases? No, I do not know of any.

6916. I understood you to say just now that one of the remedies that you think are necessary for this evil is the making of the landlords party to the gambling transactions of their tenants, and punishing them for their acts? I believe that that is the only remedy. It is certainly the most important step to be taken.

6917. You think it is practically the only remedy? I do not quite mean that. I mean that all the other remedies will fail unless there is a law which will fine the landlord along with the tenant.

6918. If you were to say that the landlords should be punished in that way, would it not imply that they were receiving in some way or other a share in the profits of the gambling-houses—in the shape of high rents I mean? Yes; and that is the case.

6919. Can you give us any instances in support of that statement? I have heard of many cases from people living in the district, and not only that but I have heard of the Chinese gamblers bribing an agent—giving £30 or £40 to an agent in order that he would eject a tenant who had been there for ten years or more, the consequence being that the Chinese have always paid £2 or £3 a week more for the house when it has come into their hands than the former European tenant paid.

6920. How many gambling-houses are there in Lower George-street? There are only seven or eight there now; there were more.

6921. Do you think then that seven or eight gambling-houses can only be procured by the Chinese buying out the other tenants, as you have described, and paying higher rentals for the houses for themselves? I know that that was done in one or two cases.

6922. Would you mind mentioning a particular case? I could mention some, but I would not care to do it, because it would do harm to the particular agent.

6923. Still you have known of cases? I have known of two or three cases in which it was done.

6924. What was the amount of the bonuses then? In one case the agent got £30 for letting the house to a Chinese gambler, and in another case £45 was offered by a Chinese gambling firm but refused by the agent to whom the offer was made.

6925. What business is carried on in the Chinese shops to which you have been referring? Oh, with the exception of the premises occupied by the Chinese merchants, the places are used for nothing but gambling. There is no stock, and no one is ever seen going in to make purchases.

6926. Then, in addition to the bonuses, there would be a higher rental, would there? Always a higher rental of £2 or £3 a week.

6927. Can you give us an instance of a particular house which was previously let at £3 a week being let at £5 a week? Yes.

6928. Can you tell us what house it was? I do not care to give you the name of the house, because that would involve the name of the individual who owns it.

6929. We should like to have the name, if you will give it to us, because your evidence is to a large extent a matter of opinion, and a reference to actual cases would strengthen it? I am giving my evidence on oath, and I can say that in two cases to my knowledge bonuses were accepted, and in another case a bonus of £45 was refused.

6930.

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6930. And you know that the rentals were increased? Yes; in one case the rent was increased from £3 15s. to £6 a week.
6931. Have you made a study of the rentals in Lower George-street? No, I cannot say that I have; but what I can say is that the presence of the Chinese gambling-houses there decreases the value of the shops occupied by Europeans as business places.
6932. Makes them less lettable, that is? Yes.
6933. Well would not that have the effect of reducing the rents? No doubt in some cases that happens, but when the Chinese gamblers are in a hurry to get a house they must do so at all costs.
6934. I understand you to say that there are eight Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? There are eight that I have actually been in.
6935. And one of your remedies would be to make the landlords all over the Colony responsible for the conduct of their tenants with regard to gambling? Yes; after they have received proper warning in the first instance. I would give them two warnings by the police, and if they did not send their tenants away after that, and the police had a case against the gamblers, they ought to have power to proceed against the landlords too.
6936. Can you tell me the names of the landlords who have received this higher rental from Chinese tenants? I did not say that the money was given to the landlords.
6937. That is not the question. I want to know the names of the landlords. You say that you know of cases in which there has been an increased rental, and I want you to give us the names of the landlords who have received that increase. Let us have the name of the property-owner who raised his rental from £3 15s. to £6 a week? I do not know who really is the landlord. The shop adjoins some property of the Hon. W. A. Long, but as I do not know how far Mr. Long's property extends, I cannot say whether it comprises this particular house.
6938. You would not swear, however, that it did not belong to the Hon. W. A. Long? No, I would not, and as I have said I could not swear that it did.
6939. Would you swear that the agent who took the money was not Mr. Reech? I do not know him.
6940. No, but will you swear that he was not the man who received the bonus? I would not be justified in swearing that it was not, and I would not be justified in swearing that it was; I do not know.
6941. I do not ask you to swear that he was—I ask you to swear that he was not? I would not swear either way.
6942. And you would not swear that the house that you have mentioned does not belong to the Hon. W. A. Long? I could not swear, because I do not know how far the property of the Hon. W. A. Long goes.
6943. Do you know anything about the Chinese in any other part of the city? Not much.
6944. Do you know anything about them in Goulburn-street or its neighbourhood? No; I occasionally visit that part of the city, but I know very little about it.
6945. You think that opium-smoking is most pernicious in its effects upon the virtue of women, and prevents their being reclaimed when once they have fallen? Yes; that is my experience, and it also destroys young men too. I do not mean that to be injured by opium young men must necessarily smoke it, but the young fellows who go into these places and breathe atmosphere full of opium smoke night after night very soon become stupid. It affects their brains. I have known of many such cases.
6946. Then you think that the European *habitués* of Chinese gambling-dens have a very easy transition to become opium-smokers? Yes. I have known, I say, several cases in which young men, after being in these places for three or four months, have become quite stupid, and some of them are young men of very good family too.
6947. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have visited these places? Yes.
6948. Up to how recently did your visits extend? Habitually, almost weekly, up to the present time.
6949. Do you find them clean;—are the sanitary arrangements good? All the places where they smoke opium are very unclean. The lodging-houses of the Chinese are also very bad.
6950. You know the smell of opium, do you not? Yes.
6951. It is very sickening? Yes, very offensive.
6952. And you find opium-smoking in most of the places that you have visited? Yes.
6953. Do you find any overcrowding in any of these lodging-houses? Oh, yes; a great deal. In many places they have three or four beds one on the top of the other.
6954. In reference to the alteration of the law necessary for the conviction of these gambling-house keepers, you have given, of course, very direct evidence to the effect that, after having received due notice, the landlord should be held responsible? Yes.
6955. That is a somewhat similar rule to that carried out in reference to the hotelkeepers, is it not? Yes, it is something like it.
6956. Do you not also think that it would have very salutary results if the law provided for the punishment of these Chinese gambling-house keepers by imprisonment, without the option of a fine? That would be most useful, because its operations would limit the number of people engaged in carrying the houses on, and there would be some hope that within a few months many of the gambling-houses would be closed.
6957. Have you heard of any of the places being closed during the last few weeks? Yes; and I have noticed that there are fewer Europeans going into those houses, especially since the raid.
6958. They seem to be afraid of being caught? Yes, they are afraid.
6959. Comparing the condition of the Chinese gambling-houses and the class of Chinamen you find in them (I am speaking of the whole surroundings) with the same class of Europeans, do you think the former are much worse? I admit that the Chinese gambling-house keepers are superior to the Europeans when the Europeans have been frequenting the houses for five or six months.
6960. Yes, but I want to ascertain your opinion as to the comparative condition of the same class of Europeans who have not been brought under the influence of the Chinese? Well, I believe that the Chinese are much more cunning. They are cleverer than the Europeans.
6961. Do they show the same willingness and desire for space and decent sanitation and cleanliness that Europeans of the same class would show? No, they do not.
6962. Did you read the newspaper accounts of the great deputation that waited upon Sir Henry Parkes on this question? I must say that I did not read it. I was invited to make one of the deputation, but did not attend.

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6963. That deputation consisted of a number of Members of Parliament and leading tradespeople carrying on business in Lower George-street? Yes.
6964. They made statements very largely bearing out what you have told the Commission? Yes.
6965. But they went beyond that, and stated that the police were not content with getting gold watches and diamond rings in three months, but that it was held to be one of the best beats in the city? I do not believe it. I heard of that remark having been made, but I did not believe it at the time.
6966. Have you ever noticed outside the shops white paper notices? Oh, yes; it is well known what they mean.
6967. Would you tell us what they mean? I cannot give you the exact meaning; but they are known to be the sign-boards of gambling-houses.
6968. That is commonly known, you say? Oh, yes.
6969. And those notices are up in a great many places? Oh, yes, that is a well-known thing.
6970. And the police passing up and down in front of the shops know what the notices mean as well as the public, one would imagine? Yes; but it is not easy for the police to catch the gamblers, because very great precautions are taken by the proprietors of the establishments. I have known the Chinese post sentries all along the street, with instructions to give a signal as soon as a policeman comes out of the police station in Lower George-street. Immediately the signal is given the doors are locked.
6971. Inside the shops themselves we are informed they have taken precautions of having strongly-bolted doors and additional partitions? Yes; and I know the place in that photograph very well. Gambling has been carried on there for a number of years.
6972. Do you not think it would also be a wise provision in an amended law that the finding of gambling-implements on the premises should be made evidence against the keepers of the house? I believe that that ought to be one of the conditions, because otherwise, except in extraordinary cases, there is no means of getting at the gamblers; but the very fact that they have there implements for gambling ought to be a sufficient reason to convict the tenant of the house of being the keeper of a gambling-establishment.
6973. Have you heard of any considerable sums of money being won in those places? Very seldom.
6974. Have you ever heard of any disturbance arising out of them? I have heard of them, and I have seen them too. I have seen young men coming out of these houses in a fearful state.
6975. With excitement? Oh, yes, and all covered with blood. I have known of a young man having to be sent to the hospital at Parramatta in consequence of the injuries he had received in a row at a Chinese gambling-house, and then, as soon as he was cured of erysipelas, going at it again. It was impossible to cure him when once he had begun to play. That is my experience of the fascination of the game.
6976. So that it would be a public benefit if the law was strengthened sufficiently to stamp the evil out? I believe that such a course is absolutely necessary for the good of the Europeans as well as the Chinese.
6977. And as to opium-smoking, its suppression demands our best attention on account of the women and young girls who fall victims to it? Yes; otherwise we shall never be able to reclaim the girls who frequent these places. It is absolutely impossible to do it as long as the Chinamen have the opportunity of drugging them with opium.
6978. *Mr. McKillop.*] In your opinion, if the European portion of the community were to post notices to the effect that gambling was carried on within outside their premises, would not the police put the law in motion? Yes; I think they would.
6979. Do you consider that it was the duty of the police, even although they did not know what the notices meant, to get them interpreted for them? Oh, yes. I believe that the police knew the meaning of the notices, and that they know these houses to be gambling-houses, but at the same time that they were prevented from taking action, owing to the difficulty of getting evidence sufficient to procure conviction. So that I really believe that the police are not so much to blame as the law. The law is insufficient, and the insufficiency of the law is, in my opinion, the reason why the police have not taken action.
6980. Do you not also consider that it is very singular that in the course of four or five years there have been three raids made by the police, the police knowing all the while that gambling is carried on to a very large extent? It is strange; I grant that.
6981. And these three raids were successful, so that it is quite possible that raids more frequently made would have been the means of checking the evil? That is my opinion.
6982. The police have the power to enter these premises, and they should use the power whenever suspicion arises? Yes; they do not visit the gambling-houses often enough. If only they were in the habit of visiting them (say) once a week, in all probability they would shut them up eventually.
6983. And are you of opinion that it is through this laxity on the part of the police that these rumours to the effect that they have been bribed, have got into circulation? That may be so; and it may also be that rumours have got about owing to some people having a grudge against the police. In fact it is my opinion that that is the case. They are, I think, people who have for some reason been interfered with by the police, and out of spite set these rumours on foot.
6984. Do you remember Sergeant M'Intosh, who is now at Manly, being in charge of that district? I do.
6985. Do you also remember that he was greatly feared by the Chinese evil-doers down there? Yes, I believe that he was.
6986. He used to make single-handed raids, do you know that? No. I do not know anything about that.
6987. But, at all events, he did make frequent raids on the Chinese gambling-houses? Yes; but the gambling-evil was nothing like as extensive then as it is now. It is a regular evil pervading the whole district now, whilst then it was confined to a few people.
6988. Are you of opinion that, through the growth of the evil, and the objectionable associations consequent upon it, that respectable people, who used formerly to make Lower George-street the regular route to the Circular Quay, now go down Pitt-street, or along some other thoroughfare? I am fully convinced of it. That part of the town has a very bad name, and there are many ladies who will not dare to go to a shop in Lower George-street—not even to a shop kept by a European. They call it China-own, and they are afraid of being insulted by some low scoundrel or other. As a matter of fact, the presence of these Chinese gambling-houses has destroyed the trade in that part of the city. There is no trade there now. The Chinese do not seek for ordinary business. They have a lot of boxes in their windows, but they do no trade. There is not a day that I do not pass there two or three times, and within the last twelve months, excepting the places kept by gamblers, I have not seen three Europeans go into shops or houses kept by Chinamen.

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6989. Do you know any instances of respectable families being insulted, or has your attention never been drawn to any distinct cases? No; I do not know of any actual cases of the kind.

6990. But you know that there are some very respectable Chinese merchants in that part of the city? I do, and I have a great respect for the four or five that I know. They are quite distinct from the keepers of gambling-houses.

6991. Can you give us the names of the respectable merchants whom you know? Well, there is the firm of On Chong, that of Sun Kun Tiy, and also On Yeek and Lee. There are about five or six Chinese merchants in Lower George-street who are really respectable people, and I do not think that anybody ever said a word against them.

6992. Has it at any time been brought under your observation—not perhaps in connection with your own church, but in the course of your work and residence in the district—that there are large numbers of coal-lumpers, and wharf labourers, and seamen, and men of that class who systematically gamble their wages away when receiving them on a Saturday;—I am referring particularly to cases outside your church? Yes; I know the people at that end of the city outside my church almost as well as I know those within my church. It is a frequent occurrence. I have known myself of many cases such as you refer to. Wharf labourers and coal-lumpers and seafaring men have during the last three or four years taken greatly to Chinese gambling—not so much the married men amongst them as the single ones.

6993. There seems to be something perfectly infatuating in fan-tan;—has the game ever been explained to you? Yes, it has, but from the explanation I have received I cannot understand the infatuation, because there seems to be so little chance for anybody but the bank to win.

6994. Is it because the stakes are so very low that they cannot lose much? Yes; I suppose so. At the same time men go into the gambling-houses with £3 or £4 in their pockets and often come out with nothing.

6995. You stated in reply to Mr. Abigail that most of the girls who go there and get under the influence of opium are girls from Woolloomooloo;—are you of opinion that when these girls go there first they are chaste? Some that I have known of were certainly respectable before they went there. I believe that they were first brought under the influence of the Chinamen by the present of a fine dress, or something of that kind. After that they are invited to take a trip to Waterloo or Alexandria, and whilst there to smoke opium, and when they have once smoked opium they are lost. The girls themselves have told me so.

6996. I suppose from what you have said that, judging from experience, you consider that the craving for opium is stronger than the craving for drink? Oh, yes, there is no doubt about that. You can cure a man of drunkenness, but your only chance of rescuing an opium-smoker is to remove him from the thing.

6997. Is it your opinion—I do not ask you the question because it applies to your own church more especially than to others; but it is your opinion that the girls in your own part of the town have been kept away from the influence of the Chinese by reason of the watchfulness of the clergy? Well, with regard to the girls of my own church, I am compelled to say what may have the appearance of self-praise. That is that they would not dare to go to these places because they are afraid of being met there by me, and that is really what keeps our girls away. I do not think there is any other reason. They know that I visit these places, whether it is a house of good or ill-fame I go there, and they would be afraid of meeting me. If they wanted to prostitute themselves to Chinamen they would go to other districts. That is my opinion, and I think it is the opinion of other people too.

6998. Are you of opinion that a clean sweep should be made by the Government of all the barricades erected by the Chinese gambling-house keepers for the purpose of preventing the police from the execution of their duty? Yes; apart from the social phase of the question, it is absolutely necessary from a sanitary point of view. They completely stop ventilation. No air has any chance of passing through there, and it is especially necessary to have these places kept open.

6999. Would you also consider it necessary that this class of Chinamen (I am not alluding to the respectable Chinese merchants) should be kept in one centre, as they are in San Francisco? Yes; I think that would be a good thing.

7000. You think that it would be far better, in the interest of the health and morality of the city, that they should be all kept together? Yes; that is my opinion. I think that it would be very much better for everybody. Under those circumstances, any girls who went there would go on their own accord. They could not be enticed there as they are enticed now.

7001. I suppose that the Chinese, who are proverbially so cunning, have very suave manners towards women? Oh, yes; they have always smooth tongues. You never hear them quarrelling. Superficially, they are the best behaved people you could see. I remember only one row caused by Chinamen. It originated in regard to a man (a Chinaman) who was supposed by his countrymen to have been playing the part of an informer, and he was followed down the street by seven or eight of them with a crowbar. I remember that case well. It occurred in Queen-street; it may be three or four years ago. That is the only case of quarrelsomeness that I remember.

7002. Did you see the assault committed? No; but I saw the Chinese following the man with an iron bar, and asked for an explanation, and that is what they told me.

7003. The assault had been committed then? Yes; it had been committed before I came on the scene.

7004. Did you see the unfortunate victim? Yes; he was in a terrible state at the time.

7005. *Mr. Abigail.*] What was the nature of the explanation you obtained from the onlookers? The people told me that they had followed him up because they thought he was an informer.

7006. *Mr. McKillop.*] Would you, as a clerical gentleman, like to see the whole of Chinatown cleared of the keepers of gambling-houses;—do you think that it would be for the good of the community? I would, for many reasons. In the first place, it would remove an evil from the district, and in the second place, because the girls who live with the Chinese become prostitutes at night to sailors. They will give themselves to the Chinese at other times, but every night between 8-30 and 9 o'clock they may be seen soliciting sailors. The sailors I refer to are men from the ships who happen to be lodging in the neighbourhood; and if they had to go very far for the women they would often not go at all.

7007. I suppose that in that way they contract terrible diseases? Yes; I have seen most horrible cases of disease among these women. I have seen girls with their hands and their faces covered with most horrible scars.

7008. Venereal disease, I suppose? Yes; but not ordinary venereal, because these women gave themselves to the Chinamen, to the blackfellows, and to the sailors, and it is only those who actually visit the houses where they live who can see them, because the girls I refer to are so far gone in disease that they never appear in the streets in the middle of the day.

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7009. Then do you think it is necessary for the good of the community that medical men should have the right to examine these girls? Oh, I think so; otherwise the disease will spread, and it is the very worst form of venereal.

7010. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You have just said, in answer to Mr. McKillop, that you thought it very necessary that the Government should introduce a system of compulsory inspection of these women? That is a debatable point I know. In my country they do that, and by that means they have pretty well stamped out venereal disease. There is evidently, therefore, something good to say for it although, I know that it is altogether against British opinions. But for my own part I think this: that those women who have fallen so low, and who will undoubtedly communicate their venereal disease to other members of the community, ought to be examined by medical men, and shut up in a hospital until they are well. That is my opinion.

7011. You think that for the protection of the general health of the community of Lower George-street these women ought to be shut up if suffering from venereal disease until they are cured? Yes; they are destroying the health of a lot of people.

7012. You think that in many cases these girls have been ruined by Europeans before the Chinamen got hold of them at all? Yes, in very many cases.

7013. You said that Inspector Atwill asked you a few years ago not to proceed with the drawing up of a Bill to submit to the House, as the police were already preparing one? Yes.

7014. Has Inspector Atwill ever spoken to you on the subject since then? Oh, many a time—expressing his sorrow to see so many young men going into these gambling-houses.

7015. Have you ever had any conversation with him since about the probability of such a Bill being introduced? Well, I spoke to Inspector Atwill about it two or three months ago. I said, "What about your Bill; it has not been brought before Parliament yet," and he replied "Well, I think that legislation will be brought forward very soon to deal with the question." I should explain that on the former occasion he did not say that the police had actually prepared a Bill of the kind; what he did say was this, that the police were asking that such a Bill should be prepared. That was what I understood.

7016. You also stated that you could not trace more than one or two in a hundred out of your flock who were addicted to gambling. Are we to take it as your opinion that none of your flock go in for gambling? Oh no, that is not what I mean; I mean that not more than one or two in a hundred go in to those places.

7017. I suppose the reason is this, that when they once begin a career of gambling they lose all sense of spiritual health? Yes, they lose all sense of self-respect, and love, and duty.

7018. They care for no church then? Not only for no church but not even for their families. If they have a family it counts for nothing.

7019. So long as they can get money to gamble with nothing else counts for anything? Yes; that is all they care about.

7020. You said that you heard something from someone who was summoned before the Commission about a present of furniture to Inspector Atwill;—from whom did you hear it? It was from Mr. Maguire, the photographer.

7021. *President.*] He is a very reliable witness, is he not? Yes; he knows a great deal about the Chinese.

7022. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you know anything about any other member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League besides Mr. Maguire? I know Mr. Christensen, and one or two Members of Parliament.

7023. Did it not strike you as being rather strange that nobody should do anything to put down this Chinese gambling until the deputation from the Anti-Chinese Gambling League waited upon the Colonial Secretary? Well, you see I tried to do something myself. I wanted to introduce a Bill into the House, and I went to see the Sub-Inspector of Police about it, saying how fast the evil was spreading, and how necessary it was that something should be done.

7024. Did the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League previously exhibit a large amount of interest in regard to moral reform? No; I never noticed anything of the kind.

7025. You are aware that they are taking to themselves the credit of having started the insurrection against the Chinese gambling-houses and other places of immorality in Lower George-street? Yes.

7026. I suppose that as a clergyman residing in that district for something like twelve years you have been able to notice a wonderful difference in the residents, as well as in the amount of business done in the neighbourhood? Well, I must say, that the most respectable residents have left the district owing to the invasion of Chinese gaming-house keepers.

7027. You think then that the principal cause of the respectable residents leaving the district has been the great influx of this class of Chinese? Yes; because it gave the part a bad name, and respectable people did not care to associate themselves with a place where there was so much gambling that their friends could hardly come to visit them.

7028. But do you think that if the Chinese had been kept away from there the prosperous state that formerly characterized Lower George-street would have been kept up? I do not think so—I am sure of it.

7029. Have you not frequently noticed houses to let for months at a time in Lower George-street? No; I do not remember having seen them.

7030. If a witness told us that he had stated that he had seen houses to let for months at a time down there he was mistaken? The only instances of the kind that I can call to mind have been when the houses have been in the middle of a terrace occupied by Chinamen.

7031. How would you account for the statement made by yourself a little while ago, to the effect that bonuses had been given by Chinamen to the agents in several instances if shops ever remain vacant for any length of time? Because the Chinese want to scatter themselves. They do not want to be too near each other. If they are too close together the same cordon of police might surround the two houses and catch the occupants of each.

7032. Then the object of selecting shops in scattered parts is to give the gamblers every chance to escape? Yes; exactly.

7033. *Mr. Kelly* stated that the Anti-Chinese Gambling League was the outcome of a number of shop-keepers who had banded themselves together in order to get rid of the evil. I suppose that before the
Anti-Chinese

- Rev. P. Anti-Chinese Gambling League started, the clergymen of all denominations in the district had shown a desire to get rid of the evil? I believe so. I think that we all did our best to put a stop to it.
- Le Rennetel. 7034. Did you ever give a hint to any member of the League that you were incapable of dealing with the evil, or of lessening it in any way before they organised the League? I never did. In fact I always thought that the evil could be coped with by proper legislation.
- 16 Oct., 1891. 7035. You stated a little while ago that you thought there were about seven or eight Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street. Would you be surprised to know that some of the witnesses have stated that there are between thirty and forty? Yes; I should be surprised, because that would mean that nearly all the houses occupied by Chinamen in Lower George-street are gambling-houses. By Lower George-street I mean all the houses between Bridge-street and Queen's Wharf.
7036. Then are there many Chinese houses in Lower George-street that you think carry on a legitimate business? From my own observation I should say about seven or eight.
7037. Well would you not think that there are more houses occupied by Chinamen in that part of George-street than fifteen or sixteen—I should certainly think so, and I do not go down there very often? Well, there are several shops in which they might do a legitimate business—such as joinering and furniture-making establishments, but there the men work a great deal at the back of the premises. I know a house there in which they have furniture made.
7038. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I have listened to your evidence with a great deal of interest, Father le Rennetel. I think you have given very straightforward evidence on the question of gambling, and with regard to opium-smoking you say that no evil on earth would come near to it? That is my opinion.
7039. You are a clergyman in a poor part of the city, and necessarily come in contact with a great many different nationalities—not only Chinamen, but seafaring men and others, from all countries. I want to ask you whether you have found the lower class of any other nation equal to or worse than the Chinese you have been referring to? Well it would not be the same kind of evil that others indulge in. Some people would be worse than the Chinamen in the matter of theft. For instance, amongst blackfellows, you would find thievery more prevalent. The Chinese would not rob people unless by means of the gaming-table. The blacks, especially the Malays, would. As far as sexual corruption is concerned, I believe that the Chinese would not be worse than any other people if they did not smoke opium, but that is what degrades them, and makes them give way to all sorts of vices.
7040. The Chinese always have the name of living in crowded houses? Yes.
7041. Do the lower classes of any other nationality crowd the houses in the same way? No; I have not known many houses tenanted by people of other nationalities where there were so many occupants in the same house. I knew of a house in Gloucester-street occupied by Cingalese, where there were too many people—sometimes nine and ten in a room; but the Chinese overcrowd to a greater extent than that, because they are not satisfied with one row of beds, but must have one row on the top of the other.
7042. You said that there were six or more respectable merchants in Lower George-street? Yes.
7043. If the other Chinese residents acted as they acted no one would complain? No; nobody would say a word about it.
7044. You have just said to the President that you know of your own knowledge a great many Europeans going to the gambling-houses in Lower George-street;—can you name any particular house as being the worst? I should know the house if I saw it. For instance, I have seen them going into Han Kie's, No. 156 (shown in this photograph), and also into the small one (shown in the other photographs). I have seen a regular stream going in and out.
7045. Do you know Sun Sam Kee's, next to the pawn-shop, on the left-hand side, as you go down the street? Yes; there are a lot of Europeans always going in there.
7046. You say they go in about 1 o'clock? Especially about that hour.
7047. One o'clock in the morning or at mid-day? One o'clock at mid-day, and at night, about 7 o'clock.

MONDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

The Rev. Wm. George Taylor called and examined:—

- Rev. 7048. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are Minister of the York-street Wesleyan Church, Mr. Taylor? Yes.
- W. G. Taylor. 7049. How long have you been there? It is nearly eight years since I first went there, of which time I was two years absent in England and elsewhere.
- 19 Oct., 1891. 7050. That district embraces a considerable portion of Lower George-street, I believe? Yes; my district extends from Liverpool-street in the south, to the extreme of Miller's Point.
7051. It includes the whole of Lower George-street? Yes.
7052. You are, I suppose, conversant with the objects of the Commission? Yes; I believe so.
7053. We are appointed to inquire into three or four distinct matters, arising out of the deputation that waited on the Premier, about the 30th July last; in the first place, we are charged with an inquiry as to certain allegations which have been made against the police of receiving bribes to allow Chinese gambling to be carried on; in the second place, to collect information as to the extent of Chinese gambling in the city; and following that to deal with the moral and social aspects of the question; and we have invited you here to-day to see what assistance you can render the Commission, in following out these objects. I believe you were a member of the deputation that waited on Sir Henry Parkes in July last? Scarcely a member of the deputation. I was present. I went voluntarily.
7054. And you heard what was said in reference to the police? I did.
7055. Several members of the deputation—representatives in Parliament of West Sydney—made statements to the effect that it was a well-known fact that the police were in the habit of receiving bribes from the Chinese to induce them to wink at the existence of the Chinese gambling-house. Can you give the Commission any information on the question? No. All that I would say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,
- is

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is this: That though I was present on the occasion of that deputation the statements that were made about the police were perfect news to me.

7056. You heard it there for the first time? Yes; and it was a very great surprise to me to hear it; because I had the impression until that day that, although there might have been a want of vigour displayed by the police in some matters, they were, in connection with the Chinese gambling evil, exceedingly vigilant.

7057. Have you had frequent opportunities of observing the police in the execution of their duty in that part of the town? Yes; I think so. I have been very frequently down in that neighbourhood, and have gone for the express purpose of trying to find out for myself the state of things actually existing.

7058. As a matter of fact you have never heard of the police receiving presents of watches and chains, or rings, to induce them to allow the gambling to be carried on without interruption? No; nothing of the kind.

7059. And you know nothing of your own personal knowledge to justify any such charge? No. I may say further, that I know sufficient of one or two officers of that district to be perfectly convinced in my own mind that, so far as they are concerned, it is utterly without foundation.

7060. Kindly name the members of the police you specially refer to as being, in your opinion, above suspicion? Inspector Atwill is the officer I know most intimately. I have known him for eight years past.

7061. And your knowledge of him would lead you to the conclusion that he could not be guilty of an act of that kind? I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that I believe him to be above suspicion in regard to anything of the kind.

7062. Do you know any other policeman on that beat? Not personally.

7063. You know something of the Chinese gambling evil, Mr. Taylor? Yes; I do, unfortunately.

7064. How have you acquired that knowledge? In several ways. In the first place, I have been President of the Boys' Club, nearly all the members of which—there were at one time some 300 or 400 lads connected with the club—live in the district, and I know that to a very great extent all these young fellows have been exposed at every point to the temptations of Chinese gambling.

7065. Have you known them to indulge in it to any great extent? Well when we first opened the club our greatest difficulty was to keep the gambling out of the club-rooms. Many young fellows were so inoculated, as it were, with the gambling spirit that they brought it into the club.

7066. You refer to Chinese gambling? Yes, more particularly; but you cannot separate the one from the other. I have been down in Lower George-street myself, and I have seen a good deal of the Chinese quarters, my object having been to gather information as to the kind of people who go into these places; and I know that the frequenters consist to a very large extent of young lads. I know this from the lads connected with our club; the class whom we have tried to influence to adopt a better mode of living are of the class who go into these places.

7067. Have you seen any women or young girls visiting these places? No; I cannot say that I have.

7068. But large numbers of European men are always there, I suppose? Yes; working men, and lads—just such lads as are to be seen in the streets. I have noticed these more particularly.

7069. The *habitués* of the Chinese gambling-houses consist largely of wharf labourers and seafaring men, I presume? Yes. I do not know whether I am allowed to say anything in regard to these places but what I have seen for myself. But I may state that I am President of a Social Reform League, which deals with this gambling question. I have fifteen agents in the York-street mission, whose time is wholly devoted to visiting in the Miller's Point and North Sydney districts, and I am in a position to state that to a very large extent sailors, especially those on the small craft engaged on the coast, are in the habit of taking their earnings to the Chinese gambling-houses.

7070. You have gained that impression from the reports of your agents who are engaged visiting the homes of these people? Yes; from the reliable reports which come to me officially.

7071. Do you know anything about the law as it affects these gambling-dens? All I know is this, that I have conversed with Inspector Atwill and other police officers on the subject, and they have always informed me that the state of the law is so unsatisfactory that they have found themselves nonplussed in their endeavours to cope with the evil. I will give you one instance: One night when I was in Lower George-street I saw a man, whom I took to be a sailor from his appearance, going into one of the gambling-dens. He was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time. He had no money, and took out his watch to hand it to the man who kept the den, and the watch fell on the ground, the man being very drunk. I was much impressed by the scene, and I spoke to a policeman at the time about it. His reply was exactly similar to the remarks made to me on the subject by Inspector Atwill; he told me the police were practically powerless in the matter, for these people knew the law and could defy them. He also told me that on one occasion lately he had gone round these houses at night, and turned out fully 200 men and lads from the various dens, but within an hour they were in again. It was, he said, with extreme difficulty that they could obtain evidence upon which to base a charge.

7072. The police have made it clear to you that there is urgent need for amendment in the law of a stringent character, to enable them to deal with this evil? Undoubtedly. I know one of the leading police officials in speaking on that point, begged of me that whatever influence I might have as an individual, to use it in the direction of securing an amendment of the law, so that the police could act as they wished to act.

7073. Did they indicate what form the amendment of the law should take? The feeling seemed to be that the police had not sufficient power.

7074. That the police should have greater power as to entering those places? Yes.

7075. Has it ever been suggested that the owners of these houses should be held responsible—that is, after due notice being given them, that the tenants carry on gambling-establishments in such houses? I cannot say that the police have made that suggestion to me; but I have long held the conviction that other methods seem to be as a mere scratching of the surface of the evil, and if the Colony is to grapple with the evil successfully it must be in that direction.

7076. You would make the owners of the houses responsible after due notice? Yes; I have studied the thing for years past, and can see no other way of dealing effectively with that phase of the gambling question.

7077. Have you heard anything about the amount of money lost and won in these dens, Mr. Taylor? I heard the remarkable statements made by the deputation to the Premier, and other things that have been said

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said with regard to the working-men who visit these places; for instance, that it is a common thing for sailors on receiving their pay for a trip down the coast, instead of taking it home to their wives, to go straight to the gambling-dens and empty their pockets there.

7078. Have you been inside these places, and can you speak as to their sanitary condition, or anything of that kind? I have never gone into the gambling-rooms, that is whilst gambling has been going on; I have been on the premises.

7079. Has it struck you that the premises have been particularly clean and wholesome, or the reverse? Some of those I have visited have been little better than fever-beds in my judgment.

7080. You noticed bad smells and a filthy state of things generally? Yes; they were in a wretched condition, the wonder to me has been that the occupants have been able to live in them.

7081. Some of them are occupied as lodging-houses, are they not? I do not know that.

7082. Have you not seen a number of people about when you have visited some of these places? I know that a large number of Chinese residents congregate in them, but nothing further.

7083. Has it occurred to you that they are overcrowded? Yes, that is my impression.

7084. Do you think that in any amendment of the law relating to these places they should be compelled to give the same amount of accommodation as is provided in European establishments of a similar character? Yes. I do not see why it should be otherwise. I think all foreigners coming to an English settlement should conform to the laws of the country.

7085. If such an amendment of the law were adopted it would materially improve the health of the community? Certainly. If our medical authorities state that so many feet of air or breathing space is necessary to the European it must I presume be necessary to the Chinaman.

7086. Have you heard anything as to immorality in connection with these Chinese dens, or have your agents reported as to that? Unfortunately they have. But I do not know in what form I can present it to the Commission. Perhaps I had better state it in this way: I have four or five young men, evangelists, and ten young ladies, who give the whole of their time to visiting such places, and one young man has for some time past given considerable time to working among the Chinese, and his reports to me of the state of immorality are simply shocking—of lads and girls in considerable numbers being housed in one place, and that sort of thing.

7087. Do they report to you the use of opium-smoking among Europeans to any extent? No, nothing definite. Reports have been brought to me that such is the case, but I cannot furnish any definite information on that point.

7088. It has been reported to you that a number of young European girls have been living among the Chinamen? Yes. I do not venture to give the exact figures, but I think there were eight or nine young girls, one of my agents saw, in one of these rooms on one occasion.

7089. You are speaking now of what came under his personal observation? Yes. I speak from memory as to the number.

7090. At any rate you have no doubt whatever as to the need of some very stringent law to deal with the state of things existing in that part of the city; and I suppose you bear in mind that such a law would beneficially affect any other parts of the city where the Chinese congregate in considerable numbers? My conviction is simply this: That what we need in this Colony is a comprehensive anti-gambling law that will deal with the whole community; not only with the Chinese, but with all phases of the gambling evil; because what applies to the Chinese gambling-dens will apply equally to the tobacconists' shops and places of that description, where gambling, in one form or another, is carried on.

7091. Does question of immorality in the way you have described enter into these European establishments to the same extent as in the Chinese gambling-dens? I do not think so.

7092. *President.*] Explain why there should be any more immorality in connection with Chinese gambling as compared with European gambling. Opium-smoking, I take it, is quite apart from Chinese gambling? Yes. I have stated that I believe there is a considerable amount of immorality practised in connection with the Chinese gambling-dens, and I know for a fact such is the case amongst the Chinese in the back streets. I can see that there are greater temptations to immoral proceedings in connection with the Chinese gambling-houses than among the "totes," because the latter are carried on in shops among the business places, and are closed at night, the proprietors mostly living elsewhere, and immorality cannot to the same extent be carried on in the daytime; whereas the Chinese live on their premises, and their places are open night and day, and they are very different in consequence of that.

7093. *Mr. Abigail.*] So you believe any amendment of the law should be of a comprehensive character, including Europeans as well as Chinese? I am sure of it.

7094. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do not you think that the Europeans in the matter of gambling are quite as bad as the Chinese? Yes. My impression is that the great majority of those who visit the Chinese gambling-dens are Europeans.

7095. You think they are kept going by the patronage of the European population? Unquestionably.

7096. Have you ever been inside one of these Chinese gambling-dens when they have been playing fan-tan? No.

7097. You have never seen the game played? No.

7098. Have you, in the course of your ministerial life in the city, ever met with anybody within the limits of your mission who has assumed to know that presents or bribes have been given to the police, to induce them to keep dark the Chinese gambling or other immoral practices? I never heard of anything of the kind.

7099. Did it very much surprise you to hear the statements which were made by members of the deputation to the Premier to that effect, or did you think those statements were exaggerated? I had no evidence to go upon, either for or against. The whole thing was a revelation to me.

7100. Did the members of the deputation, while in the ante-room and before going to the Premier, have any conversation as to which part of the question each should touch upon? I cannot say. The deputation was in the Minister's room when I arrived. I had no communication with them beforehand. I went voluntarily and independently.

7101. You are aware it very often occurs, when a deputation is to wait upon a Minister, that previous to going into the room the speakers are arranged, to take up the different phases of the subject? Yes.

7102. And that was not done in this case? Not to my knowledge.

7103. So that the statements referred to came upon you as a surprise? Quite.

7104. So far as you know, Mr. Atwill and the members of the police force under his control in that portion of the city, are above suspicion as regards receiving bribes? I cannot speak for the ordinary policemen, because I do not know them; but I believe Mr. Atwill to be above suspicion, and I speak from an intimate knowledge of him, having known him intimately for eight years.

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7105. Regarding the immorality in your portion of the city, Mr. Taylor;—is it, in your opinion, worse there than in other parts of the city, where the Chinese are not so numerous? I do not think for one moment that there is more immorality amongst the Chinese, judging from my intercourse with the people, than there is among the lower class of Europeans. It is about six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

7106. Do you think the depravity at present existing in Lower George-street is attributable to the presence of so many Chinese in that neighbourhood? In part it is, of course. Wherever the gambling element is it must have a pernicious effect upon the neighbourhood, and that to a very alarming extent.

7107. Have you met with many cases of distress among the wives and families of the labouring class, whose impoverished state has been brought about by the head of the house spending all the money in these gambling-houses? Yes. If I had had time I could have supplied you with names and facts *ad nauseam* as to that.

7108. You have met with many such cases of distress? Through my workers I have known of a great number.

7109. And personally? Yes.

7110. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say you have had conversations with the police about the difficulty of putting down this evil;—when? Some time before this question arose—about twelve months ago. I had long conversation with Mr. Atwill on the subject.

7111. How many different nationalities, do you think, gamble with the Chinese? I cannot say. My fear is that it is the youth of our own city who are most seriously affected. My experience among these places is that frequenters of them are, for the most part, the youth of our own city and working-men, many of whom, I presume, are sailors—Swedes and Danes, as well as Englishmen.

7112. How many persons have been ruined through visiting these places within your knowledge? I could not say from my memory; but I know that one of the greatest difficulties we have to contend against in our work in that part of the city is that so many people have been injured by drink and gambling.

7113. Do you know of any cases of opium-smoking? No.

7114. Which do you think the greater evil, drinking or opium-smoking? Drunkenness is more widespread.

7115. That is among the Europeans? Yes.

7116. And among the Chinese, opium-smoking? Yes, I should think so, but I have no evidence to furnish on the point.

7117. In your mission work among the young lads you say you have had a great difficulty in keeping them from gambling? Yes, that was when the club was first started—we gathered 300 or 400 of these lads from the streets, and they brought their packs of cards with them. We found them hidden behind the doors and screens, and so forth.

7118. Regarding the women you say who have been seen in the Chinese quarters which would you blame most, the women or the Chinamen? I should blame them both.

7119. Do you think they are generally bad women before they go to the Chinese houses, or have they lost their virtue after going there? I think for the most part they are lost women before they go to these places.

7120. What would you do to stop this particular evil? All that we can do is to pass stringent laws to apply to such cases. It can never otherwise be stamped out entirely. I have lived long enough to come to that conclusion.

7121. You consider the police do their duty, but think the law is not sufficient? I would like to answer that question carefully. I do not know that the police do not do their duty. I can only state what I know personally, but I have arrived at the conclusion that the police of the city as a body ought to have exhibited a greater amount of energy than they have shown. My impression is that the law ought to be so framed that it would be easier for the police to get into these places; that the police should have more power. But I am perfectly convinced in my own mind that whatever law is passed it will have to reach the landlords in the first place to be effectual, making it a penal offence to own a building used for gambling purposes.

7122. You have said that you knew a case of a sailor who went into a gambling-house, and was so drunk that he actually dropped his watch on the ground;—do you know what place that was? I cannot swear to the exact shop. There are two or three shops down there very much alike. I can go very near to it, but cannot tell the name of the occupant.

7123. Have you any idea of the number of Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? I heard it stated at the deputation, but I do not remember the number. I never counted them. I know there are a large number.

7124. Do you know any of the respectable Chinese in that quarter? I am not personally acquainted with them, but I know there are some.

7125. Do you know any other police officials personally besides Inspector Atwill? No.

7126. Do you know what rents are paid for the houses in Lower George-street? I have heard statements made by one or two of the occupiers.

7127. Do you know if rents have been on the increase or decrease there of late years? I cannot answer that question. I understand that the landlords are able to get a larger rental from the Chinese than from the European business people. One or two of the tradespeople down there have stated so to me. One went so far as to say that he was almost made bankrupt through being made to pay a large rent for a shop that was next door to his own shop, the front door of which, in fact, was so near to his own that had it been let to Chinese it would have practically ruined his business, and so he was compelled to rent it for his own protection. He kept the place closed for a considerable time rather than have a Chinese neighbour, and it nearly made him bankrupt.

7128. From what you have gathered as to the landlords being able to obtain a higher rent from the Chinese than from the European residents, and looking to the number of Chinese in the neighbourhood, I suppose it would be only fair to assume that the rents have been on the increase, rather than the other way

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way about, would it not? That is the point they have stated very definitely; and one or two instances have been mentioned in which the Chinese offered the landlords a very considerable amount over and above what other people were prepared to pay, by way of a bonus, in order to get the premises.

7129. Do you know of any cases of respectable females being insulted by the Chinese down Lower George-street? No.

7130. Do you know that the passenger traffic of Lower George-street has been considerably reduced of late years through the Chinese flocking into that portion of the city? I have no evidence of the kind to give the Commission, but I can quite believe it would be so. I believe that a very much larger number of people go up Pitt-street from Circular Quay than go up George-street.

7131. Is that because Pitt-street is a shorter route, do you think? I cannot say.

7132. Has it occurred to you that people do not travel up George-street because of the noxious smells that pervade that portion of the city? I cannot otherwise account for it.

7133. Do you know the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Not personally.

7134. Do you know Mr. Nock, of Felton and Nock? Yes; he is the only one of the League I do know.

7135. Do you regard Mr. Nock as a straightforward man? Yes; exceedingly so.

7136. Would you take him to be a man of extremely excitable temperament, and liable to exaggerate? No; I have seen nothing of the kind to warrant that conclusion.

7137. Do you know of any serious cases of destitution where families have applied to you for assistance, and the wives have stated that their husbands continually gambled away their earnings;—have any cases of that description come under your notice? Yes; as I said in answer to Mr. Hawthorne, if I had time, I could, I believe, bring a long list of such cases. In connection with the Central Mission we are simply at our wits end to know what to do to relieve the cases of that kind. My workers come to me day after day to know what to do to relieve the poor and destitute in this district. We have ladies who come down every Tuesday morning to investigate the cases of distress caused by gambling, drink, and other causes.

7138. Have you noticed the white paper notices posted up outside the Chinese shops in Lower George-street—like those you see on the photographs before you? Yes; I have been often curious to know what they meant, and have been sorry that I had no one to translate them for me.

7139. Would you be surprised to know that they announce that gambling is carried on inside day and night? Not in the slightest; I should be quite prepared to believe that it was so.

7140. Do you think if such notices were placed outside European places of business, that the police would charge the tenant of the premises with keeping a common gaming-house? I should think so indeed.

7141. Do you not think the police, knowing well that they have a Government Interpreter at command, should have made it their business to ascertain the meaning of these notices, especially in view of the well known reputation of the houses themselves? I presume they do. I know from conversation with them that they know what is going on in these places.

7142. Is it not strange that the police take action against the persons who allow "totes" to be carried on in their premises against the law, and yet take no notice of these Chinese gambling-houses which are carried on so openly? Certainly; I put the same point exactly to one of the policemen in Lower George-street and he said that fan-tan was so different from the ordinary gambling arrangements in connection with the "totes," that they found it exceedingly difficult to take action upon it. That was stated before the late raids, and therefore I suppose the police were wrong.

7143. Do you remember any raids being made upon Chinese gambling-dens, previous to the last one? I do not remember. I have heard of one or two Chinese gambling raids; but not in Lower George-street, I think.

7144. Does it occur to you, in view of those successful raids, that the police should have put the law in motion against the gamblers who have been carrying on so openly in Lower George-street? I think so, certainly.

7145. Now, this is a pertinent question: Do not you think there must have been dereliction on the part of somebody in that district to have allowed the gambling evil to be on the increase there for the last four or five years? That has been my feeling, as I stated in answer to one of the other gentlemen of the Commission. I believe there has been neglect on the part of the police force right through the ranks, from the Inspector-General downwards. There ought to have more repressive agencies employed for years past.

7146. Have you ever been in America, Mr. Taylor? No.

7147. Do you consider it would be advisable that the Chinese—and especially that class of the race more immediately under consideration—should be confined to one particular part of the city, instead of being scattered over different parts of it as at present? I do not think so. I think they keep pretty well together now, and I think perhaps that is one reason why there is so much of it, that is, the gambling and so forth. The Chinese have got into districts of their own. I believe there would not be anything like so much gambling if the conditions were different.

7148. You think they should be more scattered? Yes; that is my feeling. If they were kept in one part of the city together, the whole of them, the evil would be far greater, unless you kept a *posse* of police continually on guard to keep the Europeans away.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. David Rip called and examined:—

Mr. D. Rip. 7149. *Mr. McKillop.*] What are you, Mr. Rip? I am a van proprietor.

7150. Where do you reside? At 56, Kent-street.

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7152. Did you never attend any of its meetings? Never.

7153. Did you at any time, in conversation with some members of the League, give them any information or speak with them relative to the Chinese gambling carried on in Lower George-street? No. The only thing I remember having mentioned was to Mr. Nock. I said to him, "You remember Quealy, the policeman who was dismissed; there is a rumour going about—I hear people say, 'Quealy has done a fine thing; he has got £600 or £700.'" It was this way: I live on Miller's Point, and passing down the street I saw a crowd collected, and I went in the same as the rest. Then I heard someone say, "Quealy has got £675 or £670; he has drawn that amount of money out of the bank and is going home." That was all I heard.

7154.

7154. Did you at any time have a conversation with Mr. Black, a Member of Parliament? No.
7155. Not at any time? Not that I am aware of.
7156. Do you know anything of the police having been bribed or given presents of any kind? Not the slightest; I know nothing about them in any way.
7157. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you never visited the Chinese gambling-places yourself? Never in my life.
7158. *President.*] Are you quite sure you never had a conversation with Mr. George Black? I do not know him.
7159. Do you remember having a conversation with anyone on the Circular Quay stand, and giving him information about the Chinese gambling-houses? No.
7160. Did you ever say to any man, on the stand or anywhere else, that you had reason to believe that the police connived at the Chinese gambling? I remember nothing whatever of the kind.
7161. Would it be probable that you said such a thing? I do not see why I should.
7162. I am simply asking you the question—I take it that you are a man of sober habits; you look like it? I have been thirteen years a teetotaler.
7163. And you think you would not have been likely to say anything that would give colour to the idea that you had reason to believe that the police took bribes to allow of Chinese gambling to be carried on? Well, I have heard such things said, and I may have said something of the kind, but I certainly do not remember it.
7164. Do you know Inspector Atwill? I know him by sight.
7165. You are not personally acquainted with him? Not more than to bid him good day, or anything of that kind.
7166. However you are quite sure you never told Mr. Black, or anyone else down there, that Ex-Constable Quealy drew £600 or £700 from the bank? No, I did not.
7167. You did say something of the kind to Mr. Nock? Yes—what I have told you.
7168. Had you any idea how he came by such a sum of money? Yes, I had; not out of his wages.
7169. Give us your idea? Well, I do not think a man would be able to save it.
7170. *Mr. Abigail.*] He could not save it out of a common constable's wages, you think? No; I should think not.
7171. *President.*] Do you know which bank Quealy was supposed to have drawn the money out of? No. As I have said, I was passing a number of persons in the street and overheard the conversation I have related, and repeated it to Mr. Nock.
7172. *Mr. Abigail.*] As a matter of fact, you do not know that he did withdraw the money? No; Mr. Nock was speaking to me about this affair, and I mentioned what I had heard.
7173. Now listen to what Mr. Black has stated before this Commission:—He was asked by Mr. McKillop this question: "I believe you have seen it published in a weekly paper that a constable who has been dismissed from the force had a large amount of money in the bank;—do you know for a positive fact that he had the money to his credit?" and Mr. Black replied: "That information was supplied to me by the van-man, David Rip, whose name I have mentioned." Is that the case? No; I remember nothing of the kind.
7174. *Mr. McKillop.*] Where is your stand? I have the privilege of the Manly Beach boats, and go very little on the stand at all.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. E. A. Swinbourne called and examined:—

7175. *President.*] You are a bootmaker? Yes.
7176. Where do you live? At 217, George-street.
7177. I suppose you take some interest in the police in regard to the Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? Yes.
7178. You regard them, the gambling-houses, as a nuisance to you in the conduct of your business? Yes.
7179. You were concerned in the agitation to suppress these gambling-houses? Yes.
7180. You are a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I am.
7181. Do you remember some twelve months ago, having a conversation with Inspector Atwill, when you interpreted to him the notices which appear outside the Chinese gambling-houses, as to fan-tan being carried on day and night; did you translate those notices to Inspector Atwill, or tell him the effect of them? Not twelve months ago.
7182. How long was it? Since we formed the League. A Chinese merchant told me that the notice was to the effect that gambling was carried on night and day; and, in conversation, I informed not only Inspector Atwill, but other police, too, about it.
7183. When was that? A couple of months ago, perhaps.
7184. Was it before or since the appointment of this Commission? I cannot say that, but it is since we formed the League—very recently.
7185. The League is not much older than the Commission? No.
7186. It is not true that you told this to Inspector Atwill twelve months ago? No.
7187. It was within the last three months? Yes.
7188. And you told him the meaning of the notices? Yes.
7189. *Mr. Abigail.*] What did Inspector Atwill say when you told him that? I cannot say, but I remember that he did not seem to think there was anything in it. I told him he could easily find out by getting an interpreter to read them.
7190. Did he say he would do so? No; he did not seem to take much notice of it. I have often had conversations with members of the police force about these matters, but I do not remember the words.
7191. Did the police, when you had these conversations with them, seem desirous to stop the whole thing? No; some of them seemed to be quite the reverse, to my idea.
7192. How long have you lived down there? I shall have been in business eleven years next February, and I lived there nine years previously.
7193. That makes twenty years you have been living in that part of the city? Yes. I was in the Artillery for nine years.
7194. Then you have seen the growth of the Chinese gambling-houses down there? Yes.

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7195. Has that growth been rapid? It was until recently.
7196. There has been a falling off recently? Yes.
7197. Has that been since the appointment of the Commission? Yes—since that, and the formation of the League.
7198. Then, before the League was formed and the Commission appointed, it was in full swing? Yes; it was.
7199. What class of men usually frequent these places? Those who mostly visit them are wharf labourers, coal-lumpers, and sailors.
7200. Do youths or boys visit them? I have seen lads go in.
7201. And girls? I have seen women about the place, right opposite my premises. Whether they are married to the Chinese I cannot say. I have seen several women about, but they have disappeared lately.
7202. You think there is still room for improvement? Oh, yes.
7203. You would like to see them rooted out entirely? Yes; because they spoil business altogether.
7204. Do you think they taint the moral atmosphere also? I do.
7205. Is the sanitary condition of these places generally good? I cannot say that—I have not been inside to see. Judging from appearances outside, I should say there has lately been an improvement in that way too.
7206. There has been a run on scrubbing brushes? Yes; though they do not appear to be very clean from what I can see, except the Chinese merchants, like On Chong, Sun Kum Tiy, and places like that. They are quite unobjectionable. It is the gambling-houses I am speaking about.
7207. Are most of the places down there gambling-houses? Yes; some of them have the shutters up all day, and no lights in the evening except inside.
7208. There is no difficulty in recognising these places as gambling-houses, you think? No; you cannot help knowing it.
7209. And the police cannot help knowing it? No.
7210. But, in your opinion, they never show any anxiety to deal with it? No.
7211. Do you know how many raids have been made by the police during five years? Three, I think.
7212. Was each one of those a success? I never heard of one being a failure.
7213. That is to say, the parties who were arrested were convicted? I think there was one case in which they failed to get a conviction. I believe it was something to do with the warrant being wrongly dated.
7214. That would be the fault of the police authorities? Yes.
7215. It was not because of failure to prove that gambling had been carried on? No; I believe not.
7216. If they could make three raids in five years, and succeed in their prosecution of the defendants, does it occur to you that they might have made twelve raids during the same period? I should think so; in fact I have often mentioned the same thing to members of the police, and I have pointed out that even if the raids were to some extent unsuccessful, they would be a check upon the evil, I considered.
7217. You have frequently complained to the police? Yes; not exactly as a matter of complaint, but in the way of conversation.
7218. Have you thought of any amendment of the law that would be the means of effectually suppressing this evil? There is one way I have thought perhaps would be effectual. I am told they do it in San Francisco. That is, for the police authorities to be given power to go into these places and arrest all persons they find there.
7219. You mean without the form of a warrant? Yes; so long as they know it is a gambling-house.
7220. Has it ever suggested itself to you that the landlords of these houses should be held responsible, after due notice being given that the places were being used for gambling purposes? Yes; I think that would help to stop it, too.
7221. After due and proper warning that illegal proceedings were being conducted in a house by the tenants of it, the owner of such house should be held responsible? Yes; that would be a very good idea, I think.
7222. Do you think the Chinese houses in that locality are very much overcrowded—some of them that are supposed to be lodging-houses? They are all about the same, it seems to me.
7223. Well do you think it would be an advantage if they were compelled to give a certain amount of air space to each lodger? I think so. I cannot say of my own knowledge what the interior arrangements of these houses are like—I only go from hearsay; but I know there appears to be a considerable number in each house.
7224. But you are of opinion that they should be brought under some provision, or subject to certain regulations of that kind—that the Chinese lodging-houses should provide the same accommodation as to space as is required of European houses of the same description? Yes.
7225. Have you heard anything of the police receiving bribes or presents of any kind? Only from hearsay.
7226. It was a matter of common rumour? Yes; that is since the deputation waited upon the Government.
7227. Did you never hear of it before the deputation? Never.
7228. Then you were very much surprised when you heard the statement made at the deputation? When I say I never heard of it before, I do not mean that I heard nothing of the kind, because I had heard insinuations thrown out, but nothing definite.
7229. You know nothing of your own knowledge that would sustain a charge of that kind against the police? Nothing at all.
7230. Do you think the police have been paid to overlook or connive at this Chinese gambling? I should not like to say that.
7231. Do you think it strange that the gambling-shops are allowed to carry on, although the police are passing up and down in front of them every day? Yes, I do.
7232. Would the general public draw from that the inference that these gambling-house keepers pay for the immunity from police interference which they enjoy? Yes; that is what I hear. People will say, "There must be something in it," or something to that effect.
7233. Have you heard, or do you know, that some members of the police force on that beat have acquired considerable property? Only from hearsay.
- 7234.

Mr. E. A.
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7234. Do you know any member of the force who has a terrace of houses? I have heard that Sergeant Higgins has, but I do not know of my own knowledge anything about it.
7235. Of your own knowledge, do you know anything that would sustain the statements made by members of the deputation to Sir Henry Parkes, about the police having received bribes, or presents of gold watches, or diamond rings, or anything of the kind? Not of my own knowledge.
7236. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes.
7237. Do you hold any official position in connection with it? No.
7238. Have you seen any riots occur outside these Chinese gambling-dens? I have seen plenty of rows—fights, and all that kind of thing, repeatedly.
7239. Where men have been maltreated, and struck with iron bars or bludgeons? Yes; I have.
7240. Have you ever seen women—wives of working-men—going down there to beseech their husbands to leave the gambling-dens, where they were losing all their earnings? Yes; and have had them come to my shop, and ask me to let them stay there and watch for their husbands to come out.
7241. Have you noticed children going into the Chinese houses to purchase pak-ah-pu tickets? I have had men tell me that they sent children in to try their luck. I have not seen children going in as a common thing.
7242. Do you think the gambling evil has been on the increase during the last three years? I do not know that it has been on the increase. It has just been about as bad as it is now.
7243. Was it as bad five years ago, do you think? Hardly. No; I do not think it was.
7244. Can you inform the Commission of the number of Chinese dens in that locality? There are over twenty, I should say.
7245. Has the passenger traffic of Lower George-street fallen off greatly in recent years? Yes.
7246. At one time, I suppose, the passenger traffic from Manly Beach, North Shore, Watson's Bay, and such places, came by way of George-street? Yes, principally. There used to be a good deal more than there has been lately.
7247. In your opinion, to what is that falling off of traffic attributable? One reason is the absence of shops to attract people there. No proper business places; and also numbers of people do not like going down there at all because of the Chinese—the character of the place. Men have told me that their wives do not care about going down there.
7248. Have you heard of respectable females being insulted by the Chinese down there? Yes; I have complained about it in the case of a man opposite to my place, always whistling and chirping after the women.
7249. Does he do it now? No.
7250. He discontinued it after your complaint? Yes.
7251. Do you think, if Europeans kept gambling-houses there, and had these placards outside, announcing that gambling was carried on day and night, that the police would swoop down upon them and put the law in motion? I think they would certainly.
7252. Does it not appear strange to you that these places have been on the increase, and that the police have taken so very little notice of them? It does appear strange.
7253. You know that where "totes" have been run by Europeans the police have been on their track right throughout the city, but that for some reason or the other the Chinese have been able to carry on their fan-tan shops with impunity? Yes; that appears to be so.
7254. Are you of opinion, seeing that the Chinese are allowed such latitude, that there must be something radically wrong somewhere? I should say so.
7255. Do you think the police have done their duty in the past? They have not, I consider.
7256. Would you care to express an opinion as to whether there has not been something else besides a mere neglect of duty? I do not care about expressing an opinion—I do not know.
7257. But you think the circumstances are suspicious? Yes; I do.
7258. If a publican was breaking the law, and the police knew of it but did not interfere, I suppose the first idea that would occur to an ordinary man's mind would be that the publican was very kind to the police? Yes.
7259. And I suppose the same thing would apply to these gambling-houses? Yes.
7260. Do you know anything of the amount of opium-smoking carried on in your end of the town? I have no idea.
7261. Do you think the presence of these Chinese shops has affected your business during the last five years? It has.
7262. Will you inform the Commission of the extent to which your business has depreciated since this gambling evil has been on the increase? During the last couple of years it has decreased, I should say, about 20 or 30 per cent. I could not tell you with certainty unless I had my books to refer to; but I know it has decreased considerably.
7263. At a rough guess you would say 20 or 30 per cent.? Yes.
7264. What rent do you pay? £3 per week.
7265. Have you paid that all along? Yes.
7266. Had you a long lease? No; I rent from week to week.
7267. Who is your landlord? Mr. Wentworth. I may explain: he own four shops there, and I am one of his oldest tenants. I started at £3, and he never raised the rent. The three houses next to me were rented at £3 also, until new tenants came in, and he then raised them 10s.
7268. Do you know any instance of the Chinese paying a bonus to secure premises there? I have had Chinese come in and want to buy me out.
7269. Did they state any given amount? Yes; they told me they would give £40 or £50.
7270. Can you give us the names of any of the Chinese you refer to? No; I do not know them.
7271. Do you know if they wished to carry on a legitimate business? They did not tell me. Two or three years ago there was a great demand by Chinese for shops in that locality, more than there is now, and rents went up. The Chinese bought several people out down that way.
7272. In your long acquaintance with that portion of George-street you must of necessity have seen large numbers of Chinese domiciled in some of these houses? I have.
7273. Would you care about domiciling the same number of persons in your house? No; I would not.
7274. Do you know anything about the extent of immorality that is carried on in Lower George-street? I cannot say anything about that.
7275. Are you acquainted with any other portion of the city where the Chinese are resident? No.

- Mr. E. A. Swinbourne. 7276. Do you know a person named Gouldtown? I have seen him at two meetings of our League.
 7277. It was he who supplied you with some valuable information respecting the Chinese gambling, I believe? I was not present then.
 19 Oct., 1891. 7278. Have you heard where he is now? No; I have not.
 7279. Have you ever noticed any policemen on that beat wearing valuable jewellery, of a kind that you would think unbecoming in men receiving the pay of an ordinary policeman? I have seen them with jewellery, but I did not think whether it was unbecoming or not. It never struck me in that way. Some people are fond of jewellery, you know, and will wear it, though they are not really in a position to buy it or afford it.
 7280. Has it ever come within your knowledge that any of the police who were fond of jewellery discontinued wearing it because remarks on the subject created a scare amongst them? No; I will not say that.
 7281. Have you had a conversation with Inspector Atwill during the last few weeks? No; I have seen him, but have not spoken to him.
 7282. Not in relation to this gambling-house question? No.
 7283. Have you had a conversation with any other policeman? I have had a chat with them as they have gone past. Some of them are customers of mine.
 7284. Do you know ex-Constable Quealy? Yes.
 7285. Do you know whether he lately withdrew a large sum of money from the bank? I have heard of it. I have heard that he started a hotel, or something, in Woolloomooloo, but I do not know that it is the case myself.
 7286. Have the rents been on the increase in Lower George-street within the last few years? Yes.
 7287. Then if anyone has stated that rents have been decreasing that would not be correct? They may have been just lately.
 7288. If anyone has stated that rents in Lower George-street have been on the decrease during the last few years, would that be correct or not? Not within the last few years, it would not, certainly. At the present time they may be decreasing, because I see several empty shops there lately, but during the last few years I should say they have been on the increase decidedly.

[The witness withdrew.]

MEMORANDUM :—If an Act was passed making it illegal to sell pak-ah-pu tickets, I think it would be the means of closing numbers of these Chinese gambling-houses.
 To the Secretary Chinese Gambling Commission.

E. A. SWINBOURNE.

Lin Yow called and examined :—

- Lin Yow. 7289. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What are you? I sell tickets for the lottery.
 19 Oct., 1891. 7290. Is that the occupation you usually follow? I have been selling tickets for the last fifteen months; before that I was working in a store in Goulburn-street.
 7291. Whose store? Tiy Sing Loong's.
 7292. Do you find the gambling business pay better than being in a store? I always used to work in a store, but I got sick, and left because I could not do heavy work.
 7293. How are you paid—so much per week, or a commission? I am paid a commission.
 7294. What commission do you receive? Ten per cent. on all winnings.
 7295. You make 2s. out of every £ of the winnings? Yes; and no win no commission.
 7296. Does the bank pay you nothing? No.
 7297. You only get 10 per cent. on the winning of persons outside the bank? Yes.
 7298. How much do you average per week? Sometimes £2 or £3; sometimes, if there is very good luck, I have made £30.
 7299. What is the largest amount you have made in any one week? Over £30.
 7300. Have you ever made £50? No.
 7301. Or £40? No; I never made that much.
 7302. Did not you make £135 on one occasion? That was not commission—that was a win. I took a ticket myself.
 7303. You took a share yourself when you got the £135? Yes.
 7304. Do you often do that? Yes; I often do that.
 7305. How often have you been a winner? I have won more than £100.
 7306. How much did you win altogether last year? Sometimes £5, sometimes £10, and sometimes £20.
 7307. What was the largest amount you won—did you win £300 with another man? Yes. Taking off some of the smaller wins—five marks and six marks—it was £267.
 7308. What was the exact amount of money you won on that occasion? I gave him £135 of it.
 7309. That was not half? He is an old friend of mine, and I gave him a few pounds more than the half share after the expenses were taken off.
 7310. Do the police ever trouble you in Lower George-street? Sometimes they come in and clear the fellows out.
 7311. Do you play fan-tan as well? No.
 7312. Is there not a fan-tan shop in the place where you are located? There was one, but not now.
 7313. How long has it been closed? Since the raid was made on Moy Ping's.
 7314. Now are you quite sure it was not in existence when the Commission started? I cannot exactly remember how long.
 7315. How many weeks is it since it was stopped? About six weeks.
 7316. They do not play at all there now? No.
 7317. What is the reason—are they frightened of the police going in, or are they frightened of the Commission? They are frightened of the police for one thing, and for another they have no capital.
 7318. Will not your countrymen go in for fan-tan or pak-ah-pu now? No.
 7319. They will not invest any money? No.
 7320. How do you manage to do now? There is a cook-shop, and fruit-shop there. The cook-shop pays 25s. a week, the fruit-shop is 10s. a week, and my share is 30s. a week. The rent is £3 10s. altogether.
 7321. You have only accounted for £2 5s.;—who pays the other 5s.? That comes out of the pocket of the man who lets the place.
 7322. Who lets the place? I do not know who the landlord is.

7323.

7323. Do you mean to say you live in the house and do not know who the landlord is? We give the money to Way Kee. Lin Yow.
7324. Then you rent the place? No; I pay to another of my countrymen; he keeps the cook-shop— 19 Oct., 1891.
Shing Kee.
7325. Do you know Inspector Atwill? No; I have not been there long.
7326. Do the police ever come in to see you now? No.
7327. How long is it since they have paid a visit to your place? It is about five or six weeks ago—they came in to clear the men out.
7328. Were they playing fan-tan? No; not fan-tan—the tickets.
7329. Did the police clear them out when they saw them buying lottery-tickets? Yes.
7330. Who is the man that kept the fan-tan shop up to five or six weeks ago? The shop was kept by a company of ten persons.
7331. Who was the principal? I do not know the name of the boss, they had all got an equal share.
7332. Can you not give the names of some of them that kept this shop you speak of? They have knocked off now: Duck Chong, Wong Yun, Duck Hong, Chun Tiy, Kee On, Ah Diy. These are all I can think of.
7333. Had you not a share yourself? No.
7334. Are you quite sure? Yes. I was two or three years ago in a fan-tan place, but I have not had one for some time.
7335. Where are they all living now—the men you have mentioned? Chun Tiy is in Sydney, acting as a cook; Ah Diy is hawking; Wong Yun, Kee On, Duck Hing, and Duck Chong are doing nothing.
7336. Then four out of the six you have mentioned are now living on their means? All those I have mentioned are out of work now and very poor.
7337. Do they not make any money at fan-tan? No.
7338. Did you ever make much money at fan-tan? No; I lost.
7339. Have you known any of your countrymen in Lower George-street to make much money at fan-tan? No.
7340. But somebody must win. Who makes the money at fan-tan? I do not know anything about it. I never inquire of other men.
7341. Still, I suppose you do not go about with your eyes shut. Are you a married man? Yes.
7342. Is your wife here? No; she is in China.
7343. Are all of your countrymen married? They are all married in China.
7344. Is your place not frequented by prostitutes? No.
7345. Have you any children? Yes; one boy.
7346. How long is it since you left China? Over six years. I was here before. I went home and came back again.
7347. Have you been keeping company with any European women here? No.
7348. Do not your countrymen have prostitutes hanging about their places down there? No; there are none at my place. Sometimes some of them go into the cook-shops to eat.
7349. *Mr. Abigail.*] You worked for Tiy Sing Loong as a clerk? Yes.
7350. Did you get a testimonial as to character when you left? No; the Chinese do not do that.
7351. You left to start as a lottery agent? Yes; I was in bad health—that is the reason.
7352. And you have your quarters at Doung Lee's? Yes.
7353. That is a well-known gambling-house, is it not? Formerly it was; it is now a cook-shop.
7354. How many lottery-banks are you agent for? Sixteen.
7355. Are you sure it is not twenty? I sell tickets for sixteen lotteries.
7356. Now, how much per week do you receive for these sixteen lotteries? From 600 to 900 tickets—that is from £30 to £45.
7357. Does that represent the whole of the takings of the sixteen lotteries or banks? On an average during the week I receive that amount.
7358. How often have you made a commission of £30 in one week? Only once.
7359. In that week how much did you take for tickets? I cannot tell from memory. I could tell you by my books.
7360. Do the whole of the sixteen lotteries belong to the ten men you have spoken of? No; those ten men were shareholders in the fan-tan table.
7361. Who are the owners of the sixteen banks you refer to? I do not know whether it will implicate me or not; I am afraid to say.
7362. It will not implicate you in any way, and you must tell us the names? Sam War guarantees the funds of three I think; and there are Yet Lee, Yean Lee, Look Lee, Giek Lee. Of the remaining six I do not know who the bankers are.
7363. Who pays you the commission for the six others? The clerk in the banks gives it to me.
7364. You are evading the question, and we shall have to bring you here again and compel you to answer. From whom do you receive the money for these tickets—men, women, or children? From the English and Chinese, old and young.
7365. Do you sell any to women or girls? No.
7366. And your commission amounts to about 10 per cent.? Yes.
7367. How much did you make last week? A little over £3.
7368. Then business has fallen off with you? There was not much business last week.
7369. What is the largest amount investors can win for 6d.? £75.
7370. What is the highest amount a man will pay for a ticket? Sometimes a Chinaman will buy seventy pieces—that is, 35s. at 6d. a ticket. Some buy eighteen at 6d. a ticket—9s.
7371. What is the highest ticket you can get? Thirty-five shillings.
7372. Then how does that work out? You mark twenty tickets for the 35s.
7373. What is the highest amount you could win for that 35s.? You could break the bank.
7374. What amount does it take to break the bank? £300—that is the limit of the bank.
7375. What is the highest amount a man can draw up to in the purchase of these tickets? Seventy times seventy, that is £4,900.

- Lin Yow. 7376. You could draw up to £4,900, and yet the amount in the bank is only £300 to pay all demands upon it? Yes.
- 19 Oct., 1891. 7377. Is there no fund available at the back of that £300 to pay the balance if any? No.
7378. Do you know that you are receiving money under false pretences when you issue these tickets whilst you have no funds to meet the possible winnings? That is the standing rule of the banks.
7379. Do you explain to every one that comes in for 35s. worth of tickets that if they win a larger amount they can only get the £300? Yes.
7380. If they win £4,000 all they will get is £300? Yes.
7381. Do you tell them—every one that? I do not tell them all; but the banks have printed rules showing it.
7382. Rules printed in Chinese? Yes.
7383. Do European customers understand that? Europeans never buy so high as that. They only buy a few shillings worth of tickets, and there is no need to tell them.
7384. To what extent do the Europeans buy? About six pieces—that would be 3s.
7385. Six times seventy is 420—that would be £420? It could be done, but I have never heard of it.
7386. You admit it could be done, it is possible? Yes.
7387. And in that case all the winner would get would be £300? Yes.
7388. Do you issue printed notices in English to Europeans in cases of that kind? No.
7389. The ticket that you and Sarsin bought was purchased through you, was it not? Yes.
7390. Who marked the ticket? I marked the ticket. I marked it myself.
7391. Can you, as a matter of fact, so mark a ticket that it is bound to turn up a winner? No.
7392. Now, as a matter of fact, would not that ticket, according to the amount paid, namely 6s. 6d.—if the limit you speak of did not exist—represent over £900? It would be over £1,000, including the commission.
7393. Then they issued tickets carrying a liability of over £1,000, when they had only £300 to pay out? Yes, that is so. The banks show that rule to all agents.
7394. Do you not know that that is a very dishonorable proceeding, and that if a European did that he would be taken up, and possibly transported? I do not know anything about that.
7395. Do you not know that men have been taken up for issuing these tickets, and been convicted? I have not been there very long; I have not heard of it.
7396. You say you are paying 30s. a week as your share of the rent for the place where you live? Yes.
7397. I suppose you pay that out of your commission? Yes.
7398. Have you issued many tickets to-day? No; I have been sick these last few days.
7399. Did you issue any yesterday? No.
7400. Did you issue any on Saturday? No.
7401. When you won that £300 were you not told that the bank had not got the money to pay you? They said to me, "We will pay you to-morrow."
7402. Who was it told you that? A Chinaman named Took Quong.
7403. Did you accept a guarantee from the bank for your winnings? Sam War guaranteed the amount.
7404. So that as a matter of fact you did not receive the whole of the amount? The whole of it was paid on the following day.
7405. You know, I suppose, that they are in full swing now—both the lotteries and fan-tan, in Lower George-street? I cannot say about the fan-tan, on account of my being sick for the last few days.
7406. Did you not give the police something out of that £135—your share of the winnings? No.
7407. Are you quite sure? Yes; quite sure.
7408. Did you never make the police a present? Never.
7409. How long have you been a resident of Lower George-street? Fifteen months.
7410. Have you heard of any of your countrymen winning large sums of money in gambling down there? I have heard of it.
7411. Independent of that £300 win of your own, what is the largest sum of money you have heard of any one winning down there? I know that the bank has been broken several times through the Chinamen winning down there, but I cannot remember how many times.
7412. That is winning up to £300? Yes.
7413. And the liability might have been £3,000? No; I have only heard of it being broken up to the limit two or three times.
7414. Who is at the head of Sam War's place? I do not know.
7415. Have you ever heard of any rows occurring through gambling down there? No.
7416. Is it not a fact that women do visit your place for immoral purposes? No.
7417. What is your opinion of fan-tan gambling;—is it good, bad, or indifferent? I cannot say that. I suppose if it were stopped it would not hurt me, and if it is not stopped it will not make me any better.
7418. Do you believe in obeying the law? Yes.
7419. Then you must be opposed to fan-tan because that it is against the law? I cannot say.
7420. What do you think of the lottery, is it good? It is fair enough.
7421. Have you ever won anything at fan-tan? No.
7422. Then you cannot speak so confidently about that being fair as you do about the lottery? As I have several times been in the lotteries I can say that it is fair enough, but having nothing to do with fan-tan, I cannot speak of that.
7423. Are you afraid, so far as your countrymen are concerned, of saying anything about fan-tan to this Commission? I am not frightened.
7424. How often have you subscribed to the fund which is raised for the purposes of fighting the Government, or paying fines inflicted on your countrymen connected with gambling? I have never subscribed anything.
7425. Have you never attended a meeting of your countrymen to discuss the question in Sydney? I have never gone to one of these meetings at all—I am not very healthy—strong.
7426. Do you smoke opium? Yes.
7427. Is not opium-smoking the cause of your being unwell? The doctor instructed me to smoke opium to prevent blood spitting.
7428. Do you think opium-smoking is good, generally speaking, for your countrymen, or anyone else? It is not very good.
- 7429.

7429. Would you like to see a law passed here to do away with opium-smoking? I will not say whether it is good or bad. Lin Yow.
7430. Would you like to see a law passed to do away with the lottery and fan-tan? I will not say—it is nothing to me either way. 19 Oct., 1891
7431. Would you like to see a law passed to export all your countrymen here to China? That would be very good, to let us go and see our relatives.
7432. Do you think fan-tan a fair game? Yes.
7433. And the lottery you think particularly fair? Yes.
7434. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You know the European population of Lower George-street have complained about the Chinese carrying on gambling very largely, and also about the opium-smoking and immorality carried on down there? I do not know. I have never heard anyone say anything about it. I never go out.
7435. You have heard about the Europeans calling a meeting down there about the gambling, and waiting on the Premier to complain of the way the Chinese houses are carried on? I have not heard anything. I am always inside.
7436. And about the places being dirty? They are all very clean now.
7437. Would you like to assist to put down this evil? No. I would not sign my name to anything like it.
7438. You say you are connected with the six lottery places? Yes.
7439. And you have given us ten of the names already? Yes.
7440. Now if you are a ticket-seller you are bound to know the names of the responsible parties? Some of them are old banks that were there before I came down.
7441. If you win any money to whom are you to look for it—you can tell if you like? They bring it to me. At Moy Ping's there are four banks—Loong Lee, Yuen Lee, Shong Lee, Sun Yick; at Fook War Tong's, two—Gick Lee and Look Lee; at Bo Sang Tong's, two—Chew Lee and Govey Lee; at Govn Yick's there are six—Yet Kiy, Kum Lee, Tin Kee, War Lee, Tong Lee, and Kem Lee. The Yet Lee and Yut Lee are "broke." There are fourteen altogether.
- [The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Peter Decker called and examined:—

7442. *President.*] Where do you live? At No. 43, Goulburn-street.
7443. What are you? A fruiterer.
7444. You carry on business in Goulburn-street as a fruiterer? Yes.
7445. How long have you resided there? Five years and eight months.
7446. In what part of Goulburn-street is your shop situated—between what streets? Between George and Pitt Streets.
7447. I suppose you know a great deal about the occupants of the various houses in that block? Yes.
7448. They are principally occupied by Chinese, I believe? Most of them are at the present time.
7449. Do the Chinese carry on the gambling business there? All of them carry on the business with the exception of two.
7450. Is there any difficulty in obtaining access to their premises? Not the least.
7451. Is it your opinion that the police must be aware of the use to which these premises are put? Oh, yes.
7452. Do you know any of the police on duty in that street? Yes, several.
7453. What is the name of the inspector in charge of that division? Inspector Reid.
7454. Do you know him personally? No.
7455. Do you know Mr. Mackay personally? Yes, I have seen him very often.
7456. You have seen him on duty in Goulburn-street? Yes, very often.
7457. Have you had any conversation with him lately? No.
7458. Do you know the sergeants in charge of the locality? I know Sergeant Broderick and Sergeant Collins.
7459. Have you had any conversation with either of them as to the Chinese gambling? I have told Sergeant Collins that they are a nuisance in that street, and destroy our business.
7460. How long ago is it that you told him that? Eighteen months ago.
7461. What reply did the officer make to you? He said they had no power to suppress it.
7462. Did he explain the reason—in what respect the law was defective? He said it was the people's own fault that they did not pass stricter measures to suppress it.
7463. He acknowledged that the police were aware of the offence being carried on there? Yes; I have seen the police go in on several occasions, and chase the Europeans out of the house.
7464. You have seen the police go in? Yes. One of them told me himself that the law would not allow him to.
7465. Who told you that? Constable Fullerton told me that, and several other constables have told me. I do not know the names of the others.
7466. Did they tell you that they could easily obtain access to the gambling-places, but that their superior officers would not allow them to? One constable told me they were not allowed to—that only plain-clothes constables could do it; and then they had to get a warrant to arrest the people. They generally get detectives to do that work.
7467. Have you noticed women and children going into these Chinese gambling-dens? Yes; I have lived five years next door to one, and I have seen children going in to spend 6d. or 1s. on the tickets.
- Actually

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- Mr. P. Decker. Actually I have known children spend their fathers' money which they get by selling firewood, on tickets and fan-tan. The lottery is the worst curse at the present time.
- 21 Oct., 1891. 7468. These children you speak of, were they mere boys and girls? Yes.
7469. Girls of tender age? Yes, of tender age—from 12 and 13 up to 18 years.
7470. Do you know whether the Chinese have induced any of these girls to stay when they have entered the premises to buy tickets? That I cannot say.
7471. You do not know whether any young girls have been induced to visit any of these Chinese quarters for immoral purposes? Yes, I have in those places in the back lanes, a little further on. Several young women sleep there with Chinamen, that I know of.
7472. Do you think that in those cases the intimacy started with the girls going first to the gambling-houses in the way you have described? Yes.
7473. Being there accosted by the Chinese and induced to visit the houses at the back? Yes. There are a great many of them at the back.
7474. Were any of the girls in question who have taken up with the Chinamen originally respectable—that is, of fairly respectable position? Yes; I have known some young girls—16 years of age, or thereabouts, of respectable parents who have been in there; and their mothers have told me they cannot keep them away; that the Chinamen gave them plenty of money, jewellery, and clothing, and that they (the parents) were entirely powerless to do anything with them.
7475. Do you know many cases of that kind? I have known three or four. I know one Chinese house in Sussex-street—there was a girl there. She told me that she was living with a Chinaman. She had been living at Balmain, and ran away from her parents, and the Chinaman induced her to run away with him.
7476. What inducement did she say he offered her? Plenty of money and clothing—flash dresses.
7477. Did you ever acquaint the police with the fact that these immoral practices were being carried on in the premises you refer to? The police know it well enough. It is carried on every day, and is under their eyes continually.
7478. In short, the police must of necessity have known it? Yes.
7479. This immorality is practised openly in the locality? Yes; the police have chased them out themselves.
7480. The white women and girls go about among the Chinese there without any attempt at secrecy? Yes; they go there both in the day and night time.
7481. You have never had any conversation with the police on the subject? Not specially; it is a common thing.
7482. Is it a fact that the Chinese in your locality make presents to the people about on certain occasions—at the time of their New Year, for instance? Yes.
7483. Have they ever given you a present? Yes; they gave me a small box of tea and some ginger at one time.
7484. They gave you that because you were a neighbour I suppose—just in a neighbourly spirit? Yes.
7485. Do you know if they have ever made any presents to the police of ginger or groceries of any kind? I do not know whether they give anything to the police or not. I know, on one occasion, a Chinaman wanted to buy me out of my premises to use it as a gambling-house, and I had a conversation with him like this: I said to him, "Why do you go on gambling here? the police will chase you out." He said, "Oh, no; we pay £10 a week for Goulburn-street." I asked him whom he paid the £10 to, but he would not tell me.
7486. Can you tell us the name of the Chinaman you had the conversation with? No. He is not there now. He has been gone from that street about eighteen months.
7487. Can you not remember his name? No; I do not know any of them by name. I told the sergeant what the man had said, and I told Constable Fullerton, and he said he never got a penny of it.
7488. You told the police that you had heard they were corrupted? Yes; I said, "The Chinamen say that they pay £10 a week for Goulburn-street and the lane, and no wonder they can carry on." Their reply was that they received nothing of it.
7489. You do not know the name of the Chinaman who told you that? No.
7490. Where did he carry on business? In Goulburn-street.
7491. At what number? I think it was 42 or 44; it was on the opposite side from my place.
7492. And he left there eighteen months ago? Yes; he offered me a good price for my premises.
7493. And did you decline because your business was turning you in a good profit? No, not for that; I knew the landlord would not allow him to go in.
7494. He would not consent to your transferring your lease;—who is the landlord? Mr. Thompson, publican; he keeps the family hotel.
7495. Do you know the landlords of any premises occupied by Chinese as gambling-houses? Mr. Seal lets his premises to them.
7496. Do you know of any others? No.
7497. Do you know of any act of bribery affecting the police in your neighbourhood? Not of my own knowledge.
7498. Did you ever hear of the police being bribed at any time? Yes; a blackfellow one time told me He was a great gambler.
7499. What is his name? He is a big American. He lost all his money one Saturday night—it was £5, I think—and he came to me for 3d. to carry him to Balmain. I said to him, "It is a shame of you to go and lose all your money like that, and leave your wife and children to starve; I wonder the police do not put a stop to the gambling." He said, "Oh, the police are bribed, and the Chinamen can carry on as much as they like." I asked him how he knew that, and he said, "We hear everything in the fan-tan shops."
7500. Do you know how the business is conducted in those gambling-houses? I have had a look at it.
7501. Have you ever seen the police in one of these places making a raid? I have seen the police go into the place next door to me several times to put the people out, but they did not arrest them.
7502. Have you ever been present when the police have gone there, and there was money on the table? No.
7503. When the police go in and disperse the gamblers, what becomes of the money on the table? I cannot say.
- 7504.

7504. Have you ever heard that the police took it? No; I never heard that. I have heard many times about the police going in, but not about the money on the table, or who took it. I know there is often plenty on the table—I have seen it.

7505. You had a conversation with Mr. McKillop? Yes; I told him that a Chinaman had told me that they paid £10 a week to certain people, but did not say to whom. It must be to the police, of course. At least that is what I make out of it.

7506. Your informant was the Chinaman you have spoken of? Yes, and the blackfellow.

7507. Are you quite sure you cannot give us any information that would enable us to trace that Chinaman? I could not. He has been away from Goulburn-street a long time.

7508. Would you know him again if you saw him? I doubt it. There are so many of them from all parts—Waterloo and Botany—come into my premises, and they are all very much alike.

7509. Do they carry on the gambling day and night? Yes; up to about 11 and 12 o'clock.

7510. On Sundays, too? Yes; all day. They come from all parts—Newtown, Petersham, Balmain, and other places.

7511. You mean Europeans and Chinese as well? Yes; but mostly Europeans.

7512. Are there many opium-dens in the locality you live in? Yes; there are several at the back of my place. I asked one of them the other day if he was not frightened of being fined for selling opium, and he said "no."

7513. Do you know if there are any women opium-smokers? Yes; there are several who go there to smoke opium regularly.

7514. There are not a great number? No; they are bad characters, mostly, who go there to smoke opium.

7515. Have you ever heard of young girls being brought by the Chinese into these opium-dens? I know for a fact that girls have been there smoking opium and lying down with nearly all their clothing off.

7516. Have you been present at any beastly exhibitions in these places, where the women have been lying under the influence of opium? No; but as I say, I know there are young women who smoke opium. One of those who smoke it comes to my place now, and she has told me she cannot knock it off; that she must go there to smoke, and that she smokes as much as 5s. or 6s. worth of the drug each day.

7517. The sanitary condition of these houses at the back is very bad, is it not? Yes; very bad. The place is very crowded, and there are nine or ten houses occupied by Chinese in the back there, with only one or two closets for all.

7518. And a number of men and women assemble there and smoke opium? Yes; they are principally Chinese vegetable hawkers, and they always have women with them at night there. In Robinson's-lane there are about 250 Chinese in one place.

7519. That is a very big building? Yes.

7520. Are women allowed to go there? I have never seen women in it.

7521. Have you been there often? Yes; I have gone there to buy vegetables.

7522. Is there much opium-smoking carried on there? Oh, yes; they smoke opium there. They have tables like this on the ground floor, and they smoke their opium and sleep on the tables, the vegetables being placed underneath the tables.

7523. Do you say the vegetables are in the bed-room? In the place where they sleep; yes. They sleep on these tables, and the vegetables are underneath on the ground.

7524. When did you last visit the place? Only the other day. Underneath the tables is usually full of vegetables, and the Chinamen smoke opium on top of the tables, with a mat for a bed. I spoke to the police about it one day, and said it was a terrible thing for the people to eat vegetables which were kept like that. He retorted that I went there myself, but I pointed out that I went there, not for myself, but for other people.

7525. Does the sanitary condition of the place compare favourably with the sanitary condition of other Chinese places about there? Yes. It is cleaner kept than some.

7526. The only owner of property occupied by Chinese that you know of is Mr. Seal? Yes.

7527. Where are the premises situated,—on which side? On the left-hand side, going towards George-street.

7528. That is the lowest side, nearest the Haymarket? Yes. He (Mr. Seal) lets four shops in the front, and nine houses at the back.

7529. Have you taken the trouble to inquire how the proprietors of the Chinese gambling-houses arrange their financial affairs at all? Well, some Chinamen have told me that they generally have what they call a sustentation fund, which is collected by taking so much out of every shilling of the winnings. That is for a defence fund, to pay the fines of the Chinese brought up at the police court.

7530. A Chinaman told you that? Yes.

7531. That contributions were levied on the winnings of the gambling-houses to furnish a fund for paying the fines inflicted on the gamblers for breaking the law? Yes.

7532. Can you tell us the name of the Chinaman who told you that? No; I know none of them by name.

7533. How long ago is it since you had that conversation? It is a good while ago.

7534. However it is well within your knowledge that there is a fund established for some such purpose? Yes.

7535. When you heard that £10 per week was paid, presumably to the police, did you ask whether it was paid out of that fund? No; I did not. I never thought of such a thing until it was mentioned to me.

7536. If a system of bribery was carried on there, would it not have to include all the members of the police force on duty in that particular part? I do not think it.

7537. What I mean is this: Supposing this £10 a week was paid to the police down there for winking at certain things, it must have been divided among all the policemen who were on duty there;—it would not do to bribe one and not another, or a link in the chain would be lost—that is the point I want you to answer? I do not think all of the police would be bribed. From what I can hear of it ———

7538. Suppose you and I were policemen on that beat, what would be the good of bribing you if you were on duty to-day, and not bribing me if I were on duty to-morrow;—do you not see that for the bribery to be effectual it should be extended to both of us? I do not think the constables on the beat are paid. I believe it is paid to their superiors.

7539. You were led to believe that the bribe of £10 a week must have been given to some of the superior officers? Yes; that is my belief.

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7540. And I suppose you were confirmed in that belief by what was told you by one of the ordinary police officers, namely, that they were told not to interfere, and that they could not enter those places without warrants? Yes.
7541. Are you quite sure you are not personally aware of any groceries, furniture, or jewellery, or anything of value, being given to the police by the Chinese gambling-house keepers? I am not aware of anything of that kind.
7542. Have you never heard of it? No. I have seen the police on very good terms with them—going in and shaking hands with the Chinese, and all that sort of thing.
7543. Have you seen any of the police drinking or dining with or being entertained by the proprietors of any of the gambling-dens? I have seen the police called in by the Chinese, and I have noticed the police go in, and shake hands, but for what purpose they were called in I cannot say.
7544. Did you never inquire? No; but I have remarked to certain people sometimes, the police seem very intimate with the Chinese, seeing the way they shake hands with them.
7545. You are quite sure they are on terms of intimacy with the proprietors of these gambling-houses? Yes, I am sure of that.
7546. Give me the name of any officer you know on duty there, whom you have seen shaking hands with those Chinamen, or whom you know to be on terms of intimacy with them? There is plain-clothes Constable Lewis, he was on terms of intimacy with them.
7547. Any others? Yes; West and Rae.
7548. Are they plain-clothes constables? Yes; I have never seen constables go in there in uniform.
7549. Did you notice any of the officers—one of the sergeants for instance? No.
7550. Or the inspector? No; never.
7551. Now, I want to ask you another question Mr. Decker; might not the plain-clothes constables or detectives you have referred to, have gone into those places in the execution of their ordinary duty, looking after thieves or bad characters? They have done so.
7552. They might have gone in for that purpose? They have done so I know.
7553. Is it part of their duty to go and inspect these places in the back lanes to see if there are any bad characters concealed there? Certainly.
7554. And on the occasions you have referred to might they not have been visiting these places in the discharge of their duty? Yes; I have seen constables going into the places at the back, and arresting people there many times.
7555. Have you seen the constables visit the houses where they play fan-tan to look for offenders outside of gambling altogether? Yes. Detectives West and Murdoch look after the people there.
7556. Those places are the resort of thieves, bad characters, and suspected persons? Yes; a great many of them mouch about there.
7557. The moral atmosphere of the place is very bad? Yes.
7558. Has the state of things been much worse during the last five years? Well it has been a great deal worse than it is at present. Since this agitation has been raised they have become frightened.
7559. That is during the last three months? Yes; but still the premises I occupied have been let to Chinese during the last fortnight. I had to leave because I was between two of them, and I found I could not do the trade.
7560. Have you visited Wexford-street at all? Yes.
7561. Have you been in any of the Chinese habitations there? Yes; I have gone there with the police.
7562. You went from curiosity? No; we were looking for certain persons on account of some stolen property.
7563. You were interested in some property that had been stolen? Yes.
7564. And you went to these places to search for it? Yes.
7565. Were you present when fan-tan was going on in any of those places? Yes; fan-tan was in full swing, and also the lottery.
7566. Did you notice many Europeans there? Yes; Europeans and Chinese mixed.
7567. Were any women there? No; with fan-tan there are no women. In the lotteries it is mostly women who buy the tickets.
7568. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have a good knowledge of what is going on in Goulburn-street, between Pitt and George Streets? Yes.
7569. Is there much legitimate business carried on there among the Chinese? No; there is no legitimate business at all.
7570. Do you think the presence of the Chinese there tends to drive business from the street? I do. Four years ago—you might have noticed yourself, sir—all the houses on the northern side of George-street were tenanted by Europeans, carrying on business, and they have been crowded out by the Chinese. The Europeans were paying 14s. a week rent, and they were bought out by the Chinese, who took a lease, and paid £1 a week, and the Europeans had to quit.
7571. Referring to the small houses at the back of your premises, and occupied by Chinese, you think they are very much overcrowded? Yes; undoubtedly.
7572. Do you think they should be compelled to afford the same amount of accommodation as European houses? I do, certainly.
7573. And that they should be compelled to conform to the same sanitary laws? Yes.
7574. I suppose the smells are very offensive there? Yes; that is the reason I had to move from my place. I could not live there any longer. There is always a smell of opium or some other kind of stuff. I do not know what it is, but I know it is very disagreeable. It has frequently made my wife sick.
7575. What has affected you in that part would equally affect other residents of the locality, I suppose? Yes.
7576. You say that part of Goulburn-street is much frequented by women of bad character? Yes.
7577. You can see them about every day? Yes. They are there with the Chinese every day, and stop there at night.
7578. In your experience that goes to show that the Chinese treat them better than Europeans? Yes; they give them more money, and treat them better.
7579. That is the explanation of the bad girls going about there? Yes. They can always get money out of the Chinese.

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7580. These gambling-dens are largely frequented by labouring men, are they not? Yes. On Saturday night I have seen poor women and children waiting for the men to come out from places near to my shop, the men having lost all their money at gambling.
7581. Have you noticed those placards on the fronts of the Chinese houses? Yes.
7582. Do you know what they mean? Yes; it says that gambling is carried on there.
7583. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How did you come to know that the placard announced gambling? The Chinamen told me. I would often have a chat with them.
7584. You have found them pretty open with you? Yes. I may say that the Chinamen in general were very good customers to me. They bought a great deal of fruit. They spend their money freely.
7585. They are fair neighbours? Yes; very quiet. They are very fair people.
7586. Is there much whore-mongering there? Yes; I think so.
7587. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You stated, in answer to the President, that you got information from a Chinaman about £10 a week being given to the police. What is the number of the shop where this Chinaman carried on business? It was a company of Chinamen carried on the place.
7588. Would you know him again? I think so; he was a tall young fellow. He lived somewhere in Pitt-street, but was always in Goulburn-street, with his mates.
7589. Could he speak English very well? Yes, he spoke very good English.
7590. Could he write English? I cannot say. He could speak English very well. He said he could afford to give me £50 for the premises.
7591. You have said that young girls frequent these Chinese houses—where are they? At the back of Seal's places; there is a wine-shop at the corner of the lane, and there is another lane turning off that.
7592. What are the Chinese in those places? They are hawkers.
7593. You say some respectable girls go there? Yes; they used to some time ago; not now.
7594. Would you think they were pure, virtuous women before they went there? I cannot say anything about their purity; they looked respectable.
7595. You have stated that the lottery is the greatest curse down there—will you explain your reason for saying that? They are a great nuisance. The larrikins buy tickets in the lottery and stand outside the Chinese houses, blackguarding anyone that passes, waiting for the banks to be drawn.
7596. How often do the banks open? Every hour or hour and a half, perhaps. The larrikins stand outside on the footpath, and people cannot pass there.
7597. How many banks are there? About twenty in Goulburn-street.
7598. How many respectable Chinese are there carrying on business there? Two or three altogether. One is Ko Ping; he has a respectable mien; I have known him for a long time; and there is another one; I do not know his name.
7599. At which of these gambling-houses do most Europeans congregate? There is a place three doors from my place—a very hot shop.
7600. Have any Europeans complained to you about the gambling carried on there? Yes, several; they have come into my shop to talk over it. They have said it is a shame that it should be allowed to be carried. I have given seven or eight of the larrikins in charge of the police for standing in front of my door and annoying people.
7601. There is no complaint against the respectable Chinese? No, there would not be any complaint against them. The great nuisance is caused by larrikins that come about these places, and the rows that occur there. I have seen big stones and bricks coming across the road and flying out of the windows and doors.
7602. Have you formed any idea of the best way to put down this evil? That I do not know. The only way I can think of is to keep the Chinese in a district by themselves, as they do in California. They should not be allowed to live amongst the European population at the present time, the way they do live.
7603. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long is it since you were in California? It is a good many years ago.
7604. Did you visit the Chinese quarter when you were there? No, but I know from shipmates of mine. I have not been there for twenty-four years, but I have read and been told how they manage with the Chinese there.
7605. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] If the Chinese were kept entirely by themselves do you not think it would rather increase the evil? So long as the European men and girls were kept away it would be better. The only question is, could you keep them away?
7606. You have referred to the dirty premises and so forth in that part of Goulburn-street;—do you think the Chinese are better or worse than the people of the same class of other nations? Well the Chinese who live next door to me are very clean; the only thing is, they have a peculiar smell about them.
7607. Which is the largest gambling-shop in Goulburn-street? There is one at the corner of Robinson's-lane and one about three doors from my place; a very large one, always full.
7608. Have you known many rows to occur there? Oh, yes, I have seen the doors burst open and young fellows with their hands smashed.
7609. What has been the cause of these rows? They arise out of the gambling.
7610. Do you know any Chinese informers? No.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. John Dawson called and examined:—

7611. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have been a police officer, Mr. Dawson? Yes; I retired ten years ago from the police.
7612. What rank did you retire on? The rank of sergeant.
7613. About how long had you held the rank of sergeant? About fourteen years, I think.
7614. You rose to that rank from the position of an ordinary constable? Yes.
7615. In what part of the city did you pass most of your time during your connection with the police? Most of my time was spent in the northern part of the city.
7616. Then you have an intimate knowledge of Lower George-street? Yes; at that time I had.
7617. That is ten years ago? Yes; I retired on the 3rd October, 1882.

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7618.

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7618. You are invited here by the Commission, I may tell you, to give any information you may possess with reference to the gambling carried on in Lower George-street? I shall be most happy to give the Commission all the information in my power.
7619. What was the state of Lower George-street ten years ago? It was in perfect order then. Do you mean with respect to the Chinese?
7620. Yes;—with regard to the gambling question, and the condition of the Chinese residents generally? In my time there were no complaints against the Chinese. They were a law-abiding and industrious people.
7621. Were there many gambling-dens in Lower George-street at that time? Gambling was not carried on to any extent there at that time.
7622. But there were, I suppose, some gambling-places known to you? One or two places there were, in which the Chinese used to gamble amongst themselves, but no Europeans played in those places. The Europeans did not frequent the places at all, and no complaints were made to the police.
7623. Were women in the habit of visiting the Chinese houses then? Very seldom, indeed; and whenever the police found that any such thing was going on, they quickly put a stop to it. The inspector was very particular about that. Inspector Anderson was there during my time, and Inspector Taylor succeeded him; then came Inspector Johnson, and Inspector Atwill took his place. He has been in charge of the northern part of the city for nine years.
7624. Do you remember an inquiry that took place sometime ago by a Select Committee of Parliament into the condition of the common lodging-houses of Sydney? I did not have anything to do with that.
7625. You were not called as a witness? No. That was more with regard to this side of the city—a lot of common boarding-houses in Clarence-street, which were done away with years ago.
7626. Do you know anything about what has been going on down there since you left the force? No. I have no knowledge of anything since then.
7627. Do not you know that Chinese gambling has increased very largely in the locality since that time? No; only what I saw from the reports in the papers of the deputation that waited on Sir Henry Parkes. I went to live at North Shore, and have been some years there; I reside at Lane Cove now.
7628. You have read in the papers the statements made by several members of the deputation to the Premier? Yes. I saw leading articles in the two morning papers; on the 1st August last, I think; and I was very much surprised.
7629. Did you see the reported statement at the deputation as to certain members of the police in Lower George-street having received presents from the Chinese residents there of gold watches and chains, or diamond rings? Yes, I did, and I believe it to be untrue. I do not think the police have fallen so low as to do the like of that.
7630. You believe there is no evidence to justify a charge of that kind against the police? No. I am well acquainted with the police, and know them to be a most honorable, respectable class of men.
7631. Have you heard of any members of the police on that beat accumulating considerable property? Of course they have property, which they have accumulated by their own industry. I have accumulated property myself through my industry, and making good speculations in land, and through my own frugality. I bought land when it was cheap, and got good prices for it.
7632. And you think that any of the police who have acquired property have obtained it in a similar way? Yes; I consider them a most respectable and honorable class of men; and I ought to be in a position to say, for I served with them a number of years.
7633. You can neither give any information, nor offer any opinion to justify a charge of that kind against the police? No; certainly not.
7634. Do you believe that the statement or charge is untrue? Yes; I believe it is untrue that they would take a bribe in any possible shape. I may say when I was leaving the police force the Chinese merchants of Lower George-street presented me with a testimonial in the shape of a gold watch and chain, and an address, and Mr. Quong Tart was one of those who signed it. I suppose that is what caused all the talk about the gold watches, and so forth. This [*taking it from his pocket*] is the watch, gentlemen.
7635. *Mr. Hawthorne.* [*Reading the inscription*]:—"Presented to Mr. John Dawson, on his resignation of the position of Sergeant in the Metropolitan Police, by the Chinese residents of Bourke Ward, Sydney, November, 1882." This testimonial, I understand, was presented to you in the most public manner, Mr. Dawson? Yes.
7636. And was that the only presentation you received throughout your connection with the police force? That was all.
7637. And it was done in the most open manner? Yes; after I left the force.
7638. During the whole time you were connected with the force I suppose you did your duty fairly all round as a police officer? Undoubtedly; I may say when I first went to the Northern Division the Chinese were badly treated by the larrikins, who assaulted them, and we put a stop to it. At the time of the Chinese scare I took an active part in visiting the Chinese quarters, and getting them disinfected.
7639. You never showed any partiality to the Chinese in any way? No; I did my duty simply in an honorable and straightforward manner.
7640. What, may I ask, are the names of the policemen in the force now who were also in the force when you were a member of it? One is Mr. Higgins, an old friend of mine—a most honorable man.
7641. Do you know whether he acquired a good deal of household property? Yes; I am glad to say he has done so, through his industry and frugality.
7642. And having bought land when it was cheap, I suppose? Yes; and he afterwards put up houses on the land, and got tenants for them.
7643. And any statement that may have been made that he (Sergeant Higgins) and others engaged in the police force have accumulated a large amount of property through treachery to their office you believe to be utterly without foundation? Well I do not believe a word of it.
7644. However, you believe there is plenty of evidence to prove that what they have got is the result of their own industry and frugality? Yes; I do believe that. There was another man named Carson got property in the same way.
7645. Do you know Constable Quealy, who was at one time in the force? He was not in the force in my time; but I think I know the man you mean—he is outside now.
7646. Besides those whom you have named are there any others now in the force who were members of it in your time? Yes; there are a good many—Sergeant Macdonald, Senior-sergeant Kenny.
7647. All honorable men? Yes sir.

7648. You think they would be above taking anything in the shape of a bribe? I do. It would not be very safe for the police to do that. It would not last long, you may be sure.
7649. If bribery were carried on, as has been suggested, would it not be necessary to bribe every man parading that portion of the city? It would; if they could not give it to one as well as another it would break down.
7650. Has the ordinary police constable as much power in suppressing crime as his superior officer? Yes; in fact he has more, because he is brought more immediately into contact with the people. He is up and down all day long; on the other hand, the non-commissioned officer has not half the time, because he has to go round to all the places, and divide his time between them.
7651. Then it would be more necessary to bribe the ordinary constables than the officers? I believe it would. They (the constables) have more to do with them, and see more of them. But at the same time I cannot believe that the statements I have seen in the papers are true. If so there must be bad supervision down there—that is all I can say.
7652. How many years were you in the police force, Mr. Dawson? Twenty-two years.
7653. In that particular part of Sydney? From Erskine-street to Dawes' Point all the time. I was in charge of the watch-house in Erskine-street for seven years.
7654. When you saw the statements reported in the paper, those that were made by the deputation to the Premier, you thought they were incredible? Yes; it struck me as being disgraceful, malicious, and false.
7655. Have you any Chinese in your neighbourhood, and do you have any trouble with them? All the inhabitants of my neighbourhood are law-abiding people.
7656. You have no disturbance from the Chinese? Not the least. I have my garden let to them.
- 7657-8. How many are there living up there, about 200? Yes, in Willoughby and Lane Cove.
7659. They make no disturbance there? No; they are not any trouble whatever.
7660. They never interfere with the women and children? No. As I have said already, they are a law-abiding people there.
7661. And the Europeans make no complaint as to their residence in the neighbourhood? No.
7662. Do you know Inspector Atwill? I do.
7663. Had he been appointed to that district previous to your removal? He came there in 1881.
7664. Did you ever serve under him? No; and I would not like to.
7665. What was, or is, your opinion of his conduct as an officer;—do you think he would be capable of receiving a present as an inducement for him to overlook his duty? I do not know anything about him.
7666. You are not on friendly terms with him? I am not. He comes from the same place at home as I do. When he came to the country I was a good friend to him, but he behaved a bad friend to me.
7667. Have you ever heard anything about Inspector Atwill's character, in regard to the terms upon which he has lived with the people of his district—Chinese or otherwise—that would lead you to doubt his character as an honest upright man? Since I left the police I have had nothing to do with him at all.
7668. Have you ever heard anything that would affect his character as a police officer? No. But I do not think he would do anything dishonorable. I had forgotten to say when speaking of presents that the Chinese on certain occasions are in the habit of distributing small presents. At Christmas time I have received many little things from them, such as preserved ginger, for instance.
7669. During your time in the police force you have received small presents of ginger, and so forth? Yes. Mr. Quong Tart and all the big Chinese merchants in Sydney do that. They are very hospitable at Christmas time.
7670. You generally found them a hospitably inclined people? Yes, sir.
7671. And do you find them so still? I do.
7672. *Mr. McKillop.*] How long have you been living in Lane Cove, Mr. Dawson? Over two years.
7673. I think you stated that you have property in Lane Cove? Yes, I am happy to say I have.
7674. Did you acquire that property while you were in the police force? Yes.
7675. Do you know Way Kee? Yes. He had a garden of mine for a number of years. He paid £30 a year for it.
7676. Did you at any time get a loan from Way Kee? Never in my life. I never got a shilling from any of them, and I never required it either. Way Kee is the wrong man to give you a loan anyway.
7677. Did the rent which he paid you for that land never exceed the £30 a year? He only paid £30 a year. After he gave it up I let it again, and get £50 for it now.
7678. Have you had any conversation with any of the police officers of the northern division recently? No, not with any of them.
7679. You have not been in that portion of the town? No. I have nothing to do with the police; I do not often come to Sydney.
7680. Are you aware that the number of Chinese gambling-houses in that portion of the city has been on the increase during the last few years? According to the papers it would seem so.
7681. You do not know that it is so from personal observation? No. I was eight years in the service of the Gas Company after I left the police, and I was up and down there pretty often, but I could never see any great annoyance from gambling in Lower George-street.
7682. Was Sergeant Macintosh on duty in that district when you were there? No; not in my time.
7683. I believe he kept the Chinese, and the gambling portion of the larrikin element, pretty well in subjection there, did he not? I do not think he did more than anyone else. In fact one man could not do it; he must be assisted by all parties.
7684. Did you at first refuse to be present here when you were served with a summons to attend? Yes; I did not know what they wanted me for.
7685. Did you not know as a police officer? I am not a police officer.
7686. Well, as an ex-police officer—as a citizen, that being summoned by the Commission you were bound to attend? I came here out of respect to his Worship the Mayor—I did not know who the Commission were.
7687. Do you not know, sir, that being summoned by the Commission, you were bound to attend? I got no summons—it was only a memo. from the secretary.
7688. That was quite sufficient? Well, I make no apology—I am here, anyhow.
7689. I do not think your answers respectful to the Commission—I must leave the matter in the hands of the President.

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7690. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you not know that a Commission is clothed with all the authority of the Supreme Court, and it has power to compel the attendance of anybody it may want? The notice does not show any penalty.
7691. *President.*] As a matter of fact, Mr. Dawson, I suppose your real objection, or disinclination to attend upon the summons of the Commission, was because you have been a long time out of the force, and you thought it a hardship to be brought to town? That is it, Mr. Manning.
7692. Well, I would like to say this—and you will bear with me when I tell you that it savours of rudeness for you to say you have come merely out of respect to me, because I am merely the Chairman of the Commission; although I do not think you intended it. But you must recollect that we have had certain evidence here, and it is about that we wish to examine you. Mr. McKillop is now traversing that evidence? Very well, sir; I do not wish to be disrespectful to the Commission, I am sure.
7693. *Mr. McKillop.*] Has an ordinary constable the power to enter these gambling-dens at any time he feels inclined? No; a policeman has no power to enter any man's house without a warrant. But I do not believe the Chinamen ever refused a policeman permission to enter their premises.
7694. Do you not know for a fact that policemen in uniform have entered these places frequently? Yes; and I have myself.
7695. Have you seen gambling going on inside? Yes; they used to play fan-tan.
7696. You have seen that? Yes.
7697. Were you not aware that it was illegal to play fan-tan? No; I was not. There was no Gambling Act as to that then in force.
7698. Not nine years ago? No; I have never heard of such a thing.
7699. How long is it since the Gambling Act was passed? I forget. I think there was a Gambling Act as regards Europeans, but I never heard anything about a law applying to Chinamen. So far as the police were concerned, there was no complaint made about those people. Mr. Anderson and I used to go the rounds repeatedly.
7700. You must understand, Mr. Dawson, that I can speak from seventeen years' experience of that portion of the city, and have seen the evil growing? Well, I am sorry it has come to such a pass.
7701. You have said that an ordinary police constable has as much power as a senior officer? Yes, just the same.
7702. Would he not have to wait and consult his senior officer on the beat before he could take action against anyone? He could not take action unless he had a warrant.
7703. Not in the case of gambling? No. I remember there was a raid made on one occasion, when the Chinamen were locked up without a warrant. Mr. Driver defended them, and he beat the police.
7704. Am I to gather from your answers that the law at present is not sufficiently stringent to enable the police to effectively deal with this evil? Yes.
7705. And that you would impose imprisonment without the option of a fine? Yes.
7706. In your opinion, as an old servant of the State and police officer, that would have a tendency to minimise the gambling evil in our midst? It would, both European and Chinese.
7707. Has a constable or non-commissioned officer in the police force the right to enter a tobacconist's shop or any other place where Europeans gamble if he has reason to think it is carried on there? Not without a warrant.
7708. In answer to a question a short time back, you said you would not like to serve under Inspector Atwill? I would not.
7709. Do you think the police in the northern division of the city are as efficient at the present time as they were in years gone by, or during the time other inspectors were in charge of that division? According to the reports that have been lately circulated they cannot be, but I know nothing about that.
7710. You must be a judge, after all the service you have seen? I have nothing to do with the police now, and therefore am not in a position to offer an opinion.
7711. I merely want to elicit your opinion—surely you have formed an impression upon the subject? No; I have no opportunities of doing so, and I have no connection with the police now. I have not been in George-street three times these last two years.
7712. *President.*] As a matter of fact you cannot give an opinion upon that point? No, I cannot.
7713. *Mr. McKillop.*] You have said that great changes have taken place in the district since you were on duty there? Yes. There are few men I know there now.
7714. Do you not think it possible that there may have been some dishonest men on the staff of that station? I will not say as to that. But I suppose the police are like others—there are good and bad among them.
7715. Did you at no time receive any money from Way Kee in the shape of a loan? No; he is the wrong mark for that. I found him a hard, though honest man.
7716. Was there a great deal of prostitution carried on in the neighbourhood of Lower George-street during your time? No; we would not allow it, sir.
7717. You put it down with a strong arm? Yes; we dealt with them quickly. Mr. Anderson made us attend to them specially. His instructions would be that if we found any of that class of women in the Chinese dwellings to put them under the Vagrant Act, and they would have to go to gaol.
7718. In that way you "nipped it in the bud," I suppose? We did.
7719. Was Lower George-street noted for a large amount of business—the trade carried on, I mean—in your time? It was largely a Chinese population; but there were also a number of European places of business.
7720. Were there as many Chinese shops there then as there are in that locality now? Yes. The old houses were pulled down and new ones built to replace them.
7721. Have you remarked that the respectable portion of the passengers by harbour ferries—from places like Watson's Bay, North Shore, and Manly Beach—had an aversion to travelling up town by way of Lower George-street? No, not in my time; the people then used to patronise that part of George-street to a very large extent, indeed.
7722. Were the sanitary conditions of that portion of George-street very good in your time? We used to make the people clean up their places.
7723. Were the sanitary arrangements of the locality under your control? No; but we used to do it on behalf of the public. Inspector Seymour and his staff used to visit their premises also.

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7724. Do you know Mr. Nock, of the firm of Felton and Nock, in Lower George-street? I do. I have known him since the time he was just able to walk.
7725. He is a respectable, trustworthy person, I suppose? Yes, he is a very nice young man.
7726. Are you of opinion that Mr. Nock would be likely to carefully consider any statement that he would make with regard to any matter of importance? Certainly. He is a business man, and an honorable man. He has been a partner of Mr. Felton's for some years now.
7727. He worked his way up to his present position through his own energy, industry, and attention to business? Yes; he worked his way up from the door.
7728. By that you mean, I suppose, that he was originally employed as a boy at the door? Yes.
7729. Do you know Mr. Buchanan? I do. He is a very respectable man.
7730. And you think any evidence he might give would be evidence that could be relied upon? I do.
7731. He would not do any man an injustice? No. I do not think it would do him any good to do it.
7732. I want your opinion on the point as I put it, if you please? All I can say of Mr. Buchanan is that he is a very respectable man, and his wife is a very nice woman.
7733. Supposing that the same amount of gambling as goes on in these Chinese quarters were carried on among Europeans, and done as openly, do you not think the police would take prompt measures to suppress it? I believe they would.
7734. Do you remember whether in your time similar placards to those shown in the photographs produced used to be exhibited outside the Chinese houses? Yes; I have seen them.
7735. Did you not have command of a Chinese interpreter? Yes, in the Court. But there was no complaint about them.
7736. The evil was not so great then? It was not, or we would have put a stop to it.
7737. Did it never strike you, either through curiosity, or from your position as a police officer, to make inquiry as to what those notices meant? No; and I did not know anything about it until I saw it in the paper the other day.
7738. Well, supposing the Italian shopkeepers were to put out certain signs or notices of that kind—in their case it might have reference to the Mafia, or some other objectionable organisation;—would it not be the duty of the police to make some inquiry on the subject? If there was any apparent nuisance or complaint no doubt they would. For my own part I would sooner have the Chinese than the Italians to deal with; they, the Chinese, are a better class of people.
7739. I was not comparing them. Now, with regard to opium-smoking, Mr. Dawson, was there much of that carried on in the northern end of the city in your time? Yes, any amount of it. Some of the Chinamen were convicted for selling opium; there was a small penalty attached to it. I do not think they could get a license for selling opium.
7740. Then opium-smoking used to be carried on to a large extent? Yes, and is now. They smoke opium in the locality where I reside now.
7741. Which do you think is worse as a habit, drinking or opium-smoking? I think drinking is the worse, decidedly. When a Chinaman smokes opium it does not cause him to go and kick up a row in the street; and in all my experience I never saw but two drunken Chinamen.
7742. The drink has a tendency to rouse or excite a man's blood, and opium to make him sleepy, or comatose—that is what you mean, I suppose? Yes.
7743. But surely opium-smoking must injure the health? I think bad grog is equally as injurious as opium.
7744. Did you ever see any woman under the influence of opium while you were on duty in that district? No; I think the only case within my experience was in a lane off Goulburn-street, when I was in charge of the gasworks. In Durand's Alley there were two or three women, but the police hunted them out.
7745. Do you think it would be well to confine the Chinese to one particular part of the city? I think they are pretty well together as it is; that is, they reside near each other.
7746. Supposing they were kept somewhere in the suburbs, how would that do? Yes. Of course I am not speaking of the merchants or business people;—they are a very good class of people;—but those who smoke opium, and so forth. I think it would be well if they had a place to themselves.
7747. At the time gambling was carried on in any of these tenements during your official career in Lower George-street, who were the greatest frequenters of such places? The Chinamen.
7748. Were there no Europeans? No; probably not more than one in twelve months.
7749. Would you be surprised to know that the Chinese gambling-dens are patronised by hundreds of Europeans in one week at the present time? No; I heard it is; that is, I suppose the lotteries have been introduced; they go in for lotteries.
7750. Did you ever take a ticket in one? Never in my life. It has come to the front since I left.
7751. It is a new game then? Yes. I think they have taken the cue from the Europeans.
7752. *President.*] Now, Mr. Dawson, I want to give you an opportunity of refuting certain statements that have been made affecting you. I think you said you have never had any transactions with Way Kee since the one you have mentioned? That is all.
7753. Was Way Kee, to your knowledge, a receiver of stolen property, in the shape of old metal, say? No; he buys old metal and all kinds of stuff.
7754. Does he receive old metal from boys, and have you, as a police officer, been to search his premises for stolen property of the kind? Well, when a report came to the police of property being missed, we would go round to all the Chinese places where they bought such stuff.
7755. Was Way Kee, in your opinion, a likely man to knowingly receive stolen property? I believe him to be an honest man.
7756. If anyone has stated that you were aware of Way Kee being a receiver of stolen property, but refrained from prosecuting him for reasons best known to yourself, that would be a falsehood? It would. How could I? Supposing you lost some property and reported the matter to the police, and we went round together to make search for it, and suppose that we saw the property in some person's place, how could I be a party to it?
7757. Would you be surprised to learn that Way Kee's clerk has alleged that Way Kee paid you £20 over and above the rent for the garden he leased from you? He never did so in his life. If his receipt-books were here you could see for yourselves. I gave him a receipt for everything he ever paid.
7758. Then you would be surprised if such a statement was made? Yes, indeed.
7759. And it is utterly untrue that any money was lent to you? Yes.

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7760. You never had any transactions with Way Kee other than the renting of the garden at North Shore? No; never in my life.
7761. And if anyone has stated that any money was paid to you by way of a bribe, to corrupt you in your official capacity, that would be a lie? Yes.
7762. You give it a distinct denial? Yes, I do.
7763. You acquired your property in a perfectly honourable manner? Yes; I can show you. Seventeen years ago I bought 50 feet of ground at 25s. a foot, and the same ground is worth £9 or £10 a foot today. I bought the garden at North Shore for £230—that is 9 acres, at £25 an acre,—and Way Kee took a lease of it. Then the railway went through about three years ago, and I was paid £1,200 compensation for the resumption of 3 acres and 14 perches of it. To make that purchase I took the money out of the Barrack-street Savings Bank. I was enabled to put by money out of my earnings, being a saving man and living rent-free in the watch-house, and not spending my money in the public-house, or otherwise foolishly.
7764. Do you know Sergeant Higgins? I do.
7765. Has he acquired some property? He has.
7766. What was the origin of his good fortune—do you know? He began by buying a piece of cheap land.
7767. Whereabouts? In Gloucester-street—near Kendall's mill.
7768. And he built some houses there? Yes; he built them very cheap too.
7769. How long has he been out of the force? Four or five years. He is a special constable on the wharf now. He broke his leg while hunting a Chinese smuggler, and was pensioned off.
7770. Then you know pretty well how Sergeant Higgins did acquire his property? I do, undoubtedly.
7771. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know how long ago it is since the game of pak-ah-pu started in Sydney—the Chinese lottery, I mean? It must have been five or six years ago. When I was in the Gas Company's employ I used to go round among the Chinese collecting money from them for the company.
7772. Did you ever know of any of the respectable Chinese merchants club together for the purpose of putting down gambling in your time? Yes; and I know you took a very active part yourself.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Thomas Quealy called and examined:—

- Mr. T. Quealy.
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7773. *President.*] Where do you reside? At the "Shannon Hotel," corner of Riley and Stanley Streets.
7774. You have been in the New South Wales police force? Yes.
7775. When did you retire from the force? In August last.
7776. How long were you in the police force? Six years and ten months.
7777. In what part of the city were you mostly on duty? In Lower George-street.
7778. I suppose you know there are a number of Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? I do.
7779. Has the gambling been carried on publicly? Yes.
7780. That is within your knowledge? Yes.
7781. And within the knowledge of the police? Undoubtedly.
7782. Did the police make any raids on these gambling-houses during your term of service? Well, I think they made three raids in about six years.
7783. Were you present on any of those occasions? I believe I was present on one occasion.
7784. Who organised the raid? I cannot tell you.
7785. In the ordinary course of police duty who would organise a raid—would it not be the inspector in charge of the division? I suppose it would.
7786. You were present on one occasion when a raid was made? I think so.
7787. Where was that raid made? That I cannot remember now.
7788. What was the Chinaman's name? Moy Ping. It was next to the "Exchange Hotel," and took place three or four months ago.
7789. That was the last raid. I am asking you about any raid at which you were present as a police officer? It was at Moy Ping's, about three or four months ago.
7790. Were there a number of Europeans present? There were.
7791. Was there any money on the table when the police entered? That I cannot say.
7792. You have been in these gambling-houses at various times, have you not? Yes; I have been in them.
7793. That is, not when raids have been made, but in the ordinary exercise of your duty? Yes.
7794. And I suppose you have seen money on the table, but on this particular occasion when the raid was made you did not? No.
7795. The probability is that the money was there? Yes, undoubtedly.
7796. I suppose the people all scampered away when the raid was made? Yes.
7797. And the gas was turned off? Yes.
7798. So that if there was money on the table you could not have seen it? No; personally, I could not.
7799. Did the police on that occasion light the gas? I do not understand you.
7800. On the occasion when the last raid was made I understood you to say the gas was out when the police went in? No, it was not.
7801. And yet you saw no money on the table? Personally, I did not.
7802. Were you not left in possession of the room? No.
7803. Did not the players clear away and leave the police there? They did.
7804. But there was no money on the table? At the time I left there was not.
7805. Then you did not go in first? No; there was no money on the table when I went in.
7806. Did you while you were in the force ever receive any instructions from your superior officers as to how you were to conduct yourself with regard to these gambling-houses? No.
7807. You never received instructions to enter these gambling-houses and disperse the people you found there? No; and I do not think I could receive any from them.
7808. Why not? The law would not allow them to do so.
7809. As a matter of fact, your attention was never directed to these gambling-houses by your superior officer? No.

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T. Quealy.

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7810-11. Did you ever hear of your superior officers having received any presents from any of the Chinese residents in Lower George-street? So far as I am concerned, I cannot say that with reference to more than one, and only one.

7812. And who is it? Mr. Atwill.

7813. Did he ever receive a present to your knowledge? I do not believe he ever did. In fact I think I could go so far as to say he never did.

7814. Did you ever receive any present? No; I did not.

7815. Are you a married man? I am not.

7816. Did you never hear of any furniture being presented to Inspector Atwill? No, I did not; and I do not believe he received a single item from anyone in Lower George-street, and I say that though I think he is an enemy of mine now.

7817. You are not on good terms with him? I am.

7818. You just now said he was an enemy of yours now? Well, I do not know.

7819. He is not a friend of yours, is that it? So far as I am concerned, he may be.

7820. Was he the cause of your leaving the force? No, he was not.

7821. What particular reason have you to think he is antagonistic towards you? Really, I do not know; I cannot offer you an explanation.

7822. Did not I understand you to say just now that he was no friend of yours, and that you had no reason to speak well of him, or something to that effect? I say at the present time.

7823. I do not care about the present, past, or future;—I want to get at the fact as to whether you regard him as a friend of yours? A friend, do you say?

7824. I am speaking plain English, I think;—I want you to tell me whether you are on terms of friendship with Mr. Atwill or whether you are not? Well, so far as I am concerned, I am not an enemy of his.

7825. Did you not say just now that you had no cause to speak well of Mr. Atwill, because he was no friend of yours;—what did you mean by that? I do not think he ever treated me unfriendly.

7826. That is what I want to get at; and it means, I suppose, that what you are saying is all the more likely to be true? That is what I have told you.

7827. You will tell me again if I wish you to tell it;—now, do you know Way Kee? I do not think I do personally.

7828. Will you swear you do not know Way Kee? I will not swear that I do not know him; probably if you brought him before me I might identify him.

7829. You do not know Way Kee, who carries on business in Lower George-street. [*Position of premises explained*]? Yes; I know him now.

7830. Is he a man of good character? I do not know anything about his character.

7831. Were you ever instructed to search his premises for stolen property? No.

7832. For old metal, or anything of that kind? No.

7833. Where did you bank when you were employed down in that part of the city? At various banks.

7834. At various banks? No; I beg pardon;—I should say at the Barrack-street Savings Bank and St. Joseph's Building Society.

7835. Were they the only places at which you had an account? Yes; they were in my time down there. I have banked at various building societies.

7836. Where did you bank when you joined the force? At the Permanent Building Society, and the Equitable.

7837. You put your savings into those institutions? Yes.

7838. What were you before you became a policeman? Well, I worked for about nine months at a wholesale druggist's store.

7839. What druggist's store was that? Prosser's, in O'Connell-street.

7840. How long were you in that employ? Between six and nine months.

7841. Then you left there to enter the force? Yes.

7842. Had you any private means when you left Prosser's? I had.

7843. Would you mind telling the Commission what you were possessed of at that time—how much you had invested in the building society? It was not invested in a building society at that time—it was cash.

7844. How much? About £175.

7845. You had saved that amount from your wages up to that time? Yes; from the year 1878 until 1884.

7846. At the time you joined the force how much were you getting as a wage? At the time I left I was getting 8s. 6d. a day.

7847. I suppose you got something like that all the while? No; I did not. You may average it at 7s. 6d. a day.

7848. Would that be counting Sundays? Yes.

7849. Then your average wage would be what? About £2 15s. per week.

7850. Then you had an allowance for clothing, and so on? Yes.

7851. You saved money while you were in the police force? Yes.

7852. Now I want you to understand that I am not going to deal unfairly towards you or the police. It has been alleged that you drew £600 or £700 out of the bank? It is not true.

7853. Wait a minute. It has been alleged that you drew out such a sum of money, just about the time you left the force;—is that true? It is not true.

7854. Is it true that you are possessed in any way of £600 or £700 worth of property? No; I wish I was.

7855. I am asking you these question because of certain allegations that have been made concerning you and your late comrades, and I want to give you an opportunity of explaining yourself? So far as my comrades are concerned I know nothing. I am here as an independent witness. Do not connect me with my late comrades. I do not know who you are.

7856. You must not bandy words with me; and if you do not answer the questions properly I shall have to take steps to compel you. You say you have been a single man, employed in the police force of the Colony, and have saved money out of your wages? Undoubtedly I have.

7857. And what money you now possess you became possessed of by honourable means? Undoubtedly so.

7858. And you are not ashamed to show this Commission—you have, in fact, explained how you came by some of it—how you have acquired anything you may possess? I should think not.

7859.

- Mr. T. Quealy.
21 Oct., 1891.
7859. You say it is not true that you drew £600 or £700 out of the bank? It is not true.
7860. And it is quite untrue that you accepted any money or presents from any of the Chinese residents in Lower George-street? It is not true. I think the only witness who told you that is Armstrong.
7861. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you read his evidence? I did; and I think it is all corrupt.
7862. How did you come to read that? I got it from the Government Printing Office.
7863. How was that—did you go up to the counter at the Government Printing Office, and ask for a copy of the evidence? I did not.
7864. How did you come to get a copy of the evidence? I saw it at the place where I live.
7865. We must know how you came possessed of it—this is important? I got it from a man who comes to the place where I live.
7866. Does he work at the Government Printing Office? I cannot say.
7867. Does he live with you? He does not.
7868. How come he to give it to you? I cannot tell you.
7869. You know the man? I do.
7870. What is his name? I cannot tell you his name.
7871. Tell me how he came to show it to you? He came in, and asked me if my name was Quealy, and I replied that it was, and then he asked me if I was the person referred to in the evidence.
7872. Does this man work at the Government Printing Office? I cannot say.
7873. Since you know him, it seems strange you should not know where he works;—are you quite sure now? I did not know him until about six weeks ago.
7874. How is it he came to imagine that you were interested in the matter? He came in to have a drink at the place where I live. He was introduced to me; he then asked me if I was the Quealy referred to in the examination before the Chinese Gambling Commission, and I said I did not know.
7875. And I suppose he then produced a copy of the evidence, and handed it to you;—is that it? I do not know what he did produce.
7876. Did he hand you the evidence as it was printed? Well, I cannot swear to that.
7877. But you got a copy of the evidence—you have it at home? No, I have not. But I read the statement in print that Armstrong made concerning me.
7878. *President.*] Do you know Mr. Armstrong? Yes, well, sir.
7879. Was it Mr. Armstrong who came to see you at your lodgings? No.
7880. Who was it? I cannot tell you his name—Sid. something. I forget the other name.
7881. Had you seen him often before? Two or three times.
7882. You will have to come here again, and give us an opportunity of finding this man? I will give you all the information I can. I am not frightened.
7883. We must know about this copy of the evidence you have seen, and you had better save yourself the trouble of coming here again by telling us now? All I know is that Armstrong said I drew something like £600 out of a certain bank, and that I applied for a license of an hotel in Balmain, and also in Woolloomooloo, all of which is untrue.
7884. There is no doubt from what you say that you have read the printed evidence? I have.
7885. Then did the man take the copy of the evidence away with him, or did he leave it with you? He did not leave it with me.
7886. How long did the man stay with you? I cannot tell you.
7887. Did he stay a whole day? No.
7888. Half-a-day? He did not.
7889. Was that before or after breakfast that you saw him? It was after breakfast.
7890. Did he stay till lunch-time? He did not.
7891. Where was it that he came to see you? At the place where I am staying.
7892. Where is that? At the corner of Stanley and Riley Streets.
7893. Did he tell you who sent him? No.
7894. Did you ask him? No.
7895. It did not occur to you to ask him? No.
7896. Were you sober at the time? I was.
7897. And it never occurred to you to ask who sent him? No. But I think he came of his own accord.
7898. But what caused him to come to you. I suppose he would not do so without a reason? Well there are two or three persons of the same name keeping hotels in Woolloomooloo; and he came into my place and asked me if I was the person concerned in this.
7899. And it never occurred to you to ask him what interest he took in you? No; I do not see why I should.
7900. That would depend entirely upon the mental constitution of the person. At all events I want to know who the man is that brought that evidence to you? I cannot tell you at all. I could identify the man.
7901. Can you find him? That I cannot say.
7902. Can you try, or can you tell me where we are likely to find him? Yes, in Woolloomooloo.
7903. In what part of Woolloomooloo? I think you would be likely to find him at the corner of Francis and Stanley Streets.
7904. Is that a hotel? There is a hotel there.
7905. Is that the place I am to send to? I cannot say where the man lives.
7906. Well shall I find out something about him there? You might.
7907. It strikes me very forcibly you are drunk, sir; if you do not give your evidence in a more straightforward and becoming manner we shall have to take you to the Police Court. I have the greatest difficulty in getting any information out of you at all. But I am determined to have this information, so you had better make up your mind quickly? What information?
7908. I have told you what I want to know, and if you are not very careful I will give you an opportunity of thinking over it in solitude;—come, what is this man's name? It was a man by the name of Syd. something. I forget the second name.
7909. Who sent him? He came voluntarily to the place where I live, and said, "Are you the man connected with this Chinese inquiry?" and he had the printed paper in his possession. I think he said it was some mistake he had to correct in it. I will give you all the information I have about it.

{[Further examination of the witness deferred till Friday, at 11 a.m.]

FRIDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (ALDERMAN MANNING, ESQ., J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, ESQ., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, ESQ.,

QUONG TART, ESQ.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, ESQ.

Gerald Sibthorpe called and examined:—

7910. *Mr. Abigail.*] What occupation do you follow? I am a printer.
7911. Where? At the Government Printing Office.
7912. What do you mean by a "printer;"—are you a compositor? No, I am a machine-printer.
7913. How long have you been in that position? About seventeen years.
7914. You have been occupied in some way in getting out the evidence of this Commission in the Government Printing Office have you not? I think so.
7915. Do you know Quealy? Yes; I know Quealy.
7916. When did you see him last? I have not seen him I think for three or four months.
7917. You saw him with some of the evidence of the Commission in connection with a statement made by one of the witnesses with reference to him, and asked him whether it was correct, did you not? Well, I can explain that, gentlemen: I picked up a page of this evidence in Hordern Brothers. It was a spoiled copy. I put it in my pocket (I thought there was no harm in doing it), and I showed it to Quealy. I did not know that the job was not worked off. I had been away from the office for three weeks.
7918. When did that happen? About a month ago. I did not know that the sheets were not worked off. I found it in the water-closet, and knowing that Quealy kept an hotel in Woolloomooloo I took it to him to ask whether it was him, and he said that it was not him. He wanted me to give him a page of it, but I tore it up.
7919. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What water-closet did you find the copy of this evidence in? In the water-closet at the Government Printing Office.
7920. About how long ago? About four or five weeks ago I should think, though it might be more.
7921. And how was it that you took it to Quealy? Knowing him, I thought it might be his name that was mentioned in it.
7922. Did you not think at the time that in handing him this copy of his evidence you were committing a great breach of custom—that you were breaking a rule in connection with your office? I did not think so at the time, because I did not know what had become of the evidence.
7923. But is it usual in connection with the Government Printing Office to allow important evidence to be placed in the water-closets for use there? No, it was not placed there.
7924. Then how did it come there? Well, you see in running the sheets through the machine some of the corners of the paper might turn up, and they would throw the spoiled sheet into the waste-paper basket, and anybody might pick it up and take it to the water-closet.
7925. Are they in the habit then when a sheet of evidence is a little disfigured in the printing, no matter how important it is, to throw it into the waste-paper basket, and allow it to find its way into the general dust-heap? Well, I do it myself, and I suppose others do it too.
7926. You are in the printing branch? Yes.
7927. And whenever you meet with a copy of evidence that is a little disfigured owing to the turning down of a corner, or anything of that kind, you throw it into the waste-paper basket? Yes, if it is torn a little as well.
7928. So that according to your evidence no document is safe, however important it may be, if some little accident has happened to it? Well it may be thrown into the waste-paper basket.
7929. Then any document, however important, may in this manner find its way from the Government Printing Office into the hands of the public? Yes, I suppose it might.
7930. So that under those circumstances no document is secure in the Government Printing Office? Well, I suppose it might find its way into the waste-paper basket.
7931. I want you to be perfectly aware of the importance of the evidence you are giving; we are now inquiring into a matter of the gravest consideration in connection with the discipline of the Government Printing Office;—documents of the highest importance and secrecy are constantly passing through that establishment, and if it is possible for them to find their way into the hands of the public, all sense of security will inevitably be gone; I say this in order to lead you to be particularly cautious in the evidence you are giving to the Commission; it will be all published, and the matter will be pretty sure to be ventilated before long in the Legislative Assembly? Yes; I understand that.
7932. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you ever acted in that way before in connection with any other matter? No; I never showed anything to anyone else.
7933. Did you ever get any instructions in the Government Printing Office that you were not to show papers or anything of the kind there for the purpose of being printed to any one outside the office? That is the rule.
7934. Did you not know when you showed this paper to Quealy, that you were breaking that rule? No; I thought the evidence had been worked off long ago.
7935. You did not take any trouble to ascertain, did you;—were you not aware that the Commission was still sitting? No; I did not know that at the time.
7936. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did you not see some reports in the papers a few weeks ago about a charge of bribery being made against members of the police force in Lower George-street? No; I did not notice anything about it.
7937. Is it not a fact that you are often at Quealy's of an evening? No; not often.
7938. Not in your leisure time? No; I visit there very rarely.
7939. Did not Quealy ask you to get the evidence for him at the Government Printing Office? It is so long ago that I do not remember. I know he asked me to read that to him.
7940. Is it not a fact that Quealy asked you to get a copy of the evidence given by certain witnesses called before this Commission for him, knowing, of course, that you were working at the Government Printing Office? He may have done.

G. Sibthorpe.

23 Oct., 1891.

7941.

- G. Sibthorpe. 7941. I wish you to be sure of that, because we have Quealy's evidence here? I would not be sure at the present time. It was a good while ago.
- 23 Oct., 1891. 7942. Did you ever have any conversation with Quealy about the evidence given before the Commission previously to your showing him that particular piece of evidence? No. I showed him this little bit. It was only about a couple of lines.
7943. How long did he have it in his possession? He did not have it in his possession at all.
7944. Was it a sheet of evidence like this—sixteen pages? No; it was only one page.
7945. Which page was it; how did you come across Quealy's name unless you had previously read more of it? I saw his name on the page I found in the water-closet.
7946. Look at these pages, and tell me which page it was that you showed to him? It was page 21.
7947. Was it not more than that, or only this one page? This one page doubled over, and a piece torn off the corner.
7948. How was it that it was only one page when several pages are printed together? It was only this one page.
7949. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long ago is it that you took it to Quealy? It must have been five or six weeks ago. I have not been in his house since. Yes; I am wrong. I have been in there once since.
7950. What made you think that the Commission had closed its labours, or that the job was finished;—did you mean by that that the evidence was not likely to be required again? Yes.
7951. What made you think that it was struck off? I thought that the job was complete.
7952. It did not seem like an old paper to you, did it? I could not say exactly; I do not know whether I printed it or not.
7953. How long did you think that it had been printed? I could not tell you.
7954. Would you be surprised to know that it is only six weeks now since that evidence was printed? I could not tell you at all when it was printed.
7955. Well it is only six weeks ago since that was printed; even assuming that it was printed the day after he gave his evidence, which is hardly likely to have been the case? Since who gave his evidence—Quealy?
7956. No; *Mr. Armstrong*? I do not know.
7957. Now is it not a matter of fact that you were in Quealy's house having a drink, when Quealy said to you, "I would like you to get me a copy of the evidence that has been given to that Royal Commission inquiry into the Chinese gambling question, because I understand that my name has been mentioned"? He may have said so.
7958. So that it was acting upon instructions given to you by Quealy that induced you to search for and obtain a copy of that portion of the evidence affecting himself? No, sir.
7959. Well, you have admitted that Quealy did ask you for it? He may have done when I showed him his name. He may have then asked me to let him see a copy, but I do not care what he may have said in his evidence; I would not believe Quealy upon his oath, so much as I know of him.
7960. And did not you give him one? No.
7961. Well why did not you let him have the piece of paper that you showed to him when he asked you for it? He wanted to keep it, but I tore it up.
7962. Well but if it was only a useless bit of paper, there could be no harm in letting him have it. Surely you would not object to letting a friend of yours have a useless bit of paper? He is no friend of mine.
7963. But you thought that it was only a useless piece of paper? I thought so at the time.
7964. Did you not think that you were committing a great crime? I did not think so then, but I see now that it was wrong.
7965. Was he sober when you showed him the evidence? No, I think he was pretty well on.
7966. Did he not give you anything for showing it to him? No; I would not have taken anything from him.
7967. Did he not give you a drink? No; I would not have taken it if he had offered it to me.
7968. Does he not ever "shout" for you? Oh, perhaps, when first he went into the house he may have done so.
7969. Well which of the Quealys is it who keeps the house? There are two of them there.
7970. I am speaking of the ex-constable—we have been alluding to him all the while? Oh, then, he did not see the evidence at all.
7971. *Mr. McKillop.*] Who did see it? It was his brother—the man with the red moustaches. His name is John Quealy.
7972. Who is the owner of the house—in whose name is the license taken out? John Quealy is the landlord.
7973. You said just now that you would not believe this Quealy;—how was that? I am judging from the reports that I have heard of him.
7974. Is it John Quealy you are speaking of now? Yes; the man with the red moustaches.
7975. What was he before he took the house? I do not know; I could not tell you.
7976. He is a stranger in Woolloomooloo, is he? Yes.
7977. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What is your Christian name? Gerald.
7978. He calls you Sib? Yes, they all call me Sib in Stanley-street.
7979. Then he must be on pretty intimate terms with you? No, he is not.
7980. And if he says that he knows you intimately, that is not true? If he says that he knows me intimately he tells a falsehood. I have not spoken a dozen words to him.
7981. *Mr. McKillop.*] And if he swears that he saw the whole of *Mr. Armstrong's* evidence it is untrue? Yes, that is the man with the black moustaches that you are speaking of now. I hardly know him at all.
7982. And if he said that he asked you to show the evidence to him he said what was untrue? Quite untrue. I never had any conversation with him on the subject at all.
7983. Is there much difference in the height of these two men? Not much; they are both about the same height.
7984. Are either of them married? That I cannot tell you. I only know that they talked about not getting their license, being single men.

Senior-constable James Beadman called and examined :—

7985. *Mr. McKillop.*] You are a member of the police force? Yes, I am a senior constable.
7986. What district are you stationed in? I have been about eight and a half years in the police force altogether. During that time I spent two years in Balmain, doing uniform duty. From Balmain I was transferred to Sydney, and for the last three and a half years I have been doing plain clothes duty in No. 4 district (Lower George-street), under Inspector Atwill.
7987. Has the gambling amongst the Chinese and Europeans in Lower George-street increased since you first came into that district? No.
7988. How many gambling places are there in Lower George-street? Well, to the best of my belief there are about four or five in which Europeans are in the habit of gambling.
7989. Do you know the names of the proprietors of those houses? Well there are so many Chinese names above the shops down there that I cannot remember them all, but I know the places themselves very well. There is Moy Ping's, however. I know that. Moy Ping's name is not over the door, but it is No. 226, and the number is over the door. I believe there are about four such places altogether.
7990. That is four places in which Europeans are in the habit of gambling. Is that all;—how many gambling-dens are there altogether in Lower George-street? Do you mean how many places in which the Chinese gamble among themselves?
7991. I mean in which either the Chinese gamble among themselves or with Europeans? To the best of my knowledge there are some four or five in which Europeans gamble, and the Chinese gamble among themselves in pretty well all the places I think; but in those places they do not allow any Europeans at all.
7992. Have any raids been made by the police since you have been in the Lower George-street district? Yes.
7993. How many? Three or four.
7994. Three or four in the course of three years? Yes, about three years.
7995. Have any arrests been made as a result of those raids? Yes, a number—forty or fifty in some instances. I think we made fifty-one arrests in the last raid—fifty-one including both Chinese and Europeans.
7996. What has been done with them in the Court? They have been fined—some fined £50, some 40s., and so on.
7997. Have any been sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine? No, none.
7998. Have you ever frequented any of these gaming-houses in your capacity as a plain clothes constable? I have. In fact I have had instructions from Inspector Atwill to visit them every week. He has spoken to me specially about it.
7999. Have you been in the habit of going there single-handed? No, Senior-constable Carson and I go together.
8000. You say that you have frequently visited these places in your official capacity? Yes, for the purpose of seeing if there are any small boys or young girls there. It has often been said that children are decoyed into the Chinese places, and then drugged with opium.
8001. Have you ever seen any gambling going on when you have been in any of those places? No; that is, I have never seen any Europeans playing with them.
8002. Is it not a fact that Europeans go into these places morning, noon, and night? No, they used to.
8003. I am not speaking of the last few weeks since the Commission has been sitting, I am speaking of two or three months ago, and still further back? It is true that they used to some two or three years ago, but there have been three or four big strikes in Sydney lately, and we have had very little gambling since. They have made a great difference to that part of the town. Nobody has had any money to gamble with lately.
8004. You are sure that there have been three or four big strikes in Sydney within the last year or two? Well, there have been three strikes, I think. There was the great maritime strike about this time last year.
8005. And it is in consequence of those strikes that the gambling has decreased? Yes; anybody could see the difference. People have not had the money to spend lately. The strikes have had a ruinous effect upon business generally in that part of the town.
8006. Have you ever received any presents from the Chinese, either in money or in kind? No; I have not.
8007. Have you ever received any trivial gifts at the Chinese new year for instance—presents of jars of ginger or chests of tea? No, I have not.
8008. Then if anybody says that you have would they be speaking the truth or saying what is false? No; they would be saying what was false. I defy any man to say that since I joined the police force I have had anything presented to me except what has been presented to me in a public manner, and has found its way immediately into the Press. When I left Balmain for example, I had an address and a diamond ring presented to me. The Mayor made the presentation publicly, and the address was signed by the Mayor and aldermen.
8009. Have you received any presents at all since you were transferred to No. 4 district? No.
8010. Have you received nothing from the Chinese? No; nor from anybody else in Lower George-street.
8011. Have you any property? Yes; I have some horses and cattle, and that sort of thing. They are up the country. You can find out exactly how I came by them if you care to inquire into the matter.
8012. You had that before you joined the police? Yes; I can give you all the facts in connection with it. I have a small farm at Ulladulla.
8013. Are you a native of this country? Yes, of Braidwood. Mr. Quong Tart knows my wife's people—the Finches; they keep an hotel at Braidwood, and he has stayed with them sometimes.
8014. Do you know a Mr. Gouldtown? Yes; I know him a little.
8015. What sort of a reputation does he bear? I do not know anything against him, except that he tendered a valueless cheque to the proprietor of No. 2 Coffee Palace on one occasion.
8016. What sort of people visit these gambling-dens in Lower George-street? They are principally working men.

Sen.-constable
Beadman.
23 Oct., 1891.

- Sen.-constable 8017. Do clerks and shop-assistants, and people of that kind, go there to play very much? Well the
Beadman. night that we made the raid on Moy Ping's place we caught a number of well-dressed people.
- 23 Oct., 1891. 8018. What is the number of gambling-dens in that part of the town altogether—places where Chinese and Europeans gamble together, and where Chinese gamble alone? Well, I suppose, altogether (including the places where the Chinese gamble amongst themselves), there must be about eighteen; but when we see the Chinese gambling among themselves we cannot tell whether they are gambling for money or not. I have seen large numbers of them playing round a table, and they were playing with the same kind of counters as they use when they are playing with Europeans.
8019. Is it a fact that you have entered these places when gambling was in full swing between the Chinese and Europeans? No; I never caught them actually playing.
8020. Do you remember ever having seen that place [*a photograph of a Chinese gambling-shop*]? Yes; that is near Parker's Hotel.
8021. Do you know what those white placards, outside the shop, denote? Well I made inquiries from the Chinese interpreter, and he told me what it was in English.
8022. How long ago was that? I reported upon the matter four or five weeks ago. What the interpreter told me was this: That in English the placards meant, "Fan-tan played here morning and evening." That is how he interpreted it to me. Of course I did not understand it myself.
8023. But do not you consider that it was your duty as police officer to make inquiries with regard to notices appearing on the outside of buildings, especially when those notices were in a foreign language which you did not understand;—was it not your duty as police officer, knowing that you had an interpreter at your back, to find out what the notices meant;—did it never strike you in that light? No. I cannot say that it did.
8024. Did your superior officer ever instruct you to make inquiries on that point? As to the interpretation of the notices, no.
8025. Then for all you knew there might have been notices posted up there for the purpose of causing a revolution, and you would still have been ignorant of the fact? Quite so. There are a number of cook-shops in which the Chinese play among themselves, and there are a number of these notices stuck up in each of them, so they might have been notices to show that they were cook-shops or something of that kind.
8026. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You mean that they might have been business advertisements? Yes, ordinary business advertisements.
8027. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you think that the law relating to gambling is stringent enough to check this particular evil? No, I do not.
8028. You think that the police have not sufficient power vested in them? I think not. In order to effect an entrance it is necessary that we should have a warrant, and each warrant only lasts a month; when the month is over it is no good; then before we can make a raid we are obliged to arm ourselves with sledge-hammers in order to get in; the doors are so strong and so securely fastened. That is how we got into Moy Ping's place. We took crow-bars with us to break the doors in. Previous to making that raid we were watching that place for several nights. Inspector Atwill told men off especially for that duty, so that we could catch them at the game. Sometimes they were playing and sometimes they were not. We made the raid when a great number of people were inside, and we had to burst the doors.
8029. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is it a fact that the day before you made the raid some of you policemen went round, saying that you wanted to borrow implements to break into Moy Ping's, because you were going to make a raid there? No, it is not.
8030. Then if anyone has stated in evidence that you did so they would be telling a deliberate falsehood? Yes, they would. We had strict instructions from Inspector Atwill that we were not to go for the crow-bars until late that evening. My mate, Senior-constable Carson, went to the Water Police Court, where some men were taking up drain-pipes, and borrowed some crow-bars from them. I went to Foster Bros.' pawn-shop and got a crow-bar there. They are very respectable people, and I have frequently to visit the place in search of stolen property, which might have been pawned there. I took my macintosh with me, so that I could slip the crow-bar under it to prevent people from seeing it.
8031. So that if anybody said that a few days beforehand you went to get crow-bars, and explained that you wanted them because you were going to make a raid on Moy Ping's, it would be telling a deliberate falsehood? Yes.
8032. *Mr. McKillop.*] You have been in the Lower George-street district for three years and a half? Yes.
8033. And during that time there have been three or four raids made? Yes; I have been in three of them myself, and on one occasion during my absence they made a raid, I believe.
8034. What were the intervals between each raid? I think about six or seven, or perhaps eight months.
8035. Do you not think that if these raids had been more frequent they would have had the effect of suppressing the evil to a very great extent—if only by harassing the gambling-house proprietors? There is no doubt that if they had been playing during all that time there would have been more frequent raids, but during the strike the Europeans did not play at all. They had no money to play with. The people did not frequent the gambling-shops at all. There is one place in Beale's buildings, a little lower down than the Coffee Palace, opposite to Williams' the jeweller, which has been rebuilt since I came to Sydney. The landlord would not let it to any person except a European, and kept it idle for some months, but he could not let it to anybody, so he had to let it to the Chinese after all.
8036. I daresay you have given this matter a good deal of thought? Yes, I have.
8037. What plan do you think it would be advisable to adopt for the purpose of checking the evil? Well that, of course, I cannot say.
8038. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Has it ever occurred to your mind what would be a good method to adopt on the part of the authorities for the suppression of gambling. Of course it is only your opinion that we are asking for? Yes; it is only my opinion, but that is of very little account, and it might be thought that I was giving expression to too much.
8039. *Mr. McKillop.*] But when you are before a Royal Commission it is your duty to give expression to opinion if you are asked to do so, and in this instance you have an intimate knowledge of the subject, and your opinion may have a good effect? I think that if the law was more severe it would be better.
8040. Do you think that it would be better if the law said that if any gambling implements were found in these places the occupants of the house ought to be indicted? Yes, I do. 8041.

8041. Do you also think that the landlord ought to be punished if, after receiving due notice from the police that gambling is being carried on on his premises, he pays no attention to the warning, but allows his tenants to continue the evil? Well there is no doubt that if that was the law property-owners would not let their premises to that class of Chinamen at all.

8042. Well, as you know, if a public-house is carried on badly, and the police find it necessary to interfere, the man loses his license, and the landlord has to suffer. Would it not be much the same in the case of gambling. Do you not think that the landlord after getting due notice should be punished if he still allows the occupants to carry on the gambling business? Yes, if he is aware that gambling is carried on.

8043. And you think that the police ought to have more power to enter the premises about which they have suspicion without going to the unnecessary trouble of getting a warrant? I do.

8044. So that they could then pounce down upon these men at any moment, and catch them red-handed? Yes; it would be better.

8045. Because by having to go for warrants it gives the delinquents time, and by when you are ready to put the warrants in force it frequently happens that the birds are flown? Yes.

8046. Did you ever have lunch with the keepers of any of these gambling-houses? Not with the keepers. I may tell you that I have been into Moy Ping's place, and received valuable information in connection with thefts. In fact Moy Ping's brother, Moy Youk, gave me information that led to the discovery of a watch stolen by a man named Brown. Moy Ping drew my attention to it. I asked him if anybody had been in with the watch, and he said that he had bought a pawn-ticket from a man. I looked at the number on the ticket and found that it represented the stolen watch. He gave me the watch, and Brown was brought to justice. Moy Ping has given us a good deal of information.

8047. You do admit that you have had lunch with some of the Chinese? Yes.

8048. Would you name some of them? Yes; I have had lunch with On, of the firm of On Chong & Co.; I have had lunch with Sam Ying. He used to be in Braidwood, and had race-horses. In fact I rode his horse for him once or twice.

8049. You knew him intimately, then, before you joined the police force? Yes.

8050. You never adjourned to a public-house with any of these gambling-house proprietors, did you? Yes; I have had drinks with Moy Ping. He has shouted sometimes, and I have shouted sometimes.

8051. That was the keeper of the house where the last raid was made? Yes, of course. When we find that people are willing to assist us by giving us information we like to be courteous to them.

8052. That is, for policy's sake? Yes; we have to do that sort of thing. We have to mix up with prostitutes and thieves, and all sorts of queer characters. In fact many a 5s. and 10s. I have given to thieves in order to get information out of them.

8053. From what you say I conclude that you and Senior-constable Carson are always in company? Yes, every morning and every night. We meet at the station every morning and arrange our plans there for the rest of the day, as we think best.

8054. Is there a great deal of prostitution carried on in that part of the town? No, not a great deal. There is some, no doubt. Some have been brought up for being common prostitutes.

8055. And you were never presented by any Chinaman with a diamond pin or a diamond ring? No. I bought and paid for the ring I have, and the breast-pin too. I can mention the names of the persons I bought them from, if you like.

8056. It would be just as well? I bought the ring from Mr. Alexander Smail.

8057. Alexander Smail, the baker? Yes; he is living privately now.

8058. Was that the diamond ring alluded to by members of the deputation, do you think? Perhaps it was; I do not know.

8059. *President.*] Have you any more rings? Yes; I have the diamond ring presented to me by the Mayor and aldermen of Balmain. Then I have a watch presented to me by Mr. G. R. Dibbs (the Premier), Mr. T. A. Dibbs, Mr. T. B. Gaden, the Hon. John Lackey, and other gentlemen. They gave me that soon after I joined the police force.

8060. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You had a diamond ring presented to you by the Mayor and aldermen of Balmain? Yes.

8061. The watch-chain you are wearing now you bought, I suppose? Yes.

8062. The medal attached to it you appear to have won at the Balmain regatta? Yes; in 1885. I was an amateur sculler. It was a wager-boat race. The inscription is as follows:—"Won by James Beadman, junior, wager-boat race, November 5th, 1885." The other one I won at the New South Wales Rowing Association regatta.

8063. And the diamond ring you have on your finger you purchased from Alex. Smail, of Miller's Point? Yes; and I paid him £10 for it.

8064. And the silver watch you are wearing was presented to you, as the inscription on the inner case denotes, by a few gentlemen, to mark their appreciation of your courageous conduct in rescuing a lad from drowning, on the 14th August, 1883? Yes. I got promotion to the rank of first-class constable through that. It was brought under the notice of the Inspector-General.

8065. *Mr. McKillop.*] Those are the whole of the presents that have been made to you? Yes.

8066. And that is the ring you have been in the habit of wearing? Yes. I have not mentioned where I got the pin from yet.

8067. Where did you get it? I bought it from Foster Bros.' pawn-shop. I do not know whether it was 5 guineas or £5 10s., but I think it was £5 10s. that I paid for it.

8068. Do Foster Bros. do much pawning for the gambling-dens? That I cannot say. We are in there pretty often, and I have seen a number of Chinese go in at different times to pawn things.

8069. Is it not a fact that a large number of wharf labourers, coal-lumpers, seamen, and others lose the whole of their wages there on a Saturday night? I have heard that they do, but do not know from personal experience.

8070. Have you seen men's wives standing in the street begging of their husbands to come out of the dens? No; I have not.

8071. Have you seen any of their wives at the police station, informing the officer-in-charge that their husbands are gambling in these dens, and asking them to go and fetch them out? Not to my knowledge. Of course, that might happen when I have been out of the office, but I have never witnessed it.

8072. Have you got a large banking account? Well I do not see, with all due respect to the Committee, that

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Sen.-constable that I should be called upon by any person to answer questions relating to my private business. What money I have got I can fully account for if necessary, but I do not see that I should be asked to make my private affairs public.

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8073. Let me explain to you, Mr. Beadman, that I am putting these questions to you for your own benefit. Aspersions have been cast upon your character which it is to your interest to disprove, and it is only by our following this line of examination that you will have a chance of doing so; otherwise, as far as we are personally concerned, we should very much prefer to say nothing about your private affairs? I know that, gentlemen. I quite understand your motives in putting these questions to me, but of course nobody cares to have his private business made known to the public. As a matter of fact, I have a few hundred pounds in the bank. Then I have property which has been bringing me in a few pounds for a long time. That property was left to me when I was 16 years of age.

8074. And now, as to the salary you have been receiving while you were in the police force. You were in the service a very short time before you were promoted to the rank of senior-constable? I was only in the service a very short time before I was promoted to the rank of first-class constable for getting the boy out of the harbour. Then I was made a non-commissioned officer, and then an inspector under the Licensing Act. That position, however, I had to resign when I began to do plain clothes duty, because we have frequently to get information from the publicans.

8075. What is your salary at the present time? From the police it is about £3 7s. 6d. a week.

8076. Are you a married man? I am. I have a wife and three children, and one dead.

8077. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you seen a copy of the evidence given before the Commission in regard to yourself? No; I have not.

8078. Have you seen a copy of any of the evidence at all? No; I have not.

8079. You have seen none of the evidence given before the Commission since it started? No; I have seen none of it.

8080. Do you know Mr. Nock, of the firm of Felton and Nock? Yes; I know him well.

8081. What kind of a man is he? He has always been a decent sort of man, so far as I know. He and I had a little bit of an altercation some time ago.

8082. What was it about;—was it about a diamond ring? I will explain it to you if you wish.

8083. Go on? At one time Senior-constable Carson and I arrested a man in Lower George-street, carrying an iron last under his coat. We took him to the station and made inquiries, and found it was stolen from Felton and Nock's shop in Erskine-street. He was a loafer—a man about whom we had entertained suspicions for a long time. I asked Mr. Nock about the last, and he identified it as his property. The next day I asked him to come to the Court for the purpose of prosecuting this man, and he said, "I shall not go over to the Court losing my time over it," I said, "If every man were like you and would not prosecute these loafers, people would be robbed right and left." He said, "If you and your wooden-headed inspector would go and prosecute the Chinese more than you do it would be more to your credit."

8084. How long ago was that? It was about six months ago, I think.

8085. That was the first time that you and Mr. Nock had any altercation? Yes; and since that he has seemed to be quite indifferent to me. I think no less of him, however. He is a decent and respectable citizen.

8086. He refused to go to the Court to prosecute the thief? Yes; but he sent his man after all.

8087. He spoke in disrespectful terms to you of Inspector Atwill? Yes; he spoke of "you and your wooden-headed inspector, or your wooden-headed force." I forget which—and I lost my temper I admit, and said something that I do not think I should have said.

8088. You know Mr. Nolan, one of the shopmen at Felton and Nock's? Yes; I do.

8089. Do you remember having been in the shop in company with Senior-constable Carson, at any time, having a conversation with Mr. Nock or Mr. Nolan? Well, I have been in Felton's and Nock's very often. Some bad notes (Commercial Bank notes) were passed on him at one time, and I had a conversation with him then; but since we had that bit of tiff I have gone in as usual and bought things from him.

8090. Did he, on the occasion of any of your visits to his establishment, say anything about the police being presented with jars of ginger, or chests of tea, or watches, or watch-chains? No; he did not.

8091. He never confronted you with a charge of having received bribes? He never did. If he had done so I would not have let it rest at that—not likely.

8092. Did you and your mate on one occasion stand opposite Mr. Nock's establishment in a defying mood, exhibiting your rings? Well, we had heard that Mr. Nock had been casting aspersions on the character of the police force, and my mate stood opposite his shop, and said, alluding to his ring, "There is no doubt that it is a good ring, only it is not as good as yours. It is not a diamond."

8093. And he happened at that time to be in front of Mr. Nock's shop? Yes; I do not think that he did it to insult Mr. Nock in any way. He has a very large ring, and generally wears it on the end of his watch-chain as a seal. If he gives evidence here you will see it.

8094. Have you been in the habit of going in and out of any of the refreshment-rooms in Lower George-street with the Chinese, allowing them to shout for refreshments for you? Only with the one or two that I have referred to. By going into the refreshment-rooms I suppose you mean the oyster-shops. I have been there with On.

8095. Have you been in the oyster-saloon with any other Chinese resident except On? Yes; with the other one whom I have known so long at Braidwood. He is an old Chinaman that I have known for twenty-six years.

8096. What is his name? Sam Ying.

8097. Is he connected with gambling in any way? No; not that I am aware of. He used to have plenty of money at one time. I do not think he has any necessity to gamble.

8098. He is a man of means, is he? Yes; when he was at Braidwood he had plenty of money.

8099. But you admit having been in the oyster-saloon with these two men, and they have shouted? Yes; when Sam Ying was in Sydney, at 227, George-street, a big merchant, he had a valuable watch stolen from him, together with some money and something else; and I went in a cab with him on several occasions to Waterloo to try and arrest the Chinaman suspected of the theft, but we always failed to get him. I think he went home to China.

8100. In fact you knew him when you were almost a boy? Yes; I have known him since I was a boy so high. I respect him as much as any man I know in Sydney, European, or anybody else. He is a thorough gentleman. Sen.-constable
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8101. Do you remember having met Mr. Maguire, the photographer, on one occasion, when he was walking down Lower George-street with Mr. Andy Kelly, the Member of Parliament? Yes; I do. 23 Oct., 1891.

8102. Did you say to him on that occasion that it was very hard that these charges should be made against the police? I did.

8103. And did you inform him that the diamond ring you were wearing was bought at the pawn-shop down the street? No; I could not say that.

8104. If Mr. Maguire said that you, in an apologetic manner, said that you bought it at the pawn-shop, he was stating what was not a fact? Quite so. I was wearing this pin at the time, and I said, "I expect I am the man referred to by the Anti-Chinese Gambling League as the policeman with the diamond pins and jewellery." I said to him, "To the best of my recollection, I bought this pin at Foster Brothers' pawn-shop," but I do not think that I told him where I got the ring.

8105. But at all events you are positive that you did not buy the ring in a pawn-shop? No; I did not buy the ring I was wearing in a pawn-shop. I did buy a ring in a pawn-shop—a diamond ring too. It had been pledged for 30s., and I paid £2 for it, and paid up the interest due upon it too. It was a ring worth £5. I bought it from a man named Moss.

8106. Was he the proprietor of the pawn-shop? No; he owned the pawn-ticket. He was the man who had pledged it at Foster Brothers'. It stood me in altogether 42s. 6d. I have the ring, but the stone I have lost. It was a claw setting, and one of the claws broke off one Sunday a few weeks ago, and I do not know what became of the diamond.

8107. Did Mr. Maguire say to you, "You seem to be very flurried. If there is nothing in these charges why do you mind them?" He said nothing of the kind.

8108. At the same time do you think that if he had made such a remark it would have had sufficient effect upon you to make you annoyed? Yes, I do.

8109. You are friendly with Mr. Maguire, I suppose? Yes; on one occasion he took me by the arm and wanted me to go into one of the Chinese places to have a drink with him. That was during the Chinese new year.

8110. And you were not flurried on the occasion to which I allude? No; I have always looked upon Mr. Andy Kelly as a gentleman, and Mr. Maguire and I have always been the best of friends. I have had the photographs of my family taken at his place. I dare say I said to him, "It is very hard that they should make these charges against the police, but that is all I did say."

8111. Was Carson with you on that occasion? No.

8112. Just think over it—I fancy he was? No; he was not with us. I am quite certain of that.

8113. Did not Carson say, "I wish somebody would mention my name. I would bring a Supreme Court action against him for £10,000, and if I could not get the money I would take it out of his body"? No; I am positive that he was not there.

8114. Well, it is down in the evidence? If Mr. Maguire said that he is telling a deliberate falsehood, because Carson was not with us on that occasion. He was some distance down the street; I remember that distinctly, because Mr. Kelly was going up Church Hill, opposite Alt's place, and I walked across the street and shook hands with him and Mr. Maguire. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that Carson was not present when the conversation occurred.

8115. So that if anybody has said that Carson was there, and said that he wished somebody would make a charge about him, and he would take a Supreme Court action against him for £10,000, and if he could not get it he would take it out of his body, it is not true? No; not at all. Carson may have said that upon some other occasion, but he did not say it then, and he did not say it in my hearing at any time. There is no doubt he was very much annoyed about the charges against the police.

8116. Did you, or Senior-constable Carson, ever ask Mr. Maguire at his own door where you could get gold watches? No; I do not recollect it. When the matter came out in the papers we both looked upon Mr. Maguire as a friend, having known him so long, and we used to chaff our friends about gold chains and watches, so that it is possible that we may have said something of that kind, but there was nothing offensive about it. If we did ask the question it was only by way of a joke.

8117. I suppose that after the deputation to the Colonial Secretary there were many jokes cracked about diamond rings? Yes; dozens of people used to stick me up in the street and say, "What about your diamond rings. I suppose you have got dozens to sell"?

8118. Have you ever met Mr. T. M. Davis, M.P.? Yes; I have known him for a number of years, but I have never spoken to him since he has been a Member of Parliament.

8119. Have you ever had a drink with him in Montgomery's hotel? Never; I had a drink with him in Buchanan's hotel. That was some few days before the election, but since then I have never spoken to him.

8120. Were you wearing the diamond ring on that occasion? Yes; I always wear it.

8121. And you have never attempted in any way to disguise it? No.

8122. You have never left it off on a single day since the Commission was started, or since the deputation waited upon Sir Henry Parkes? No; not once. I never leave it off; I always wear it.

8123. Have you ever met with a person who told you that Mr. Atwill had received a present from a Chinaman in Lower George-street? No; I never have.

8124. From your knowledge of Mr. Atwill, do you think that he is a man likely to accept a present of any kind from persons he was looking after in his official capacity as a member of the police force? I am positive that he would do no such thing. There is not a straighter man in the New South Wales police force, and I should not like to be the man who had received 6d. in property if he found it out. If he were a man to be guilty of anything of that sort he would never forget it. He is a very particular man in that respect.

8125. Your wages stand you in about £3 7s. 6d. a week? Yes.

8126. And in addition to that you have a farm in the country? Yes; I have property in the country—cattle and horses, and a farm.

8127. And you have had that for many years past? Yes; and at present it is in the charge of my father and brothers. It is on the Clyde River, near Ulladulla.

8128. And you reap an income from that in addition to what you get from the police? Yes, in good seasons I get a little from it. Sometimes I get something out of it, and sometimes I do not. 8129.

- Sen.-constable 8129. At all events what money you have in the bank has always been received in an honest straight-forward way? Yes, just so.
- Beadman. 8130. And you have never received a present from any Chinaman in Lower George-street? No, nor from any other person in Lower George-street.
- 23 Oct., 1891. 8131. You have accounted for all the jewellery you wear, and you do not own any other? No.
8132. You never received a present of jewellery from any Chinese resident of the Colony? I never did.
8133. And the statement made by the deputation to the Colonial Secretary was false so far as you were concerned? So far as I am concerned it was false. Mr. Maguire said to me on one occasion, "I know a certain sergeant who used to receive money from the Chinese," and I said to him "Why do you not name him. It is very unfair to the rest of the force to make a statement of that kind without saying whom you allude to."
8134. When was it that Mr. Maguire said that—since the deputation waited upon the Colonial Secretary? Yes, and he said, "There is another man got a diamond ring and gold watch," and I said, "Well for the honor of the other members of the police force you should say who it is." He then said, "Well, Sergeant Dawson is the man"; and I have heard on several occasions since, that he is the man they refer to, and not myself.
8135. But you are aware, of course, that Sergeant Dawson received a present of a gold watch, and that it was made in the most public manner by the Chinese residents of Lower George-street, upon his retirement from the force? Well, I never saw the watch, but I heard that it was presented to him by Mr. Quong Tart.
8136. If any one has told the Commission that you and Senior-constable Carson are always loafing about the Chinese quarters in Lower George-street, would they have stated what was correct? No, they would not. We often have to go to the Chinese places.
8137. But you are simply about there when duty calls you? Yes, we have instructions from Inspector Atwill to keep a sharp look-out upon them. You may have seen stories in the papers about young girls and boys going in there and smoking opium, and Mr. Atwill has said to me, "You and your mate go in there and watch them closely, and if you see any small boys or young girls going in bring them to the station," and of course, as plain clothes constables, we have to mix up with all sorts.
8138. So that, as a matter of fact, you are often in the company of questionable characters for the sake of getting information out of them? Yes.
8139. Are your brother constables all good honorable men? Yes; we have one or two who drink a little, but they are good men in the prosecution of their duty, otherwise they would not remain a month under Mr. Atwill. Three or four men have been dismissed during the last month or two.
8140. Would it not be necessary, in order to make bribery effectual, that all the men in the district should be bribed from the Sub-Inspector downwards? I think not.
8141. Who have most to do with the Chinese in Lower George-street and of the city? Well the uniform men do not have a great deal to do with them. The plain clothes men have most to do with them, and I think if anybody would be bribed it would be the plain clothes men.
8142. How many plain clothes men are there? Four—Sergeant Higgins, Senior-constable Adair, Senior Constable Carson and myself.
8143. And if there was any bribery attempted you think it would be necessary, in order to make it effectual, to bribe the four men you have named? Well I think it would be more likely that that would be the case than that the uniform men would be bribed.
8144. And Higgins, Adair, and Carson are three men whose characters are above reproach? Yes; Sergeant Higgins is one of the most honorable and right-minded men in the police force. I have known him ever since I have been in the force.
8145. And what about Adair? The same applies to him. He is a most honorable and upright man.
8146. Have they both property? I do not think Adair has any, but Higgins has. I know how he got it too. He is a very industrious man; I have often seen him, after he has put in his time on duty, go home, and putting a suit of working clothes on, work about his property repairing his home and doing odd jobs of that kind.
8147. You have no doubt that any property that he has got has been obtained in a very honorable manner—through his own industry in fact? Quite so. He has a lot of property I know, but whether he owns it all I cannot say.
8148. You have never had any complaints made against your character? No, I have never been fined a shilling since joining the police, nor have I received a single reprimand.
8149. And you have had 8½ years service? Yes.
8150. And during the time you were in Balmain you conducted yourself in such a manner as to receive a presentation at the hands of the Mayor and aldermen upon your transference to Sydney? Yes.
8151. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have been in the Lower George-street district for three or four years, I understand? Yes.
8152. Then you have a very intimate knowledge of what transpires there in connection with these Chinese gambling-places? Yes.
8153. Gambling has increased there very much during the last four years, has it not? No. A portion of that time these great strikes were on, and some of the places were untenanted.
8154. The strikes, of course, destroyed the means of gambling? Yes.
8155. As a result of your observations, do you believe that the Chinese gambling-dens in Lower George-street are a curse to the men, women, and children of that neighbourhood? No doubt it is injurious to the community that has in its midst these places in which Europeans play. Sometimes I have heard that they say they win a lot of money, and I dare say they do. There are not always as many gambling as anybody passing along the street might imagine. There will often be only three or four people playing fan-tan, but a great number buying lottery-tickets. A lot of people seeing them go into the shop would suppose they were going in to gamble, but a great many of them only go in for the lotteries. I have seen men go in and come out again with £30 or £40.
8156. Had you anything to do with the raid at Moy Ping's? Yes; it was Carson and I who got the crow-bars.
8157. Did you go into any of the shops the day before and say that you were going to make the raid? No, we did not.

8158. Did you go into any of the shops the morning of the day that the raid was made and ask for crow-bars, saying that you were going to make a raid? No, we did not. Mr. Atwill said that we were to be very careful as to how we got the implements to break into the place, least anyone should get wind of it. Carson went to the Water Police Court where they were taking up the pipes and borrowed a crow-bar from there, and I went to Foster Bros., the pawn-shop, and got a very strong steel one and put it under my macintosh, so it would be quite impossible for anyone to see it.
8159. *Mr. McKillop.*] Would that be the night that the raid was made? Yes.
8160. *President.*] But, as a matter of fact, a great many people were at Moy Ping's at the time the raid was made? Yes.
8161. Well that would go to show that they did not know that a raid was going to be made, would it not? Yes. We had men watching for four or five nights previously; and on this particular occasion Mr. Atwill told off a man to give us the office when there were a great many people inside, and told the others that upon getting the word they were to rush in. As soon as we saw the man come out and give us the tip, Mr. Atwill, who was waiting for it, said, "Now come on," and we made a rush with the crow-bars and broke in the door.
8162. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you ever been afraid of performing your duty because of the owners of some of this property being Members of the Legislative Council? No; never. I believe that the owners of this property would give the police as much assistance as anybody.
8163. You complain that you cannot enter these places without a warrant? Yes.
8164. Then what would you suggest;—would you give the police unlimited power to go in whenever they thought fit, as long as they were known gambling-houses that they went into? Yes; I think it would be better than the present arrangement.
8165. Have you seen much immorality amongst the Chinese in Lower George-street? No; I have not. There are cook-shops down there, and I have sometimes seen women of the lowest class go into them. I have followed them in to see what they went there for, and have seen them buy a basin of soup, and take it out and go away.
8166. Are the sanitary arrangements of these places good? Yes; we have been all through them, and I have never seen anything that would be injurious to any person. They keep them all clean. Mr. Seymour's men are always down there.
8167. You read all the statements made by the deputation? Yes.
8168. And you know of nothing to justify what was said to the Colonial Secretary with regard to the bribery of the police? Nothing whatever.
8169. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Which is the principal game, fan-tan or pak-ah-pu? Well, pak-ah-pu is the principal game. More play in that than fan-tan.
8170. Which of these games is the worst? Oh, I think fan-tan is the worst. Pak-ah-pu is a game of chance. I think it is fair enough.
8171. Do you not think that pak-ah-pu is the worst, inasmuch as little children can go in the gambling-shops and play it? I do not think so. I think that fan-tan is the worst. If you go in and play pak-ah-pu for a sixpenny ticket you may get £30 or £40 for it, whereas if you play fan-tan you might lose £20 or £30 in five minutes.
8172. Do many Europeans play pak-ah-pu? Yes; great numbers do.
8173. Who play most, Europeans or Chinese? Oh, great numbers of Europeans play.
8174. Have either Europeans or Chinese residents of Lower George-street ever complained to you of the gambling evil down there? No; not before the Anti-Chinese Gambling League was formed.
8175. Since then have they? Oh, yes; several persons have since.
8176. And do you know of any Chinese informer? I do not at present. There was a man named Lee Wood at one time. I believe he used to go to the police and tell them about his fellow-countrymen gambling, because they would not give him any money.
8177. Do you think that that class of men inform for the good of the community, or to serve their private ends? Oh, I think it is to serve their own ends.
8178. What do they do for their living;—what did Lee Wood do? He used to go about from one Chinese place to another asking for money, and if they would not give it to him he would threaten them with all sorts of things.
8179. Do you know Robert Lee Kum. He is, or was, a member of the Salvation Army, I believe? I do not know him, but I have heard that he was just such another man as I have described.
8180. What district is he in? I do not know. He does not come down to our end of the town very often.
8181. What do you think of him, from what you have heard? I do not think he is much good.
8182. Did you ever hear that he laid an information to the Inspector-General? No; I never heard that.
8183. Do you know any other Chinese informer;—do you know Long Pen? No; I cannot say that I know that man.
- 8183½. He is living on the Waterloo and Botany side in Wexford-street, now? No, I do not know that man.
8184. Are there many respectable Chinese merchants down in your quarter? Yes; a good number of them. In fact I know nearly all the merchants down there.
8185. And how do they keep their places? First class.
8186. Will you name a few of the best? Sun Kum Tiy, Sun Hing Jang, On Chong, Ung Quoy (of the firm of Tin War), Sam War, On Yeck and Lee—all those are highly respectable Chinese merchants.
8187. What sort of a character does On Yeck and Lee bear? A good character.
8188. None better? No better in the country. In fact we look upon him as one of the best Chinamen in the country.
8189. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you think Ung Quoy is connected with any of these gambling-places? No, I do not think so. He is too respectable for that.
8190. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You know Sam War? Yes.
8191. You do not think he is connected with any gambling-places? No, I do not. I am sure he is not.
8192. You do not think that he is connected with any of the lottery places? No; I do not think so.
8193. How long has he been in business in Sydney? When first I came here he was carrying on business at the corner of a little lane off Lower George-street.
8194. What was the name of the firm then? I do not know. It has a different name now.

- Sen.-constable 8195. How long has he been in his present place? Two and a half years.
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- 23 Oct., 1891. 8196. *Mr. McKillop.*] Were ex-Constable Quealy and Mr. Atwill on very good terms previously to Quealy's dismissal from the force? Well there is no doubt that it was through Mr. Atwill that he was dismissed, simply because he got drunk. He was a very good man for doing his duty, and Mr. Atwill spoke to him on two or three occasions, but at last he got that way that he used to drink and was reduced, and when he got drunk again Mr. Atwill had to report him—it was his duty to do so—and I do not know what kind of friends they were then.
8197. Who makes the arrangements in connection with the raids? Mr. Atwill.
8198. Have any of you subordinate officers the power of making raids? No.
8199. The sub-inspector in charge of the district is the responsible party? Yes.
8200. Have you had any conversation with any person who has given evidence before the Commission? Relating to the evidence that they gave?
8201. Yes? No; none whatever.
8202. Have you had any conversation with any of the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? With reference to what?
8203. With reference to any of the charges that have been made against the police? Yes. I have spoken to members of the League on several occasions, when I have asked them if they know of any person who has received a bribe, to say who he is, so that the rest of the men may not be injuriously treated. Of course there may be a black sheep in every fold. They have replied that they do not know any individual men who had received bribes, but they have a suspicion that it is done.
8204. Have you noticed that since you have been down in that district the passenger traffic has fallen off—that people who used to go down Lower George-street to the Manly and North Shore boats at the Circular Quay, now go down Pitt-street to avoid passing the Chinese dens? I do not think that the foot traffic has fallen off in the slightest degree. I have noticed that business has fallen off in many parts of the town, but I think that it has been entirely owing to the heavy strikes we have had. They are the ruin of the town.
8205. Do the Chinamen insult women as they pass? No; they are most harmless people. They never insult anybody.
8206. Do you know that the Chinese on the Rocks procure girls from Waterloo, Woolloomooloo, and other places? I was never aware of it, and I go there every night, as the other plain-clothes constables do. There is one house—I think it is in Hanson's buildings—where there are a number of women of the very lowest type, and I think the Chinese go with them sometimes.
8207. And you are positive that a large number of girls are not brought from these places by the Chinese for immoral purposes? Yes; I am quite certain of it. In fact I have been called in by the Chinese to put girls out when they have come in to the gambling-places under the influence of drink.
8208. Do you not think that if the police were to take drastic measures in a large number of the European touts who frequent these dens it would tend to check the evil? I do not know. I never saw any touts about the place.
8209. Then if any one has given evidence to the effect that there is a large number of young men of the larrikin element acting as touts for the Chinese gamblers it would be false? Yes; at all events I am not aware of it.
8210. You are not aware that larrikins are posted up and down the street so as to give the Chinese notice when the police are seen coming out of the office? It may be done, but I am not aware of it. It may be that they arrange like the publicans do, to have the tip given them when the police are about.
8211. Do you know Henry Davies, of Dawes' Point? Yes.
8212. Does he conduct his house in a very decent manner? Yes. I think on the whole he does; he has been caught once or twice selling at illegal hours.
8213. Do you know Mr. Buchanan? Yes.
8214. Is he a respectable publican? Yes; a very respectable publican.
8215. Has he ever committed an offence against the Act? No; not to my knowledge, at all events.
8216. Do you know any members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League—Mr. Armstrong, for instance? Yes.
8217. Has he always borne a good character? Yes, ever since I have been down there.
8218. Did you know Mr. Kelly? Yes; I have spoken to him once or twice.
8219. Do you know Mr. Dawson? Yes.
8220. Is he a man of good character? Yes, I think so; I do not know anything against him. In fact I do not know anything against any member of the League.
8221. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Who is the high priest of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Well, as soon as the new Parliament came in they seemed to take up the running directly. I do not know who was the principal instigator, but I heard it mooted before the Parliament were returned that the Chinese would not be allowed to remain very long in Lower George-street.
8222. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know the Laws? Yes, very well.
8223. They are two very respectable young fellows, are they not? Yes, very decent young fellows. I know them personally.
8224. And you have stated that you found Mr. Atwill a very respectable, upright, and straight-dealing officer? Yes; I know that he is.
8225. And if anybody had stated that they would not care to serve under him it would be very strange? Yes; if he found any man taking Gd. from anybody I am quite sure that he would not remain two hours in the force.
8226. Has anybody shown you any of the evidence taken before the Commission? No; I have not seen any of it.
8227. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say that you have been in several raids in your time? Yes; I think three, Mr. Quong Tart.
8228. How did you get the informations? I think the first raid we made was at Sun Sam Kee's place. We used to see people coming out of the shop, and we tried to get in at the door several times but failed, so Mr. Atwill said that the best thing we could do was to try again in a few nights' time, and on that occasion come down through the sky-light. When the time came we broke the sky-light, and jumped down upon the table, a distance of about 10 feet, knocking everything over.
8229. Did you get information in the case of the other raids in a similar way? Yes.

8230. Did you ever get any information from any Chinese informers? No.
 8231. You acted upon your own information? Yes. Mr. Atwill and several of us went up on a number of occasions, and tried to get in but seeing that there was no chance of doing it we abandoned the idea. In fact there has always been thirteen or fourteen warrants lying in the office ever since I have been in the district.

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8232. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you think that if these strong doors and intricate passages were swept away the police would have any difficulty in getting in then? Quite so. There would be no difficulty then.

8233. Do you remember the Commission going there some few weeks back—to Sun Sam Kee's? Yes; I recollect. I think I was away on leave at the time.

8234. Had you heard anything about the intended visit of the Commission before they got there? No; I only heard of it afterwards. I think I remember Mr. Atwill speaking to me about it.

8235. The next day? Yes; telling me that the Commission had been there.

8236. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you ever given the Chinese any warning not to play because of the Commission? No.

8237. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Is there much gambling carried on now? No; very little. In fact we have been through the places every night for the last three weeks, and the tables are all covered up.

8238. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you not think that the mere finding of gambling implements in these places should be sufficient evidence to secure conviction? I think not.

8239. You think that they should be caught red-handed at the game? Yes; I think so. I think that you would have to go in and find them playing, with the money on the table. If you only found the coins on the table I do not think that you could get a conviction.

8240. *Mr. McKillop.*] I want you to be quite clear in the answer you give upon this point, because I asked you the question a little while ago, and understood you to concur that it should be sufficient for a policeman to find the gambling implements in any of these places.

8241. *President.*] To make the thing perfectly clear, whilst at present it is necessary to catch the gamblers in the act of playing, and that is a very difficult matter, I understand that you would suggest an alteration in the law by which the mere possession of gambling implements would be evidence against the proprietors of the house sufficient to secure their conviction? Yes.

8242. I do not wish to ask you any further questions, but I would like to say this—that your evidence has been exceedingly satisfactory. So far as you have been the subject of serious charges you have answered them, I personally consider, quite satisfactorily. Now I have only to ask you to be good enough not to repeat any of the evidence you have given to the Commission to any of your fellow-constables. We do not wish them to be prepared in any way for the questions we may put to them.

MONDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Senior-constable W. H. Carson called and examined:—

8243. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are a member of the police force, Mr. Carson? Yes; I am a plain-clothes officer, and hold the rank of senior-constable.

8244. How long have you been in the force? Five years and two months.

8245. During that time in what part of the city have you chiefly been on duty? Principally in the northern part of the city—Lower George-street.

8246. Then you have an intimate knowledge of the quarter where the Chinese gambling-houses are situated? I have a very good knowledge of all that part of the city.

8247. You have visited these Chinese houses, I suppose—have you not? Yes; I have visited them frequently, both by day and night.

8248. That is, in the execution of your duty? Yes.

8249. How have you obtained admission to those places? I have simply gone in of my own accord, with Senior-constable Beadman.

8250. You are both plain-clothes men? Yes.

8251. Have you visited a number of the houses in that locality? Yes; a number of them.

8252. What did you observe in those places—tell me what class of people you found there? In those shops where they run the pak-ah-pu tickets there are generally a mixed class of people, but mostly confined to the lower order.

8253. Europeans and Chinamen? Yes. There are four or five of these shops, I think—there might be six; but I know there are four or five that the Europeans frequent.

8254. Those places are kept for the issue of lottery-tickets? Yes.

8255. Have you seen them playing fan-tan there? I have never seen them playing fan-tan in any of those places I have just referred to. I have seen them play fan-tan in the places confined solely to the Chinese.

8256. Do you mean to say that Europeans are not to be found gambling in any of these places? No.

8257. How is that;—do you not know that these Chinese places are frequented by large numbers of Europeans? Certainly not in large numbers—I can say that. There may be some Europeans in from time to time.

8258. But we have had evidence here to the effect that hundreds of Europeans are continually in these places in Lower George-street, for the purpose of gambling by the fan-tan process? I do not think that is at all likely. I think the largest number of Europeans ever known to be in a fan-tan shop there was on the occasion of the last raid, when we found forty or fifty there.

8259. That was in Moy Ping's? Yes.

8260. During your five years' experience in that quarter of the city have you noticed any very great increase in the number of Chinese places in Lower George-street? Decidedly not, sir; I have noticed a decrease.

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8261. During the last five years? Yes; more particularly during the last two years. I was in the office at No. 4 station for three years, when I joined Senior-constable Beadman in plain-clothes.
8262. You have been on active duty for the last two years? Yes.
8263. And during that time you have been in constant attendance, for one purpose or another, on these Chinese places? Yes. Sometimes of course we would be after suspected criminals; and other times we would go in consequence of complaints being made, such as occurred two or three years ago, if you remember.
8264. Complaints made by shopkeepers? Not by shopkeepers of the locality particularly; but complaints generally about that side of the city, as to females of tender age being induced to go there for immoral purposes, and so forth; and our duties were for a time almost confined to investigating such matters.
8265. You say you have never visited one of these places and found Europeans' as well as Chinese playing fan-tan? I never saw any Europeans playing fan-tan yet.
8266. You have seen the Chinamen playing fan-tan? Yes, I have seen them playing amongst themselves in the afternoon sometimes.
8267. What was the result of your inspection, in reference to the allegations or complaints about women visiting these places for immoral purposes; were you able to sustain these complaints by what you saw? No; I never saw any women in these places, with the exception of one cook-shop, when I have seen women go for soup in the night-time, and carry it away in jugs.
8268. Were you connected with the party who made the raid upon Moy Ping's place recently? Yes, I was one of the men who made the raid that night.
8269. You found a number of Europeans there on that occasion? Yes, most of them were Europeans.
8270. And many of them, I understand, were persons of respectable positions? Well I do not think so. Most of them were of the labouring class, or lower order; a couple of them I believe gave their occupations as "clerks."
8271. The others were mostly labouring men? Yes, or seafaring men.
8272. Then you think the class of persons visiting these places may be generally described as working men and sailors? All classes of the lower orders I should say.
8273. Are you on intimate terms with any of the Chinese down there—that is, do you know them well? Yes; I know them well.
8274. Have you often had a drink—taken refreshments with any of them? Not often. I have had a drink on two or three occasions, with some of them.
8275. Now can you tell us the names of some of the Chinese keeping these places, that you know of down there? There is Moy Ping, the man whose place we made the raid on; and there is Sam Kee, and there is another man who is mixed up in it—"Canary" they call him.
8276. Do you know Doung Lee's, 164, Lower George-street? Yes, I know that place.
8277. Do you know that it is a noted Chinese gambling-house, frequented by both Europeans and Chinese No.
8278. You do not know that? No; I am not aware of that.
8279. Do you mean to say you do not know that gambling is carried on at all hours there, even up to the present time? No, I am not aware of it.
8280. Do you know Pun Num's? No.
8281. It is also a gambling-house, pure and simple—the gambling being carried on in the back, with the lottery in front? I do not know it particularly. But I know all the Chinese places there.
8282. Nos. 178 and 180? I know the two numbers.
8283. And so you think gambling has decreased in the neighbourhood? I am sure of it.
8284. Then if the business people down there state that the gambling has increased to an alarming extent in Lower George-street, you would say that is incorrect? It is quite incorrect I believe.
8285. Have you ever been presented with anything as a recognition of the efficiency with which you have discharged your duty on that beat? Never.
8286. Not by Chinese or any other persons? No, sir. The only presents I ever got were rewards for the apprehension of prisoners.
8287. You never received a present of a gold watch, for example? I never possessed one in my life.
8288. Or a ring? No; the only ring I have is suspended from my chain.
8289. Are you married? Yes; I was married twelve months ago.
8290. Have you any family? One child.
8291. Do you own any property? I have a house, on the Metropolitan Road, Enmore.
8292. How long have you had that? Since last January. I purchased it on terms.
8293. I was going to ask you that. You must understand that these questions are put to you in the discharge of our duty, and not in any offensive way? I understand you, sir.
8294. Then how did you become possessed of this property in Enmore? I purchased it from another party who had mortgaged it to the Metropolitan Building Society—£100 down and so much per week. There is a tenant in it now paying 15s. a week.
8295. You are paying it off now? Yes, the tenant is paying it off.
8296. Is that the only property you have? Yes.
8297. You remember a deputation having waited upon the Premier in reference to the Chinese gambling question? I remember it quite well.
8298. You read the press reports of the statements made by one of the members of that deputation? I did.
8299. Where he charged the police with receiving bribes for allowing the Chinese gambling-houses to carry on their business without interference? Yes, I remember reading it quite well.
8300. Now, you are on your oath, sworn to speak the truth;—do you know anything that will sustain that charge? I know nothing whatever that would sustain a charge of that character against the police.
8301. Have you never heard of any constables receiving presents of any kind from these people? Since the deputation was formed I have heard it talked about at the street corners, and people have chaffed us about diamond rings and so forth. I have heard statements made about the police, but no names mentioned.
8302. You know nothing of your own knowledge to justify or sustain such charges? I do not know anything whatever of the kind, neither do I believe it.
- 8303.

8303. You know all of these Chinese dens, I presume? Yes, I know them very well.
8304. Look at these photographs;—you will notice some placards bearing Chinese character stuck up outside the houses thus represented? Yes.
8305. You have seen those I suppose on the fronts of these places in Lower George-street? Yes.
8306. Do you know what those white paper notices mean? No, but I have heard of it lately.
8307. You have been three years on that beat and never heard of it before? Well, I never took any interest in the thing. I have seen such notices stuck up on a number of houses, some of them cook-shops.
8308. Do you not think it is the duty of constables to make themselves acquainted with notices put outside reputed gambling-shops, particularly when they are in a foreign language? It did not occur to me in that light.
8309. Do you know that the notices in question informed the public that fan-tan is carried on in those places day and night? I cannot swear to it.
8310. Well that is the literal translation of the notice. Now, suppose that I put up a notice in English outside a shop that gambling was carried on there day and night, do you think I would be allowed to go on without interference from the police? I am pretty sure you would be interfered with if you put the notice in English; but, as to these particular notices I do not understand the Chinese characters, and I do not think any of the police do.
8311. The police have a Chinese interpreter at their command, have they not? Yes.
8312. Do you not think it would have been well to apply to him for an interpretation of these notices? It never struck me that there was anything in it.
8313. But if you do not inquire you cannot know; notices might be put up that women were kept there for immoral purposes? That could not well be, for we have visited the places frequently, and I am quite sure there are no women in them kept for immoral purposes.
8314. Do you remember the night when the Commission visited Lower George-street? Yes.
8315. They visited the place kept by Sun Sam Kee? Yes.
8316. You know that place? Yes, I know it well.
8317. That is reckoned to be one of the worst of the gambling-houses, is it not? Yes. That is one of the places frequented by Europeans.
8318. Do you know that when we visited that place on that occasion we saw Europeans there? Yes; I heard so.
8319. And they made their way out before we could get proper admission? Yes; I heard that, too.
8320. How many raids have been made during your term of service? Two or three—I cannot exactly remember.
8321. And were they successful in each case? I think so; though I only took part in one myself actually.
8322. Do you think that the gambling was not carried on in the intervals between those raids—say there were fifteen to eighteen months between each raid? I am sure it was carried on to a certain extent.
8323. And what did the police do to stop it? Well you see, besides the raids that were actually made, there were raids in contemplation, and I am sure there are warrants in existence now, lying in No. 4 station, ready to be executed.
8324. You can only proceed by warrant? Yes; whenever a raid is contemplated, Mr. Atwill gets the warrants out at the Water Police Court. Then you must have some one—a policeman disguised or other person unknown to be connected with the force in any way—to go in and prove that the game is played, and that money passes, and identify the banker and croupier. It is often impossible to get any one outside the force to undertake this duty.
8325. Do not some of the Chinese act as informers on occasions of that kind? No.
8326. Have you never heard of a Chinaman visiting the police authorities—the Inspector-General and others, and complaining of gambling being carried on in these Chinese houses? I have heard of one—Lee War, I think. He used to try and levy blackmail upon them. He would go to these gambling-houses and try to extort money from the owners, and if they would not “dub up” he would go to the police station and inform upon them.
8327. Have you ever heard of any other Chinaman making complaint against the gamblers? No.
8328. You never heard of a Chinaman going to the Inspector-General’s office, and being hunted out because he made complaints about these things? Never.
8329. Do you know Senior-sergeant Higgins? Yes; well.
8330. Is he a good officer? Yes; a thoroughly good, reliable officer. I have known him since I joined the police force.
8331. He is reputed to be well off, is he not? He owns some houses, I believe.
8332. Do you know how he acquired his property? I do not know; but I suppose he got them through his own industry. He is a man of good character in every way.
8333. Have you heard of him winning money in sweeps or anything of that kind? No; I never did. He is a very strict kind of man.
8334. Did you ever hear of him receiving presents of any kind from the Chinese residents of Lower George-street? No; I never heard of anything of the kind.
8335. You say there has been a great reduction in the gambling in Lower George-street? Yes; I am of that opinion.
8336. And you know nothing whatever to justify the charge that the police are bribed to overlook the gambling that is admittedly carried on down there? No; nothing whatever.
8337. You simply say that it has been carried on, and that two raids have been made in the course of three years? Two or three—I am not positively sure which. But I know that during the past three years it has decreased noticeably, at least since the Chinese Restriction Act was passed. There are more Chinese leaving the country than there are coming in. The fan-tan gambling used to be almost confined to the Chinese, and the late strikes had a great effect upon it.
8338. Is it not a fact that the shops kept by the Chinese down there have largely increased in number during the last three years—that numbers of Chinese have taken shops to carry on the gambling business during that time;—are there not a greater number now, in fact, than there were three years ago? I cannot swear that. I do not think so. Some of the houses there are idle now.
8339. How often are you up and down the street in the course of your duty? Several times day and night

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- night when I am on duty. As I have said, there are some houses there idle now, and there was a terrace of houses idle for a considerable time—Beale's Buildings, they call them.
8340. You have not seen women or young girls visiting these places? No.
8341. Have you not seen women go into the Chinese shops to buy lottery-tickets? Never.
8342. What is the difficulty in the way of the police proceeding against these people for selling lottery-tickets? I cannot define it. But it is an understood thing that it is impossible to get a conviction in the case of lottery-tickets.
8343. And in the case of fan-tan gambling, the main obstacle consists in your not being able to gain admission to these places? Yes.
8344. You have to get a warrant, in the first instance, and then the Chinese are so clever they shut you out? Yes; they have the place thoroughly barricaded.
8345. If you have good reason to believe that gambling is going on inside, have you not power, without a warrant, to break open the door and get into these places? No, sir, not without a warrant. If I broke into a place without a warrant, and could not sustain a conviction, I should hear of it afterwards.
8346. Then any amendment of the law, to be effective, would have to give the police increased power to enter if they had reason to believe anything wrong was going on inside—that is, without a warrant;—is that your opinion? Yes.
8347. Have you any knowledge of the Chinese quarters in other parts of the city? I have been through places about Goulburn-street and Bathurst-street, and other places, in pursuit of offenders and persons described as "wanted."
8348. You immediately visit the Chinese quarters in search of supposed criminals, although they may be Europeans? Yes. We often go there to look for Europeans, and also for Chinese when they are wanted.
8349. In your visits to these places have you found the sanitary conditions good? Yes.
8350. That is clean and nice? Well, not scrupulously clean; but they would compare favourably with the same class of European habitations. I have never seen anything obnoxious on their premises.
8351. Have you ever known of any disturbances—quarrelling and fighting—in these places? I have heard of two or three cases of ordinary broils, where drunken men go in and make a row. Sometimes they go in and demand money from the Chinamen, or force themselves upon them, and then the Chinamen would put them out by force; and sometimes there might be a row in the street; but very seldom.
8352. Has it seemed to you that Inspector Atwill is anxious to have your duties performed strictly in all these matters? Undoubtedly.
8353. Is he a strict officer? Yes; strict and conscientious.
8354. You never heard of him receiving presents of any kind? No.
8355. Such as a piece of furniture, for instance? I never heard of such a thing.
8356. Or a chest of tea? No.
8357. Or a purse of twenty sovereigns? No; I do not think he would accept a present from what I know of him. He is a strict disciplinarian, and very just.
8358. Did you ever hear, on your rounds, of any large sums of money being won or lost in these Chinese gambling-dens? I have heard of men losing money, and also winning on the lottery-tickets, and also at fan-tan.
8359. Have you heard of labouring men losing all their weekly wages, and leaving their wives and families to want? No; I have heard no complaints of that kind.
8360. You have had no complaints to that effect? No; not in all my experience in that district; the sergeant in charge of the station might be better able to give evidence as to that; but it did not come within my experience while I was on duty in the station.
8361. Have you not remarked a falling off in the business in that part of Lower George-street, between Circular Quay and Bridge-street during the last few years? No; I cannot say that I have.
8362. Have you not noticed that the people travelling by steamers to the Quay do not go that way, but turn down Bridge-street instead, and reach Circular Quay by way of Pitt-street? Some do. But I think Pitt-street is more in a line with the steamboats than George-street.
8363. Have you heard anything about the insulting conduct of the Chinese towards respectable females in that locality? I have heard the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League complain—they complained to me, some of them; I forget who they were, but Mr. Maguire was one.
8364. Did Mr. Nock complain? No; not to me.
8365. Maguire did, you say? Yes, about the Chinese insulting ladies passing to and fro; but none of the general public outside have complained; in fact we have paid a lot of attention to the Chinese in that respect, and have never heard any complaints.
8366. Have you noticed any falling off in the street traffic in that locality? No; I have not.
8367. Are there not a number of houses of bad repute kept by Chinese up Cumberland-street? I am not aware of any being kept by the Chinese. There are a few Chinese up there who have women living with them in the ordinary way. They may be married to them for all I know to the contrary; but there are no reputed bad houses there.
8368. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Can you say how many gambling-houses kept by Chinese there are in Lower George-street? I cannot say the exact number; but I should say somewhere about twelve or fifteen, or perhaps seventeen.
8369. How many of them are patronised by European gamblers? About four or five, I think.
8370. What kind of game do they carry on? Principally the lottery business—this pak-ah-pu.
8371. Do you understand anything at all about the game of fan-tan? Yes; I understand how it is played.
8372. Is it a fair game? Fan-tan is simply a game of chance.
8373. And pak-ah-pu? I do not understand it; but I have heard men say it is fair.
8374. What is the least they can spend on a pak-ah-pu ticket? I think it is 6d.
8375. Up to what amount can they win? I cannot tell you exactly, but at 6d. or 1s. I think they can win up to £57, or something like that.
8376. Is it a fact that members of the police force continually pass these houses well-knowing that gambling is carried on? I do not know.
8377. We have evidence here on that point, and we want to know whether it is true or not? Well, there are houses in which it is suspected that gambling is carried on; but I do not think they will admit you while they are playing fan-tan.

8378. Do you know of any member of the police force having accepted a bribe to refrain from interfering with the gamblers? No, I do not.
8379. And if any one has stated that such has been the case, do you believe it is untrue? I do.
8380. Suppose we have had evidence to the effect that a bribe has been accepted by a member of the police, do you say it is untrue? I cannot swear it, of course, but I believe it is untrue from my knowledge of the police down there.
8381. Can you say whether opium-smoking is carried on in these gambling-houses? Yes; it is used by some of those who inhabit those places, but in the majority of the places I do not believe it is used.
8382. It is not used as a rule, you mean? Well, I can only speak as to a few of the houses, and I have not paid particular attention to it.
8383. Now, how is it that they only make raids now and then on these houses, with long intervals between? In some instances Inspector Atwill has contemplated raids, and they have turned out a non-success. It has been found impossible to get persons and fit them up properly so that they can go in and find the gamblers at play. The last one was nearly a failure because we had two or three of the police for the purpose, and they were objected to, being recognised.
8384. You think the gamblers are more clever than the police? I consider they are, so far as preventing the police from making raids upon them is concerned.
8385. Have you ever found any immorality as between the sexes carried on in these Chinese gambling-houses? I have not.
8386. Have you heard of any young women being decoyed by the Chinese to their houses? I have never heard of it.
8387. Do you remember any rioting or fighting taking place in connection with the gambling-shops in Lower George-street a few years ago? No.
8388. I refer to a row where a Chinaman was nearly killed with an iron bar;—do you remember that case? I do not remember the particulars of any case. A row does occur occasionally, from time to time. I never take particular notice of them. They are mostly public-house broils. A man may come into one of these places very drunk, and kick up a row, and the Chinamen will eject him.
8389. You have heard of the gambling that is said to be carried on in the Chinese quarters of Lower George-street, Goulburn-street, Wexford-street, and Campbell-street? Yes.
8390. Do you think it is true that so much gambling is carried on? I do not think there is so much as is represented.
8391. Can you suggest any means of putting down this evil? I cannot throw out any suggestion—wiser heads than mine might do so.
8392. But you can give your opinion? Well in my opinion the powers vested in the police at present are not sufficient to enforce the law, because if you get a warrant to enter one of those places you must then force your way in, for these places are generally barricaded, and you have to smash down doors and barricades to get an entrance, and the delay enables them to make their escape.
8393. Then do you think, if you had the power to enter without a warrant, you would be able to stop the gambling much quicker? I do, undoubtedly.
8394. Have you ever known any of the respectable Chinese merchants connected with these gambling-shops? No.
8395. Do you know anything of their opinion with regard to gambling? The Chinese merchants in general, I believe, are opposed to gambling.
8396. Do you not know of any other informer besides Lee War whom you have mentioned? I heard of another man whose name I do not know. I have heard him spoken of;—he is living in Goulburn-street somewhere now, I believe. He became a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and said he represented twenty-five Chinese merchants.
8397. Was it Gouldtown? Yes; that is the name.
8398. Did you ever see him? Yes; once.
8399. Did you ever have any conversation with him? Not to my recollection.
8400. Were you on duty in Lower George-street last Saturday night? Yes.
8401. Did you and another constable accompany two or three gentlemen on a visit to the Chinese quarters that night? Yes.
8402. Did you find anything particular going on? No. Mr. Fred. Leslie, the actor, was anxious to find out how fan-tan was played, and Detective Cocking met me and Beadman and asked us to show them round. We went in and asked the Chinaman if they would show how the game was played, and they did so.
8403. You did not actually find them in the act of playing? No.
8404. What did those gentlemen think about it—did they express an opinion? They seemed to think it was a fair game.
8405. Whose place was it you entered? I do not know the name of the house. A big fellow called Fred lives there.
8406. Have you found those places much quieter since this Commission was started? I cannot say that the Commission has had any particular effect in that direction; but I am sure the last raid we made has had some effect.
8407. Do you think if you frequently made such raids the effect would be to stop the gambling there altogether? I cannot say, because it might be a considerable time before we could succeed in making a raid again. The warrants are in existence now, and Inspector Atwill is only biding his time to make another raid. But it is a difficult matter, as I have told you.
8408. Do you know Goulburn-street well? No; it is not in our division. Sometimes I take a run through the houses there in search of offenders.
8409. Have you ever received any complaints of young women being decoyed from their homes by the Chinese in your division? No; no complaints whatever of that kind.
8410. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you know Mr. Nock? Yes.
8411. Have you had much intercourse with him? Well, Mr. Nock and I used to be intimate friends at one time.
8412. What time was that? Up to the time the Commission was appointed. He took umbrage at some remarks that were passed about a ring. It used to be a by-word there. One day Mr. Nock was standing

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Sen.-constable standing on the footpath, and I passed some remark upon this cameo ring, which I wear suspended from my watch-chain. Beadman, who was with me, said it was a fine ring, only it had not got a diamond in it. I heard afterwards that Mr. Nock complained about it.

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8413. How long have you had that ring? A long time. It is an heirloom, and belonged to an uncle of mine. That ring was all through the American war.

8414. You never received a ring as a present from any of the Chinese in Lower George-street? No.

8415. Are you in the habit of frequenting the Chinese houses in Lower George-street? Yes; I visit them occasionally.

8416. Have you ever smoked opium in any of these places? Never in my life.

8417. Then if anyone has said that you were seen in one of these places, leaning over the counter smoking opium, he would be saying what was untrue? He would be committing deliberate perjury.

8418. Now listen to this: It has been stated in evidence here (Q. 178) that he "saw Constable Beadman and Constable Carson leaning over the counter in a gambling-house in Queen's-place, and smoking opium." You say that is deliberate perjury? Yes; deliberate perjury. I never smoked opium in my life, and Beadman never did in my company.

[NOTE.—The evidence referred to (Q. 178) was subsequently corrected on revision, by the withdrawal of the statement that the officers in question were seen "smoking opium."]

8419. Do you know Moy Ping's place? Yes.

8420. Are you in the habit of going in and out of the inner department there? No; not in the back part.

8421. Whenever you go into Moy Ping's and other Chinese places in Lower George-street, you go in officially? Yes.

8422. Have you been in the habit of receiving refreshments from the Chinese down there at any time? Not in the habit of doing so. I have in a few cases—from On Chong, a Chinese merchant, for instance, and Sam Hing. Beadman is well acquainted with him—has known him for a considerable number of years.

8423. Have you never taken refreshments with any other Chinamen? Yes, on two or three occasions, with Moy Ping.

8424. What was the object of going in with Moy Ping to take refreshments—was he the shouter? He shouted, and I think we returned the compliment. He has often given us information in connection with parties who were wanted. I remember one occasion in particular, some months ago, when he put us on the track of a man who had stolen a watch, and we arrested him. In fact he pointed out the man for us.

8425. In reality then, when you have gone into refreshment places with Moy Ping, or other gambling-house keepers, it has not been for the purpose of receiving bribes, or currying favour with them, but merely for the purpose of obtaining information to assist you in tracing and arresting suspected persons? Yes; in fact, as plain-clothes officers we mix and drink with all classes of society. We should be a non-success if we did not do so.

8426. You are practically detectives? Yes.

8427. So that you may very often be seen in the society of disreputable persons, and be apparently on familiar terms with them, and in that way you are really showing diligence in your calling, inasmuch as you are compelled to adopt that method of extracting information concerning the criminal classes which you would not otherwise be enabled to obtain? Yes, that is the case.

8428. Do you remember being in company with Beadman on one occasion when you met Mr. Nock, and the latter said to Beadman, "I think it is a shame to see you in this place"—referring to the house in Queen's-place? No.

8429. Do you remember ever having been in company with Beadman when Mr. Nock made such a remark? No; never in my life.

8430. I will read you the exact words (Q. 180) given in evidence here: "On the occasion to which I was referring . . . I went up to Beadman and said to him, "I think it is a shame to see you in this place." He replied, "You cannot do anything, Mr. Nock." I said, "Why can't I; and, for that matter, why can you not?" His answer was, "Most of these places are owned by Members of Parliament and influential men, and they tell us that if we turn these people out we cannot get respectable persons to replace them as tenants." I said, "I can quite believe that; they cannot get decent tenants for their premises under the circumstances, but that is no reason why you should not do your duty." Were you present when any such conversation took place? No, I never heard anything of the kind.

8431. If Mr. Nock has said that he has seen you and Constable Beadman pat Chinese gamblers on their backs, and ask who won this hand, and who won that, would that be untrue also? Undoubtedly it would.

8432. You are quite sure on that point? Quite sure.

8433. On no occasion did you ever pat a gambler on the back, and ask who won or lost the game? Never in my life; or Beadman in my company.

8434. If it was also asserted, as in the case at question 182, that he had seen you "drinking and having dinners with the boss gamblers," would that be true? Not to my knowledge. We have been in with the Chinamen once or twice having oysters, and on one occasion we had dinner in the Coffee Palace with Sam Hing.

8435. With any other Chinamen? No, except to take refreshments with Moy Ping.

8436. What kind of refreshments? Drinks.

8437. Was that while you were on duty? Yes.

8438. With any other Chinamen? Mr. On Chong.

8439. Any others? Not to my recollection; but it is quite possible. I never contemplated that any questions of this kind would arise; but as I have said before we mix up with all classes in the course of our duty to get knowledge and information.

8440. Have you ever been charged by any person, either you or Constable Beadman, with taking bribes or accepting presents from the Chinese gamblers? Never, sir.

8441. Has Mr. Nock charged you either directly or indirectly with having been the recipients of bribes or presents? Never in his life.

8442. Has he ever talked to you seriously about the, to his mind, easy going style of the police in dealing with the Chinese gamblers in Lower George-street? I do not remember such a thing.

8443. You do not remember any allegations being made against the police as to their method of dealing with the Chinese gamblers? Never. 8444.

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8444. You are quite sure? Yes.

8445. Do you think it is true that warning was given to the Chinese residents previous to a raid being made upon them? No.

8446. You think it unlikely that any policeman, by instructions from Mr. Atwill or otherwise, went to one of the places down there and said that a raid was to be made that evening, and that they would require the use of a crowbar? Well some time previous to the raid being made Mr. Atwill asked Beadman and I to get some crowbars if possible.

8447. Where did you get them? I accompanied Beadman to Foster's, and got one there.

8448. Did you say what it was for? No; Beadman said he wanted it to knock a hole in the yard for a clothes-prop. We got another crowbar from the Water Police Station from the man engaged in some sewerage work there.

8449. So that the statement of Mr. Nock, that many more arrests would have been made if the warning had not been given, is to your mind incorrect? Quite so. I think the fact of fifty men being found on the premises at the time the raid was made was quite sufficient to show that no information leaked out regarding it.

8450. Have you seen any copy of the evidence taken before this Commission? No.

8451. You have never had a look at it at any time? No.

8452. Have you ever been offered anything at all in the shape of a present by any Chinese residents? No.

8453. Now I want you to be very particular in regard to your answer to this question: Do you remember having, in company with Constable Beadman, met Mr. Maguire (who has already given evidence before this Commission) when he (Maguire) was walking down the street in company with Mr. Kelly, M.P.? I remember seeing Mr. Kelly with Mr. Maguire on one occasion, when he and Beadman had a conversation, and I took a walk some little distance away while they were talking.

8454. Did you and Beadman have a conversation with him? I did not join in the conversation at all. I was standing some distance away. Mr. Kelly, and Maguire and Beadman, were standing at the intersection of Church-hill and George-street.

8455. That is the corner of Charlotte-place and George-street, I suppose? Yes.

8456. How came you to stand such a distance off—was it a conversation you were not expected to listen to? Well, Beadman left me somewhat abruptly, and went to speak to them; I do not know what he wanted to say to them.

8457. Did you not play any part in what took place on that occasion, either directly or indirectly? I am positively sure I did not join in the conversation while Mr. Kelly was present.

8458. Will you swear that you did not say to Mr. Maguire that you wished someone would make a charge against you; or, to be more accurate, and giving your own words as conveyed to the Commission by Mr. Kelly, do you remember having said that on this very occasion, when Mr. Maguire was in company with Mr. A. Kelly, M.P.? No; I did not join in the conversation that day with Mr. Maguire. I might have said something to that effect casually, afterwards, in passing down the street, but as to making such a remark in conversation with Mr. Maguire, I certainly did not.

8459. Don't you think you must have been engaged in some conversation with them for Mr. Maguire to connect you in this way with it? Certainly not while Mr. Kelly was present. I only spoke to him once in my life.

8460. When was that? I got an introduction to him some time ago, when he was returned to Parliament.

8461. You are quite sure you did not speak to him on this particular occasion? Positively sure.

8462. Do you deny having made that statement to Maguire? I am positively certain I never expressed those words.

8463. Or that you would take it out of his pocket? I am quite positive I never said a word like that, or anything that could be construed into such a meaning. I do not think they are worth £10,000 if they were all boxed up together—Mr. Maguire in particular. I do not think he has 10,000 shillings.

8464. Then you positively deny the truthfulness of the statement? I positively deny it.

8465. And you swear that no such conversation took place? I do.

8466. Or at any other time, supposing that a mistake has been made as to the exact time? No; I am positively sure.

8467. You will swear positively that the day Constable Beadman met Mr. A. Kelly with Maguire you had no conversation with any of them? I may have spoken to Maguire, but I am positively sure I had no conversation about the £10,000.

8468. Since you are not quite sure whether you had a conversation with them or not, do not you think you might also be mistaken in regard to this matter of having an action for £10,000? I am quite sure. I always looked upon him (Maguire) as a friend of mine. I did not know he was connected with the League until quite lately.

8469. Did Beadman appear to be at all flurried on that occasion, or that day? No, not in the least. Of course I cannot say how he appeared when in conversation with Kelly and Maguire—I was some distance away.

8470. If he had been flurried while in conversation with them do you think he would have shown signs of it when he returned to you? I suppose so, certainly.

8471. Did he (Beadman) make any statement to you as to what the conversation had been about? Not exactly. He said they were talking about the deputation, or something of that kind. I did not pay much attention at the time.

8472. He gave you no particulars of the conversation that took place between them? I do not remember that he did.

8473. You do not remember whether he told you that Mr. Maguire had said to him, "If there is no truth in these charges why should you mind them"? No.

8474. Has he ever said anything that led you to believe that he was frightened of an investigation? No, not in the least.

8475. He was quite indifferent? Yes, except that he used to be a little indignant at first at the talk about the rings.

8476. Has Constable Beadman always been in the habit of wearing rings? Yes; he has been wearing those rings he has now for a considerable time past.

8477.

- Sen.-constable 8477. He has not left off wearing jewellery lately from any cause? No; he always wears a diamond ring, and gold guard with medals, and a diamond pin. I think they were nearly all "presentations"—the medals in connection with boating.
- Carson. 8478. Or he bought them? Yes. I think I heard him say he purchased the ring from some person.
- 26 Oct., 1891. 8479. He is fond of jewellery, apparently? Yes.
8480. You have never received a present of jewellery, such as a diamond ring, for instance, from anyone down there? No; I never wear a ring myself.
8481. You have no other property save that which you mentioned in reply to Mr. Abigail? No. My wife is in receipt of £100 a year.
8482. And if anyone has credited you with being a wealthy man it is a mistake? Yes.
8483. You bought the equity of redemption of a house for £100? Yes.
8484. And are paying back the principal and interest of the balance to a Building Society? Yes; £3 18s. 6d. a month.
8485. Where do you live? In Cumberland-street. I live convenient to my beat.
8486. With regard to the Chinese gambling-dens in Queen's-place;—do you say that you and Constable Beadman have not been inside, either to smoke opium or anything else? I have been in, but not to smoke opium.
8487. You have not been in to lounge about or waste time;—do you go in there officially? Yes, to see what is going on. To see if there are any women there, or characters of bad repute. We might have a chat with the occupants on such occasions.
8488. And you say that on no occasion did Mr. Nock confront you and Beadman and tell you it was a shame for you to be in there making free with those people? I am positively certain he never said such a thing.
8489. It is utterly untrue? Yes.
8490. *Mr. McKillop.*] You said in reply to Mr. Abigail a short time ago that the gambling-dens in Lower George-street were decreasing in number? Yes.
8491. Would you be surprised to know that there are upwards of thirty-three houses in Lower George-street similar to those shown on the photographs before you? I should be surprised, certainly.
8492. I suppose you have noticed that a large number of those houses had notices stuck up which have latterly been taken off? I have noticed them, yes.
8493. Do you know at whose instigation those placards were taken down or obliterated? I cannot say, unless it was something that appeared in the Press about a month or six weeks ago, which caused them to be torn down.
8494. Do you know of any communication having been sent from the Inspector-General of Police lately to your office? Yes.
8495. Do you know the nature of that communication? It had reference to these notices.
8496. Did Inspector Atwill immediately act upon that communication? Yes; he sent for an interpreter.
8497. Was it owing to a communication from the Chief of Police that these notices were washed off the walls of the Chinese houses? I cannot say that.
8498. Are you aware whether Inspector Atwill went round with an interpreter? I cannot say. I know a senior-constable went round with an interpreter.
8499. Who was the senior-constable that went round with the interpreter? I think Beadman went there. I do not recollect the particular day; but Beadman met the interpreter, who explained some of the notices to him, I think.
8500. You and Beadman generally knock about together, do you not? Yes.
8501. Then on that day you were not with him? No; we were separated for a short time.
8502. In the course of your rounds in that portion of the town you must have noticed a large number of these placards on the Chinese houses; and since you have ascertained their meaning, does it occur to you what a large number of such notices used to be exposed outside the doors of the Chinese houses? I remember a few houses having the notices posted outside, but I took no interest in them, being in Chinese characters. But I know that something appeared in the Press about them, and that they were torn down from some of the houses.
8503. Did you ever visit any of the gambling-dens in Lower George-street for the purpose of playing dominoes? No.
8504. Never at any time? No. Chinese dominoes are different from the European game.
8505. I mean the European dominoes? I have never played in the Chinese places in my life.
8506. Have you had oyster suppers with those gambling-house-keepers? No, not with the gamblers; I have had once or twice with a respectable man.
8507. Do you know a one-eyed Chinaman—a notorious gambler—down there? Yes; they call him "Canary"—he is a cook, I think.
8508. Did you ever enter a refreshment bar with this Chinaman called "Canary"? I may have done.
8509. Is he not a notorious gambler? I do not know him to be.
8510. Is he a respectable man? I never knew him to commit a breach of the law, and he always keeps himself decently dressed. He often gave us information about people that we wanted.
8511. And you emphatically deny having gone into an oyster-saloon with any of these low-class Chinamen? I do not remember having been into one of them.
8512. You say that in your experience there have been two or three raids made on the Chinese gamblers in Lower George-street? Yes.
8513. Do you not think it was quite possible to have made many more raids than you did? Well, I do not think they would have been attended with much success. I know that on several occasions Mr. Atwill has contemplated raids, and owing to the way the places were barricaded, and the difficulty of getting anyone inside to prove the case from personal observation, they fell through from time to time.
8514. Do you not think that the effect of making raids upon these places, even if you had no chance of catching them red-handed, as it were, would be to offer a check to the gambling down there—would it not tend to prevent them opening these places and playing with impunity? The difficulty is that you have no justification without a warrant.
8515. You can act on suspicion? Yes; but you must get a warrant.
8516. Very well, having got your warrant, you proceed to take action;—could you not in that way harass

- harass them? Yes; but I am afraid if we carried on that line of conduct it would only frustrate the object in view by making them more alert.
8517. You are of opinion that if raids were made to harass them no good would accrue? That is my opinion. Mr.
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8518. Do you consider the present law sufficiently stringent to deal with the evil? I do not think it is.
8519. Have you given the subject thought or study? I have not made a particular study of it, but I do not think the present law is quite stringent enough.
8520. Are you in favour of a law being passed to give the police greater power to enter these places at any time? Yes.
8521. And that in the event of gambling implements being found on the table that ought to be sufficient evidence upon which to found an indictment against the occupant for being the keeper of a common gaming-house? Yes.
8522. Do you think the landlords of these places should also be held responsible after receiving due notice that their tenants are carrying on gambling? Yes; I think it would have a very healthy effect.
8523. You have considered that point? Yes.
8524. You stated a little while ago that there were a large number of Chinese going home to China, and that Chinese gambling had decreased very considerably? Yes.
8525. Now has it not considerably increased so far as the Europeans are concerned? Undoubtedly not, so far as my observation has gone.
8526. Are you on that beat during the day and night? I may be there at any time in an emergency; but I am mostly there during the forenoon, and any time after 9 o'clock at night, up to 12 and 1 o'clock.
8527. Does Constable Beadman have the same hours as yourself? Yes.
8528. And the other two plain-clothes constables are Sergeant Higgins and Senior-constable Adair? Yes; they have similar hours, with the exception of Sundays.
8529. Have you not seen Europeans going into these Chinese gambling-dens very frequently? Yes; I have seen them about the shops.
8530. Do you think the pawnbroker Foster has any connection with these gambling-dens? No; I do not believe it.
8531. Do you think it increases the trade to have these gambling-dens in close proximity to an establishment of that kind? I do not think so.
8532. Are you aware that gamblers pawn their jewellery when they lose all their ready cash at fan-tan, so that they may continue the game? I do not; but I know that Foster is a respectable man.
8533. Have you had any conversation about these matters with anyone previous to coming up here? I had a conversation with Beadman. I asked him the other day, after he had been here, what was said, and he declined to answer me. He said he had made a strong declaration, but he would not divulge what he had said.
8534. Did you have any conversation with anyone else? No.
8535. I suppose the question of the Royal Commission has been a general topic of conversation at the police station? At one time it was talked about, but it is a dead letter now.
8536. It has formed the subject of conversation or discussion? Oh, yes; all down George-street. The people used to chaff us about "diamond rings," and so forth.
8537. You know the night the Commission came down there to make an inspection of that portion of the district? Yes.
8538. Did you get any rews of the intention of the Commission to visit that locality? Not the least. I was surprised when I saw them. I saw a crowd collected when the Commission was in the lane near Foster, the pawnbroker's, leading into Queen's-place; that was the first intimation I had of the visit.
8539. Have you ever entered these gambling-dens when gambling has been in full swing? Not in the fan-tan rooms. I have been in the outer rooms, in front.
8540. Have you ever dispersed crowds from those places, kicking and buffeting them? I have never done any kicking or buffeting. I have put them out and frightened them.
8541. Have you never seen money on the table when you have been in those places? Never.
8542. Have you never been in when the lights have been put out and a scramble has taken place? No; only on the night when the raid was made.
8543. What amount of money was on the table on that occasion? I cannot swear positively. It is on record. I do not think there was much money on the table. I think it must have been in their pockets. It took us some time to enter.
8544. Were you one of the first to enter? Yes; I knocked the partition down. Another constable was sent to get through the skylight.
8545. If anybody has stated that you and Constable Beadman have entered one of these places when gambling has been in full swing, and that you started kicking and buffeting the people there, that would be untrue? Yes. I never did so, nor did I ever see Constable Beadman do so.
8546. Are constables in uniform authorised to enter these places? Yes, in the execution of their duty; but as a rule they do not go in the same as we do.
8547. Did you ever see young children—girls or boys—in these Chinese dens? No.
8548. You do not know, of your own knowledge, of Europeans gambling in these places and losing very heavily, and of working-men losing all their earnings there? I have heard of men of the working class losing £2 or £3; but they win sometimes again. They indulge principally in pak-ah-pu tickets, and sometimes strike something good.
8549. Do you not think if Europeans kept fan-tan tables, and ran these lotteries, and gambled to the same extent, as openly as the Chinese do down there, action would have been taken by the police force much sooner than has been the case with the Chinese gambling-house keepers? I cannot say that. I think it would be more easy for the police to succeed in the case of Europeans than with the Chinese.
8550. Who arranges these raids? Mr. Atwill swears the information, and gets the warrant for the house concerned.
8551. Does he make it public at all;—does he tell all the members of the force in his division? No. For instance, we made the raid on Moy Ping's and knew nothing about it until the last moment. I knew that a raid was contemplated some time previously, when we got the crow-bars, but he did not tell me on that occasion until the party was organised to surround the place, some in the front, and others in the rear.

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8552. Do you think it would have been possible for others to know it? No, I do not. Mr. Atwill is a very shrewd man. We plainclothes men would be the most likely ones to be told; and he did not even confide in us.
8553. Do you think that if this evil were checked it would mean a great benefit to a large number of people who are now induced to go to these places for the purpose of gambling? I cannot say.
8554. I am asking your opinion on that point;—would it not be far better for the community in general to have a stop put to the gambling in Lower George-street? I dare say it would have a beneficial effect upon the community.
8555. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that a large number of these places, where gambling is carried on, actually do no legitimate business whatever, and that they only keep some fusty old tea or other things in the window for show, and by way of a blind? Yes. I have noticed tea in the windows of places where a lot of Chinese gardeners and hawkers come and mess together.
8556. Would you be surprised to know that some of these places are assignation houses to which European girls are brought from Woolloomooloo and other places? I would be surprised to hear that.
8557. You would be surprised to learn that we have evidence of a reliable character that such is the case? Yes, I should.
8558. Have you ever seen any young girls being brought into these Chinese dens? No, indeed. In fact I have never seen any women in the gambling-houses in Lower George-street at all.
8559. Have you seen any in the houses about the Rocks? There are women about the Rocks who go with blackfellows and Chinamen, and the lower class of Europeans.
8560. Have you seen any young girls decoyed in there? No.
8561. Have you ever seen any disgraceful scenes enacted among those women? No.
8562. Are they quite orderly then? They are sometimes disorderly about that locality.
8563. Have you power to make arrests in such cases? Yes; if they commit themselves in our sight, we run them in for riotous behaviour or disorderly conduct. The police have that power.
8564. Has Senior-constable Adair any property? Not to my knowledge.
8565. He has been a long time in the service, has he not? Ten or twelve years, I think.
8566. Has he always been well thought of by his superior officers? Yes, he is a reliable man.
8567. He is a very respectable man? Yes, strictly abstemious.
8568. Have you at any time received any presents in the shape of preserved ginger, tea, or anything else from Chinese residents of Lower George-street? Not at all.
8569. Have you ever had a present sent to you at Christmas or the New Year, not knowing where it has come from? No.
8570. Do you know any of the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes.
8571. Do you know Mr. Armstrong? Yes.
8572. Is he a respectable man? Yes.
8573. Do you know Mr. Kelly? Yes; I have heard he went insolvent lately.
8574. Do you know Mr. Buchanan, the publican? Yes.
8575. Has he always kept his house well-conducted? Yes, very well.
8576. You have said you are intimately acquainted with Mr. Nock? Yes.
8577. Have you always found him a very respectable man? I have.
8578. Do you think, in giving his evidence here, he had any ill-will against you? I never did him any harm.
8579. Do you think it probable that Mr. Nock took an interest in this matter through the large amount of injury done to the business of his firm by the extension of the Chinese gambling evil down there? Yes; I think he always takes an interest in matters of this kind. He took an interest in the strike.
8580. Is he a man of excitable temperament? I never saw him excited.
8581. Do you think he took action in this matter from pure motives? I can't say; I have always found Mr. Nock a highly respectable young man.
8582. *Mr. Abigail.*] During my examination of you you said that you had not seen very many Europeans visiting these Chinese gambling-houses? Not so many Europeans in the fan-tan shops.
8583. Now, listen to this in Mr. Nock's evidence: "I have seen as many as 500 white people turned out of the gambling-houses situated between our place and the corner of Argyle-street";—could an event of that kind occur, do you think, without the police being aware of it? I do not believe that.
8584. Could a thing of that kind take place without the police being aware of it? I should think not. I was never aware of it, at all events.
8585. Then Mr. Nock was asked (Q. 163): "Whom are they (the gambling-houses) frequented by generally?" and he answers, "Mostly whites";—but you do not sustain that statement? No; there are only a few houses frequented by whites.
8586. Do you know that there are over thirty Chinese-kept places down there, and that twenty-four of them at least are reported to be gambling-houses? No; I should say about sixteen or eighteen. I may say that the whites who visit these places probably indulge in pak-ah-pu.
8587. *President.*] In your estimate of the number of gambling-houses do you include the lottery proprietors? Yes.
8588. Then, according to you, the maximum number of gambling-houses of all kinds would be eighteen? Yes; about sixteen or eighteen.
8589. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Have you ever heard of a Chinese secret society among the gamblers? I have not heard of a secret society. I have heard of societies in existence in China, for revenge, or something of that kind, but not in Sydney.
8590. Is there much crime amongst the Chinese in Lower George-street? No; a very small percentage.
8591. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know ex-Constable Quealy? Yes.
8592. Used he to be on that beat? Yes.
8593. Was he not in any of these raids made upon the Chinese gambling-dens? I do not remember that he was.
8594. Is he a man of any means? He had the reputation of having a few hundred pounds. I know nothing about his private affairs.
8595. He had the reputation among his comrades of possessing some means? Yes; it was said he had a few hundred pounds the time he was discharged from the force.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr.

Mr. Thos. Quealy recalled and examined:—

8596. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Was it to you that Sibthorpe showed the printed evidence taken before this Commission, which you have referred to in the course of your examination here? Yes; he showed me a copy.

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8597. He handed you a copy of the evidence? No. He showed me himself something where Armstrong had made a statement about me.

8598. He allowed you to read it? He read it for me, and I looked over him.

8599. I thought you stated on the last occasion that you took it in your hand and read it? I might have done, but I believe I did not.

8600. What did he do with it after showing you what Armstrong said? He took it away.

8601. Did you see the copy later on? No.

8602. Are you quite sure on that point—just refresh your mind;—did not you ask Sibthorpe to get you a copy? Yes, I think I did.

8603. Did he produce it at a later stage? No. I got no copy.

8604. Did not you see any evidence after that? No; I only saw Armstrong's evidence.

8605. Did not you get a copy left with you after that? No.

8606. Are you quite sure? Yes, quite sure.

8607. How did Sibthorpe say he came to get hold of it? First of all he came into the house and asked for Mr. Quealy; I am stopping with my brother.

8608. What Mr. Quealy did he refer to? I believe he referred to my brother at the time.

8609. What is your brother's first name? John.

8610. And yours is? Thomas.

8611. How is it you interviewed him when he wanted to see your brother? I asked him what he wanted, and then we went into an inside room, and had the paper containing what Armstrong said about my applying for a license for a hotel at Balmain, and being refused, and applying for the "Shannon Hotel," and getting the license. I was the person referred to.

8612. He handed you the evidence to read for yourself, which, of course, you did? I do not think I had the copy in my hand—I just looked over it.

8613. You did not have entire possession of it? No.

8614. Is Sibthorpe a customer of the house? Yes; he was always a customer there; at least up to a fortnight ago he was a regular customer.

8615. How do you account for his knocking off coming there a fortnight ago? I cannot say.

8616. You cannot think of any reason for his discontinuing his visits to the house? No.

8617. How many weeks ago was it that he showed you the copy of the evidence? I think it was the early part of this month, as well as I can remember. I know it was this month early.

8618. About the first week in October? Yes; I think it would be about that.

8619. What reply did he make when you asked him to get another copy? I know he made the reply that he had no right to show it to me.

8620. He said he had no right to show you? Yes; he also said something about reconstructing the evidence, or something to that effect.

8621. What was it like—a couple of pages like this [*showing two pages of foolscap printed matter*]? I think there were more leaves than that.

8622. About four pages? Yes; it was about that, I am sure.

8623. There were more leaves or pages than the one containing the particular statement affecting yourself? Yes.

8624. You are quite certain on that point? Quite certain.

8625. Did he inform you where he got it from? I understood he got it from where he worked.

8626. Had you told him previously to look out for the evidence? No; I was not concerned about it.

8627. Did you shout for him that day? No.

8628. If he stated that you shouted for him on that occasion, it was between 7 and 8 o'clock? I did not shout for him.

8629. Is he a man of steady habits? He has been on the booze.

8630. Did he appear to be on the spree at that time? No, not at that time.

8631. Was he quite sober, so far as you could judge, when he showed you the evidence? Yes.

8632. Were you quite sober? Certainly.

8633. I suppose you would be able to tell whether Sibthorpe was sober? Undoubtedly, he was sober. He might have had two or three drinks for all I would know.

8634. He called to see you in the early part of the evening? Yes; it was between 7 and 8 o'clock.

8635. And then he showed you the evidence? Yes; he asked me if I was the person referred to.

8636. You are quite sure he told you he had no right to show you the evidence? Yes.

8637. Do you feel in your own mind that he was guilty of a misdemeanour so far as showing you this evidence was concerned? Well of course he might be if he had anything to do with it.

8638. Did he not ask any consideration for having shown it to you? No.

8639. You must have been on tolerably intimate terms with this man for him to volunteer to do you such a service? He did not volunteer; I knew nothing about it until he brought it and asked me if I was the person referred to.

8640. So that the production of this portion of the evidence was voluntary on his part, and was not brought about by any action on your part? Quite so; I never knew anything about it.

8641. Up to that time you were quite ignorant of your name having been brought before the Commission? Yes; I may say that I thought this man was an engineer, or something of the sort, up to that time.

8642. You had no idea that he was a compositor in the Government Printing Office? No.

8643. Up to that time you thought he was an engineer? Yes.

8644. Have you discussed the matter with him since this question arose, in any way? I do not think I have spoken to him since or seen him until to-day.

8645. You have not discussed this question at all? No.

8646. Has any friend of his been to interview you with regard to the matter? No.

8647. You are quite sure the slips of printed paper he showed you were perfectly clean and tidy-looking in every way? Quite sure.

- Mr. T. Quealy.
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8648. Will you inform the Commission what amount of money you withdrew from the bank when you left the police force? If it is necessary I will.
8649. It is necessary, if you please? I drew £300 out of St. Joseph's Building Society, and £50 out of the Barrack-street Savings Bank, as near as I can remember. There might be a little more or less.
8650. Would that be about the maximum amount? Yes.
8651. You drew no other moneys out of any bank at about that time? No. It was £350 or £360 all told.
8652. Could you fix the maximum at £400? No, it was not £400, I am quite sure. The £300 was in St. Joseph's Building Society at fixed deposit for twelve months, the interest being 6 per cent., or £18.
8653. You drew your deposit of £300 and £18 interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.
8654. Do you remember having had a conversation with Mr. Armstrong? I do not think I have had a conversation with him since I left the police. I saw him one day in Sussex-street.
8655. Were you ever asked if you had anything to say about the police having received bribes from anyone? No; I never spoke of such a thing.
8656. Did you ever say to him, or anyone else, that you would have something to say on that point to this Commission? No.
8657. Do you know nothing whatever to implicate the police in any way in regard to receiving presents or bribes? No; and I do not believe in my own mind that they are guilty of anything of that kind.
8658. You know of nothing suspicious having taken place in the conduct of the men who were associated with you in the service? Certainly not.
8659. And you swear positively you never received anything in the shape of a present yourself? I never received a shilling from anyone.
8660. And the money you have is the result of your savings for years past? Yes; I can show you what I have saved every year. I was a first-class constable for four years.
8661. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did you ask Mr. Sibthorpe to supply you with a copy of the evidence referring to you at any time? No.
- 8661½. Did not I understand you to say that he (Sibthorpe) told you, in answer to your application, that he would try to get it? That was in reference to a copy of it. I asked him to show it to me, and he did.
8662. And the first time you knew anything about it was when he brought it to you as you have related? Yes.
8663. During your connection with the police force, Mr. Quealy, did you ever make any raids, or were you ever present when any raids were made upon the Chinese gambling-houses? I was.
8664. How many raids during the time you were in the police force? To the best of my recollection, five. I can remember five.
8665. How long were you in the police force? I joined in January, 1884.
8666. You were in the force about six years? Yes, six years and six months.
8667. And there were five raids made during that time? To the best of my knowledge, yes.
8668. How many were you concerned in personally? I think I was connected with two or three of them.
8669. When you have made a rush inside, have you seen Europeans gambling—playing fan-tan? Yes.
8670. In large numbers? I think there were twenty or thirty Europeans on the last occasion.
8671. Have you been in any of these places in the execution of your duty when the gas has been turned out, and a general scrimmage and scramble has taken place? Yes; that is the rule.
8672. Have you been in a scrimmage when there has been money on the table, and a scramble made for it? I have heard it, but have not got near enough to see.
8673. You never assisted at a scramble for the money? No, never in my life.
8674. And if anyone has said that you with others have on occasions been in one of these affairs, and have kicked and buffeted the people there, and put the money in your pocket, it would be untrue? It would.
8675. You have noticed that gambling has been on the increase in Lower George-street? Yes, before the last strike, but since that it has been wonderfully on the decrease. Two years ago gambling was in full swing there.
8676. I suppose all classes of Europeans go into these places up to 11 and 12 o'clock—you have seen them? Yes, anybody can go in and see.
8677. They walk in and out as they would at a public-house? Yes.
8678. Do you not consider that this evil could have been checked if steps had been taken by the inspector in charge of the district in the earlier stages of its growth? Well, I cannot say the Inspector is to blame, because I believe the law is not stringent enough. The police are not given enough power. If they had the power it could be suppressed in six months.
8679. Kindly give us the reasons on which you have formed that opinion? As I have said, the police have not power at the present time; and to suppress it I would increase their power, and make any Europeans liable that might be found on the premises.
8680. If any gambling implements were found on the premises you would punish the occupants or tenants of the houses? Yes, and I would also hold the landlords responsible.
8681. Immediately, or would you give them notice? In the cases of the landlords I would give notice.
8682. Then you would give the police power to walk in, and, as long as they were observed to be playing inside, lock them up without more ado? —
8683. And make both tenant and landlord liable? Yes; I believe it is the only way to check it.
8684. Who gets up these raids;—is it the Inspector-General of Police or the Inspector of the district? The Inspector of the district might, of course, get his orders from the Inspector-General or the Superintendent, but he always organises the raids himself—that is, Mr. Atwill.
8685. Now, if he could organise one, or two, or five, in the course of six and a half years, is it not quite possible to organise fifty in a like period? He could organise one for every night for that matter. But they are not always successful. Sometimes an appeal is made to the Upper Court, and the Chinamen get out of it, and that is discouraging.
8686. But by harassing them continually might they not be made to clear out? In my judgment it would not be justified unless the law was made more stringent.
8687. Do you think if imprisonment were imposed as the penalty, instead of a fine, it would help to cure the evil? Well really I do not think so, because these gambling-houses are run by syndicates, and the employees would suffer and not the real proprietors, who pay the employees so much per week. 8688.

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8688. The employer walks about and enjoys himself, whilst the unfortunate fellows who run these dens are the victims? That is my opinion.
8689. Has the system ever been explained to you by any of the respectable Chinese merchants? No.
8690. You have not formed your opinion on any conversation you have had with respectable Chinese merchants down that end of the town? No; but I have been told so by other Chinamen who keep the gambling-houses.
8691. You have been told so by the Chinese gamblers themselves? Yes.
8692. And you came to the conclusion that the members of these syndicates behind the scenes were the men who reaped the benefits of the traffic? Yes.
8693. Did you at any time ever have any oyster-suppers in any of these gambling-houses? No; never in my life.
8694. Have you seen Senior-constables Carson and Beadman enter these dens at any time? Yes; I have seen them enter.
8695. Were they on intimate terms with some of these gamblers, do you know? Not to my knowledge.
8696. You have not seen Carson and Beadman hobnobbing with them? Never.
8697. Do both of these officers bear good characters in the police? Yes.
8698. Have you ever heard of any presents being made to any members of the police force at any time? No; I never heard of it.
8699. Not in the shape of chests of tea, or anything of that kind? No.
8700. Have you seen boys going into these Chinese gambling-houses to buy pak-ah-pu tickets? Yes.
8701. Any girls? No; I have only seen the girls that live with the Chinese.
8702. Prostitutes? Yes.
8703. But you have seen boys enter these places? Yes; boys, of from 14 to 15 years of age, or perhaps a year or two older.
8704. Is it not a fact that a number of larrikins are employed by the Chinese down in that quarter? No; they do not like them.
8705. Is it not a fact then that they employ Europeans to give them the office when the police are coming? Yes; I think it is.
8706. They live on the Chinese? Yes.
8707. And through that the police are often baffled? Yes.
8708. They go up near to where the police are and overhear conversations, and give the Chinamen the tip? Yes.
8709. Is there a large amount of prostitution carried on in the lower Chinese quarters of that portion of George-street? I do not think so.
8710. Is there much on the Rocks? Very little.
8711. Have you known of any respectable young girls being decoyed by the Chinese down there? No.
8712. You did not enter their places very often, did you? Sometimes, when looking after sailors.
8713. Were the sanitary conditions of these places fairly good? Yes; they were pretty clean.
8714. Did you see much opium-smoking on the premises? Oh, yes; a great deal of opium-smoking.
8715. Have you ever seen any Europeans lying on the Chinese beds, under the influence of opium? I have.
8716. Any women? Yes; I have seen some women.
8717. Have you seen any disgraceful scenes or orgies going on in these opium-dens? No.
8718. How many gambling-houses are there in Lower George-street, to the best of your knowledge? I think I counted twenty-four or twenty-five.
8719. Were there that many when you entered the police force in that part of the city? Yes; I should think there would be.
8720. In how many of these dens, to the best of your knowledge, do Europeans gamble? In all of them.
8721. You think there are the same number of these places now as there were when you joined the force? Yes.
8722. There might be a few more or less? Yes.
8723. Do you think, as a man of the world, that if Europeans were to carry on gambling as openly as the Chinese have done there, the police authorities would have taken action long before such a time had elapsed, and checked it? I should think they would.
8724. Have you had any conversation with any of the police since this Commission was appointed, or since you left the police force, relative to the Commission? Not to my recollection.
8725. Did no one ever speak you in a casual way about it, such as to say, "I see your name is also one of those who have received bribes";—did anyone speak to you in that strain? They might have said so; I cannot exactly say. I have met a few of them. In the course of conversation they probably did say it, but I cannot recollect.
8726. To whom did you have a talk on the subject? A few of the men who came in to see me.
8727. Of the police force? Yes.
8728. Belonging to the same district? Yes.
8729. You cannot recollect whether any conversation of the nature I have described took place? I cannot say. In fact I never took any particular interest in the thing myself. I never thought I should be called as a witness.
8730. Have you noticed any large numbers of people going into these gambling-houses on Saturday afternoon? Yes, hundreds. About two years ago the various houses were very much frequented.
8731. Previous to that, large numbers used to go in and out there regularly—it used to be like a fair down there, was it not? Yes, sometimes.
8732. Do you not think if this evil were suppressed the effect upon the community, and especially those who frequent these dens, would be highly beneficial? I do.
8733. The effect of the gambling mania there has been to reduce many families to destitute circumstances, I believe? Yes.
8734. Have poor women appealed to you whose husbands have been spending their time and substance in these dens? They have sometimes complained to me about their husbands going there.

[The witness withdrew.]

Gerald Sibthorpe recalled and examined:—

- G. Sibthorpe. 8735. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] (*Pointing to Thos. Quealy.*) Is that the man you referred to in your evidence? Yes.
 26 Oct., 1891. 8736. Whatever you stated had reference to him? Yes.
 8737. *Mr. Abigail.*] With reference to the production of the evidence to Thos. Quealy, did he ask you to bring a copy? I would not be sure—he might have done so.
 8738. How long is it since you brought the evidence down to him? It is about four or five weeks ago.
 8739. Do you think the early part of this month would be about the time? Before that I should say.
 8740. Are you quite sure upon the point that he never asked you to bring it down? No; he may have done.
 8741. Did you think you were doing wrong in bringing down that evidence? No; I thought it was all worked off.
 8742. Where did you get it? In the water-closet.
 8743. Was it a dirty-looking copy? No.
 8744. Do they usually take documents of that kind for use in the water-closets? It may be sometimes the sheets are spoiled, and they are thrown out.
 8745. What size was the printed paper you took down to him? The size of a sheet.
 8746. What would you call that in printer's phraseology? Foolscap.
 8747. Did you hand him the paper to read when you went down with it? No; I only showed it to him.
 8748. Did you ask for Thos. Quealy? He was there. I said to him, "Is this you?" referring to the evidence, and he said, "Yes; can you get me a copy?" I said, "I do not know whether it is printed off or not."
 8749. Did you make any remark as to whether you were justified in doing what you did? No.
 8750. You did not admit that you were doing wrong? Not to him.
 8751. How is it that you did not leave the copy with him if you thought there was no harm in it? I thought when he wanted it that perhaps it had not been laid on the table of Parliament.
 8752. Then, was it not until he asked you to give him a copy of the evidence that it struck you were producing a document that ought not to have left the Government Printing Office? I suppose so.
 8753. What did you do with the copy? I tore it up.
 8754. You did not leave a copy with him? No; in fact I only showed him one line.
 8755. Did he take it in his hand and read it? No; it was lying on the table. I had heard a lot about Quealy from people on the Rocks.
 8756. How came you there? I had friends there.
 8757. And how came you to talk about him? They had been down to his hotel, and asked me if I knew Quealy. I said "Yes"; and they then said he gave his own brother six months.
 8758. Was that the policeman? Yes.
 8759. This conversation took place when you visited the Rocks? Yes.
 8760. You were discussing the evidence you had been setting up in type? No.
 8761. Are you now aware that you committed a very great act of indiscretion in showing this evidence as you did? I am now, yes. It did not occur to me at the time.

[The witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Senior-sergeant Bartholomew Higgins called and examined:—

- Sen.-sergt. 8762. *President.*] You are a senior-sergeant of police? Yes.
 Higgins. 8763. How long have you been a senior-sergeant? Eight years, I think.
 27 Oct., 1891. 8764. How long have you been in the police force altogether? I have been in the New South Wales police twenty-seven years and three months.
 8765. When were you first located in Lower George-street? Twenty-five years ago this week. I came from Cockatoo Island there.
 8766. And you have been a senior-sergeant for eight years? Yes; I believe I have been a non-commissioned officer for eighteen years altogether.
 8767. I suppose you are familiar with your district generally? Yes.
 8768. What particular part of it do you specially patrol? Generally in George-street, because the station is there; but I am not confined to any part.
 8769. Lower George-street being the principal avenue, you patrol that more than any other part, as a rule? Yes; more particularly in the early part of the night.
 8770. In the course of your duties, sergeant, you will have discovered that there are a number of Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? Yes, there are.
 8771. When did you first make that discovery? Well it has been off and on, as it were, for some years.
 8772. I suppose it would be five years, at least? Yes; I dare say.
 8773. Do you think there were as many of these places in existence five years ago as there were (say) six months ago? Well I think we had more gambling then, but not in Lower George-street.
 8774. There were not so many gambling-places in Lower George-street? No.
 8775. They were situated in other parts then? Yes; on the Rocks and in Queen-street. I may say that new houses have been built in Lower George-street, and these have been a considerable time to let before the Chinese occupied them, and then some of them became gambling-houses.
 8776. Then it is within your knowledge that within the last five years gambling-houses have increased in number in Lower George-street? Yes; in the way I have explained to you.

8777.

8777. Now, do you receive any instructions from your superior officer with regard to these gambling-houses? Yes; I have received instructions with regard to them.
8778. Will you state to the Commission what those instructions have been? On some occasions we have got out warrants for them.
8779. Were any instructions given you to visit these places, that is what I want to know? Yes.
8780. And you did visit them? I may tell you, sir, that we did get direct instructions with regard to the gambling-houses, and I got general instructions with regard to immorality or whatever it might be that was carried on in that quarter.
8781. Then, in consequence of these instructions, and in the exercise of your duty, you did visit these places? Yes; I visited the houses in the back streets at least twice a week, and the places in George-street I visited more frequently.
8782. And I suppose you reported to your superior officer when you discovered that any gambling was going on? Yes.
8783. What action did he take upon your report? He procured warrants to enter the houses.
8784. Who is your superior officer? Inspector Atwill.
8785. He procured the warrants? He did on several occasions.
8786. How many times, within your knowledge, during the last five years has Inspector Atwill applied for warrants to enter these houses? I cannot say how many.
8787. Can you not give an idea? No, sir. You see this is a police matter, and it would not be well for it to go forth to the world. It is a very delicate duty we have to perform, and we want to keep our method of operations as private as possible. If I give you all the information about these warrants I suppose the evidence will be published, and the persons affected will know that the warrants are in existence.
8788. That is a matter of public policy with which you have nothing to do; for the purposes of this inquiry it is necessary that you should answer the question I have put to you? You will excuse me, sir, if I point out that there are some things in connection with the operations of the police which to let the world know would frustrate the ends of justice. For instance, say I am in search of a man suspected of having committed a criminal offence, and I have a warrant for his arrest, if that becomes known it will be harder for me to get that man.
8789. I am talking about the warrants issued in respect of gambling-houses only;—how many times, within your knowledge, has your superior officer obtained warrants to enable you to make visits or raids upon any of the Chinese gambling-houses in your district? Well, I think I could safely say about ten times within the last five years, and perhaps more. Not having the record with me, I do not like to state the exact number.
8790. You think probably ten? Yes, but several on each occasion.
8791. How many raids were you present at during the time mentioned? I was present at every one of those, with the exception of one, and that was made without a warrant.
8792. Is it legal to make a raid without a warrant? No.
8793. Are you quite satisfied of that? I am.
8794. Under what circumstances was the raid made without a warrant, and, therefore, as you say, illegally? Well we had a few inexperienced constables on the beat, who went in one evening, and seeing a few Chinese playing amongst themselves, brought them to the police station.
8795. How many raids were you present at? At least nine.
8796. Were they all successful? Yes; in all what I call raids we have been successful. But several times we have attempted to make raids and were not successful, but we did not show ourselves. In making these raids we have to be very particular. The police station is watched, and they have a very good idea when they see any strangers about. It makes them careful. The men have to be disguised to get into these places, and then it is with the greatest difficulty we can obtain an entrance. On one occasion we had to go from Queen-street through an unoccupied house, and from that through an old window on to a brick wall, and in that way crawled on hands and knees to the roof of the gambling-house. When I gave the signal my mate came down through the skylight and jumped on to the centre of the table where the men were gambling. We had a great deal of trouble that night.
8797. What raid was that? It was at Sam Kee's, in Lower George-street. We made two raids on that house.
8798. You are sure that not less than nine raids have been made during the time you have mentioned? Yes; I am quite sure of that. Of course I am not confining myself to a month either way in the statement, as I am speaking from memory.
8799. What has been the direct result of those raids;—how many people did you apprehend, for instance? In some cases we caught ten or twenty, or perhaps thirty, and on the last occasion fifty.
8800. Did you secure convictions against all of them? Yes; in all but one. In that case the defendants proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the house was a club, and so the prosecution failed.
8801. Then your experience went to show that once having obtained access there was no difficulty in securing a conviction? Yes.
8802. In those cases you have mentioned were the defendants fined? Yes.
8803. Were they fined heavily? The fines, I think, ranged from £2 up to £20 or £30. The croupier and the banker were fined the same.
8804. The others who were present were fined £2 each? Yes.
8805. So that those raids were in all cases successful, inasmuch as prosecutions and convictions resulted from them? Yes; they were very successful, considering all the difficulties we had to contend against.
8806. When was the last raid made? A couple of months ago.
8807. When was the raid before that made? There was not one before that for a considerable time; but I must tell you this, that we had several warrants, not less than ten, I suppose, in readiness, and in several instances the men were told to be in readiness at the station at a certain hour, although they were not told for what particular business. I was sent along with Constable Adair to find out if the coast was clear for us to get in, or to find men to assist us in getting in. But circumstances were not always favourable, and when I would report the matter to Mr. Atwill he would simply let the men go without telling them the business that had been in hand.
8808. You had to get witnesses? Yes.
8809. You had to prepare some one to gain access to the gambling-house and give you the signal? Yes.

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8810. And it was because you could not complete your arrangements in that way on the occasions you have just referred to that the projected raids were abandoned? That is the case.

8811. Coming back to the main question, when was the second last successful raid made? Nearly two years ago.

8812. About two years elapsed between the last raid and the previous successful raid to that? Yes. I may say at that time we had several warrants out, for the purpose of making raids if possible; and that raid would not have been successful but for the assistance of certain civilians whose names I am not at liberty to mention.

8813. It is always necessary to have the assistance of a civilian to ensure that the raids shall be successful? Yes; either a civilian or a policeman in plain clothes who has never been seen about the neighbourhood. We have great difficulty in getting into these places, for the Chinamen are continually on the alert, and they watch the police station very closely. In many cases the watchmen are Europeans. Cases have come to my knowledge where Europeans have been paid to watch the police station.

8814. Follow me for a moment;—you have already stated that you procured convictions against a number of these people, and that fines of £2 were inflicted upon the persons who were present in these places when you made the raids? Yes.

8815. Now can you show me the necessity of a civilian being inside to give you a signal when you have a warrant to enter these places and arrest the people you find there and get them fined, as you say, £2 for being present, that is, whether they play or not? It is necessary, because we must prove that the game was being played in the house. We are not allowed to trust to imagination. We must produce evidence to prove that it is a gambling-house, and that gambling was going on at the time.

8816. And being played when the people were assembled there? Yes. It will not do to give hearsay evidence; you must swear it on oath.

8817. If you broke in, having no assistant or confederate inside, and found the people assembled there, would that not be evidence sufficient to secure a conviction? Not in my opinion.

8818. In organising these raids your superior officer has always endeavoured to have sufficient evidence to procure convictions as the result of the raids? He did in all cases.

8819. How many times between the second last and the last successful raid do you think warrants were in the hands of the police to make contemplated raids, which raids had to be abandoned? We had warrants all the time.

8820. What is the life of one of these warrants? I think during the reign of Her Majesty, or the life of the magistrate who signs it.

8821. I thought they were limited in their duration—that they must be executed within a certain time from date of issue? I am not aware of that. If it is so I do not know of it. It may be so of course. I have not charge of the warrants.

8822. Have you any reason to believe that the Chinese gambling-housekeepers have procured information from members of the police force as to projected raids upon their establishments? No. I cannot say how they get their information. But unless they do get information from some source they must be prophets.

8823. They are generally alive to the fact when a raid is projected? Yes; they always seem to know it.

8824. Can you account for that knowledge in any way? No; it has often puzzled me, and annoyed me very much.

8825. Do you think they could have known anything in the case of the last successful raid? I think not, because we had men in there and they came out again. We tried to get men in disguised in plain clothes. I was disguised myself, watching some little distance away, and I saw our men refused admittance; they were pushed back.

8826. Does not that go to show that the Chinese there must have obtained some information of the projected raid on that occasion? Well I have not that impression. At all events if they had they must have been prophets, as it was certainly not from the police.

8827. Do they generally grant admission to the civilians who wish to enter? No, not unless they are known. I have seen civilians turned out.

8828. Supposing I were to go down there at night do you think it probable that they would allow me to enter? They might, or they might not.

8829. You know they do refuse admission to civilians sometimes? Yes. In twenty or thirty instances at least; I have seen it myself. I have gone round those places with gentlemen sometimes.

8830. But, generally, I suppose Europeans have no difficulty in obtaining admission? Their customers have no difficulty of course.

8831. Cannot wharf labourers and seafaring men, and people of that class, obtain permission easily? Generally speaking, yes; but I have seen some of these even refused.

8832. Have you ever sought to ascertain why they refused these particular people admission? Yes. I have asked some of them, and they have said they will not let them in—that is all. I suppose they have suspected them.

8833. How many gambling-houses are there in Lower George-street to your knowledge? There are four or five where Europeans are admitted. There are other houses used as shops of various kinds where the Chinese play amongst themselves. In this class of house they are exclusively Chinese. They play there perhaps a sociable game merely, and perhaps also for money.

8834. Including the shops where they sell lottery-tickets with the ordinary gambling-houses where the Europeans play and those confined to Chinese gamblers, in Lower George-street, how many shops would you say there are devoted to gambling? I think there are about fifteen or sixteen altogether.

8835. Are you quite sure you could not count twenty? Yes. I am quite sure there are nothing like thirty. I had a list of them made out not long ago. I can almost count them over now from memory.

8836. In the fifteen or sixteen you have in your mind I suppose you do not include certain shops that carry on a legitimate business, and yet have a room in which they do practice gaming? I do not think there are many shops in Lower George-street carrying on a legitimate business in which gambling is allowed. We have some very respectable merchants down there.

8837. Yes we know that, but it is possible that some shops may combine trade with gambling? Yes. There are some shops which sell fruit, and cook-shops, in which there are rooms where the Chinese gamble amongst themselves. There is no doubt of that.

8838. Have you ever seen any women go into these gambling-shops? Very seldom.

8839.

8839. Any children? No children. But I have seen young lads go into these places to buy tickets, and I have turned them out.
8840. Have you ever attempted to prosecute the keepers of these places for selling lottery-tickets? No.
8841. Why not? Because, so far as I can ascertain—and inquiry has been made about the matter—there is no law to meet the case.
8842. Do you not know that a conviction has recently been sustained against a person for selling lottery-tickets? I do not know that as regards lottery-tickets.
8843. Pak-ah-pu tickets? No, I never knew that.
8844. The general impression in your mind, and in that of your superior officer, is that a prosecution will not succeed as against anyone for selling lottery-tickets? Yes, sir; that is my impression.
8845. Has your superior officer expressed to you an opinion of that kind? No.
8846. Has he ever instructed you to proceed against these people for selling lottery-tickets? No.
8847. Has he ever had a conversation with you on the subject? Well, I suppose he must have; but I cannot remember particularly.
8848. What is the impression on your mind? My impression is that Mr. Atwill has been under the impression that the law will not reach them.
8849. As a matter of fact you yourself have never instituted proceedings against the proprietors of places where lottery-tickets have been sold? No.
8850. And for the reason you have stated? Yes; I may say there are a number of these lottery-shops, where people go to buy tickets, and not to play fan-tan, and the Chinamen may be gambling in some back-room where we can't see them.
8851. Do you say positively that there are only sixteen shops in Lower George-street, where they have the lottery as well as fan-tan? There might be more, perhaps seventeen or eighteen.
8852. There would not be thirty in your opinion? No, sir; it is a mistake.
8853. Do you know Yee Sang Loong, No. 126, Lower George-street? I know the number.
8854. Is that a gaming-house? I cannot say from memory.
8855. Do you know Doung Lee, No. 164? Yes; I know the place.
8856. It belongs to Way Kee? Yes; on the lower side of Way Kee. I should know, for I nearly got killed there.
8857. Under what circumstances? In making a raid.
8858. How long ago was that? About two or three years ago; I was holding two Chinamen on the stairs, and they were trying to get away from me, and I was hanging over the banisters—a drop of 10 or 12 feet. I do not say they assaulted me, but they struggled to get away, till Adair came to my assistance. I got hurt a little on that occasion, but it might have been worse.
8859. That was a rough gaming-house? Just among themselves. No Europeans were allowed in these to gamble. I never saw a European.
8860. Do you know Han Kee's, No. 166? Yes, well.
8861. Is it a gaming-house? Among themselves. I never saw Europeans gambling there.
8862. Is that one of the gambling-houses you have in your mind, when you quote sixteen as the number of such places in Lower George-street? Yes.
8863. Is there any gambling done at Way Kee's own place? No.
8864. Do you know Pun Num's, next to Parker's? Yes.
8865. Is that a gaming-house? They may gamble among themselves, but it is not what I would call a gambling-house.
8866. There are two houses there? Yes; I have been over them frequently. There is a cook-shop down-stairs in one of them.
8867. There are four houses there adjoining Felton and Nock's; do you know them? Yes; I know them well.
8868. Are they gambling-houses? Yes; for gambling amongst themselves; but I think there are some of them to let now—one or two. One of these houses I tried several times to enter to make a raid. On different occasions I went to the place with my mate, and found it in darkness, and no gaming going on at all.
8869. You are quite sure that the number of gambling-houses in Lower George-street would not exceed sixteen in number? I cannot swear that.
8870. But you do not believe there are thirty? No; I do not.
8871. Did you read the account of the deputation that waited upon Sir Henry Parkes on the 30th July last? I read a little of it, and some of it was read to me.
8872. Did you notice that it was stated by one of the deputation that there were thirty-six houses in Lower George-street occupied by Chinese as gambling-houses? Yes.
8873. Did you ever seek to check the statement, and see if it was correct? I have nothing to do with the statements made there. Some of them were so extraordinary that I would take no notice of them.
8874. What particular statements do you refer to? One statement, that the police were receiving 2d. from every 1s. in these gambling-houses, or something to that effect; and another about the police being presented with diamond rings and watches, and that sort of thing.
8875. You admit that the Chinese gambling-houses have increased somewhat during the last five years? Well they have in Lower George-street; but they have not increased in number in the district.
8876. Not in other parts of your district? No.
8877. But in Lower George-street they have, you say? Yes.
8878. Does not that imply that the practice of gambling must have been on the increase—the number of gamblers must have been greater? I cannot think that they have been on the increase.
8879. I did not mean the number of houses but the number of gamblers? Well I would not say it has increased, because, in the first place, there are not nearly the number of Chinese in the district that we had at one time. There are only 500 there now, and I can recollect when we had over 800.
8880. Have you heard that as many as 500 Europeans have been turned out of the gambling-houses between (say) Way Kee's place and Argyle-street? I have never heard it, nor do I believe it.
8881. Would you be surprised to know that some one has sworn to having seen 500 people turned out of the gambling-houses between Felton and Nock's shop and Argyle-street? I never heard or saw such a thing.

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8882. If such a thing had occurred it would have come to your ears, I suppose, as a matter of scandal, in the course of conversation, or otherwise? I would have seen it, or known of it. I do not believe there have ever been so many people in these places gambling at one time. The only people I have seen turned out of these shops have been young people, those whom I and my mate have turned out.
8883. Tell us the largest number of persons you have seen in one of these gambling-houses which are frequented by Europeans—the largest number assembled in a room at one time? In the front shops I have seen as many as ten or twelve; I cannot speak as to the back-rooms.
8884. Have you not been in there when they have been playing fan-tan? Only on one occasion accidentally. They are exceedingly cautious.
8885. They do not allow you to enter? No.
8886. Other policemen have been allowed to enter, have they not? No. The only constables I ever knew to gain admission were new to the neighbourhood.
8887. Plain-clothes constables would be allowed in, would they not? No; they must go in disguise, or be strange to the district.
8888. You only got admission to the inner room on one occasion, you say? Yes; and that, as I have said, was quite accidentally.
8889. How many did you find assembled there? I found ten or fifteen there, and they all bolted as soon as they saw my face—they ran up-stairs, and down-stairs, and everywhere. I had no warrant on that occasion.
8890. You have been present at a number of raids? Yes; I have been present at all the raids but one.
8891. Have you ever made a raid when they have been disturbed in the game, and you have disturbed them? Yes.
8892. What becomes of the money on the table? The officer-in-charge—that is Mr. Atwill—would take the money, or tell me to. The money is gathered up, and placed in a handkerchief, and it is afterwards counted in the office, and placed in the safe at the station. The money is produced in Court, and confiscated. The personal property found on the prisoners at the time is returned to them.
8893. The money has been taken off the table by the officers on each occasion? Yes; and that money has been confiscated. I have always had charge of the money myself. Mr. Atwill has said to me: "You take charge of it, and take it down to the station."
8894. The money is taken direct to the police-station and counted? Yes.
8895. Can you give any idea of the sums of money that you have taken off the table on the occasion of any of these raids at which you were present? I dare say from £5 to £20, or perhaps more. But I think £20 would be the largest amount.
8896. You do not think it exceeded £20 on any occasion? No, I do not think so. If I had known you would require the information I could have come prepared, because we have all the records of these things at the police station.
8897. Do you know anything about the rents paid in Lower George-street? Well I have not any knowledge as to what each man pays.
8898. You have some general idea? Yes.
8899. Comparing the present time with the state of things down there five years ago do you think the gambling-houses have increased much? I should think they have decreased in the district generally.
8900. As a matter of fact the shops are not so readily let at the old rentals now? No.
8901. Do you attribute that to the fact of so many of these shops being used as gambling-houses? That might have an effect, but very slight, I should say.
8902. Or would you consider it reasonable to suppose that the rents generally have increased by reason of the Chinese wanting to obtain possession of the houses for gambling purposes? Well I believe the Chinamen pay more rent for the places occupied by them than the European tenants.
8903. Would that have the effect of increasing the rents generally? No, I should say it would only affect the particular house.
8904. Is it not a fact that they fancy these houses because they are well adapted for gambling purposes? I suppose it is because they occupy a good stand in the neighbourhood; but it is a mistake to say that they have increased of late years. Business has gone out of that end of the town altogether.
8905. Would it have decreased to a greater extent by the Chinese generally occupying that part of the city? It would, of course, if the place became a Chinese town altogether, because our people would not settle amongst them.
8906. When, five years ago, people went to catch the Manly Beach steamers was it not their custom to pass down that part of George-street? Yes.
8907. Do they do so now? Well some do, and others go down Pitt-street.
8908. Have you noticed much diminution in the passenger traffic in that part of the city during the last five years? Not so much of foot passengers as the vehicular traffic. This may be accounted for by the shipping business being more scattered and removed to a large extent from that end of the town. When I first went there the shipping nearly all came to Circular Quay and Miller's Point, but now it nearly all goes up Darling Harbour. Circular Quay is used almost entirely by the ferry-boats from different parts of the harbour, and the passengers who arrive and depart by them use the trams or 'buses and go up Pitt and Castlereagh-street. Then at one time the people on North Shore used to come across to deal with the shops in Lower George-street, but now there are large shops on the Northern Shore which supply all the wants of the local residents; and, consequently, this trade, which was considerable, has almost entirely disappeared from Lower George-street.
8909. You think the business traffic has largely fallen off by reason of the development of trade in other parts of the metropolis? Yes, that is the principal cause.
8910. What class of Europeans generally frequent these Chinese gambling-houses and buy lottery-tickets? Generally labouring men, mechanics, and seafaring men.
8911. Is it within your knowledge that a great deal of distress occurs among the families of these men as the result of their gambling habits? Yes; indeed I have often cautioned them not to go to these places. For instance, I have known a man to make a big win—say £50 or £60, and I have said to him, "Now be satisfied and do not go back there any more." Then he has said, "Oh, I will go back and try another 5s.;" and I have met him in a month's time without a penny. There are plenty of cases like that.
8912. In order to bring about the suppression of this gambling evil do you think that the police should be

be clothed with greater powers than they have at the present time? I do; it is now only half a law so to speak.

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8913-14. In what direction would you recommend an amendment of the present law? I think, where the police are in a position to show that any particular place is a gambling-house, that they should have the power to arrest on sight, without a warrant. There are so many difficulties in the way of getting into these places at present. We have to get men and fit them up—disguise them, and we have to break through the doors and windows with crow-bars. The last time we made a raid my mate had to go up a ladder and break a window, and get through that way. He might have lost his life.

8915. Was Kearney an associate of yours? Yes; for some years.

8916. Was he present at any raids? Yes.

8917. Did he sustain an injury at any of them? No; not at a raid.

8918. How was he injured? We were after a burglar in Lower George-street. We knew that the robbery was planned from the roof of the house, and we kept watch for him. He came, and we chased him along the roof of the house; we had kept our boots on, and when we came to a slippery part of the roof Kearney lost his hold. I tried to grab him, but missed doing so, and he fell a distance of 30 feet, breaking his leg. After pursuing the fellow some distance further I came down to Kearney, and had him conveyed to the hospital.

8919. You found great difficulty in getting into the gambling-houses at that time? Yes; it was as hard as it would be to enter a gaol almost.

8920. You have had to make entrance to these places from the roofs and windows? Yes.

8921. And that is attended with great danger? Yes; my mate had to get through the skylight on one occasion, and carried away the gas fixings with his legs in his descent.

8922. And you think that when you find people assembled in these places the fact of there being there when gambling is going on should be sufficient to convict them? Yes; imagine that we take a number of these persons to court to-morrow. The three principals—the doorkeeper, banker and croupier, will be disposed of right away, but the others have to be discharged, and we have to get summonses ready to serve upon them to appear at a certain time. You cannot legally detain these people in the meantime—they are in the yard, and can walk away. If we lay hands on them they can charge us with assault.

8923. You have to summons them after? Yes.

8924. And in your opinion that is a roundabout proceeding? Yes; undoubtedly. In one case we had thirty men in the yard of the police court, and their lawyer came and told us to let them out. We nevertheless kept them there till we served them, but we did wrong in doing so.

8925. Is there any immorality between the sexes practised in these Chinese habitations? No; they are free from that.

8926. Is the sanitary condition of the places down there fairly good? Yes; most of them being new houses, I think it is fairly good.

8927. In your district is there much prostitution brought about by the presence of the Chinese there? Not directly. I am prepared to say that of my own knowledge of the Chinese there. There are women, tired of their lives on the streets, who go to the Chinese, and live among them for a kind of asylum, or home.

8928. Then in your opinion, there is no connection between the Chinese gambling and any immorality that exists in your district? Not the slightest in the world. I am in a position to speak on that point, because it is a part of my duty to visit these houses for the purpose of ascertaining if any immorality is carried on there.

8929. You have been a long time in Lower George-street;—have you ever heard of the existence of Chinese secret societies? I have.

8930. Did you ever hear anything with regard to the objects of the societies, or what they were? Well, I heard they were a kind of Guild, and I have also heard that they have a kind of Masonic order amongst them.

8931. Did you ever hear that the object of one of these societies was to maintain a fund to defend its members against the police? I have heard of that, but I would not call that a society.

8932. You have heard of a combination of Chinamen for that purpose? I have heard that there was so much kept back from every £ of the winnings in these gambling-houses to pay the lawyers in such cases, and I think it is the case.

8933. Did you ever hear that the money was used for the purpose of corrupting the police—making them valuable presents? I have heard that within the last fortnight or a month, and I was very much astonished, too. As it's false.

8934. It came upon you as a surprise? Yes. I felt very uneasy, and anxious, too. I am now twenty-five years down in that division, and I felt it very much.

8935. You read the account of the deputation that waited upon Sir Henry Parkes in relation to the Chinese gambling question? I read a portion of the paper, and threw it away in disgust.

8936. I suppose the police come and go in your division—that is, they are shifted from one division to another from time to time? Yes; I do not suppose we have four men in the division who have seen three years service there.

8937. The ordinary length of service in the present force is three years? Yes; about that. It may be more or less.

8938. In the course of your twenty-five years' service has it ever occurred that a policeman has been dismissed for neglecting his duty in not prosecuting the Chinese for any offence whatever? No; not to my knowledge.

8939. Has any constable or police officer ever been dismissed or removed for accepting presents of any kind from the Chinese? I have never heard of it, and I do not think such a case has occurred.

8940. In no case has any member of the police force been dismissed for neglecting his duty in reference to the Chinese residents in your district? I never knew of a case.

8941. What was Constable Quealy dismissed for? Drunkenness.

8942. Is it within your knowledge that the police prefer the Lower George-street division to any other district in Sydney? No; it is quite the reverse.

8943. Is it within your knowledge that the ordinary constables on that beat have become possessed of jewellery, or expensive watches and chains, that would appear to be inconsistent with their position as wage-earners

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- wage-earners of the class? That would be a private matter entirely. I have heard statements made about that, but it has never come to my knowledge, nor do I believe it.
8944. Is it the custom for the Chinese to make presents to their neighbours about new year's time? Yes; I believe so.
8945. Have you received presents from them? I have not.
8946. Such as a chest of tea, for instance? I had one brought to my place by Mr. Moy Mow's son some ten or twelve years ago. He was a merchant in Lower George-street. I think I did some slight service to his father-in-law, and the next Christmas a little boy brought a chest of tea, and, I think, a jar of ginger to my place. I did not accept it.
8947. What was the value of the chest of tea? I do not know—I never bought one in my life. I may say, sir, that from the day I joined the police to the present time I have kept my hands entirely unfettered so far as receiving an obligation from anyone.
8948. Who was it that sent you this tea? Mr. Moy Mow. He is now dead.
8949. Was he in any way connected with Chinese gambling? No; or if he was I never knew of it.
8950. Have you ever waived your duty in regard to that man or anyone else as a police officer? Never in my life.
8951. What was the service you say you rendered him? I scarcely remember; but I imagine I chased away a number of boys who were pelting stones at the old man, or something of that kind. The old man used to live in Harrington-street; he died there—he was 80 or 90 years of age when he died.
8952. Was that the only case in which a present was made to you? There was some tea left at my place afterwards—a half-chest, and when I got home my wife asked me if I had bought any tea. I said no, and asked her who left it. She replied that some Chinaman had brought it. I reported the matter at the time to my superior officer.
8953. To whom did you report it—name the officer? Mr. Atwill. He said if it was not claimed to bring it down to the police station. I brought it down and left it there.
8954. Were those all the presents you ever received down there? Yes.
8955. And you never received any that you did not report to your superior officer? No.
8956. Have you brought all your personal jewellery with you? No, sir.
8957. You have no diamond rings with you? I never had one in my life.
8958. Have you got any jewellery? No; I have a watch and chain, and that I bought.
8959. Then the statements made by members of the deputation to the Premier about presents of jewellery being made to the police, so far as you are concerned, were entirely without foundation? Yes, entirely.
8960. And that is so with regard to the police generally, so far as you know? I think so, undoubtedly.
8961. You have not observed any of your men becoming rich out of proportion to your salary? No.
8962. Now, Sergeant Higgins, I understand you are a comparatively wealthy man? I wish I was.
8963. But you have acquired some means? I have a good deal of stock.
8964. What kind of stock? I have nine children.
8965. You have some houses have you not? Yes, I have some houses.
8966. Would you mind telling me what property you have? It is well-known I have ten houses.
8967. Ten houses altogether? I have also a couple of little shanties over at Lane Cove; but you would not call them houses.
8968. Let us first deal with the houses you have in Sydney;—where is your property situated? In Gloucester-street and Playfair-street.
8969. What is the total gross rent of them? I think about £8 per week.
8970. Out of that you have to pay the taxes, I suppose? Yes; but I am scarcely able to pay them just now.
8971. What other property have you? I have land over at Lane Cove.
8972. How many acres? About 5 acres.
8973. What did these ten houses in Sydney cost you? They cost me a good deal, some of them, and others very little.
8974. How long have you had them? I have had some fifteen or sixteen years, and others less than that. I built some only a few years ago.
8975. Will you please to tell me how you acquired that property? I bought the Playfair-street property from Richardson and Wrench—that is the Playfair-street frontage, the land running back to Gloucester-street, and I built two houses there, borrowing the money to do so. I may tell you that I had about £160 when I came to No. 4 station.
8976. You had £160 twenty-five years ago? Yes.
8977. And you bought some land in Playfair-street? Yes, running back to Gloucester-street.
8978. Did you buy the land cheap? Yes, I gave £6 a foot for the one frontage.
8979. But the land really had a double frontage? Yes.
8980. How many houses did you build on the land? Five.
8981. Had you enough money of your own to build the houses? No.
8982. You had to borrow the money? Yes, all the money.
8983. Can you tell us what firm lent you the money? The firm of Billyard & Co.
8984. I lent you the money? Yes; and I think, sir, you know well how I got every shilling I have almost.
8985. It is necessary that we should have it in evidence, Mr. Higgins—you say you borrowed the money? Yes; I did.
8986. Did you work at the buildings yourself during your spare time? Yes; I worked when off duty by candle light, and before daylight in the morning.
8987. You never had a charge of neglecting duty preferred against you? No; never.
8988. The first enterprise you entered on was the building of those houses fronting Playfair-street? Yes.
8989. And after that you built in Gloucester-street? Yes.
8990. And you borrowed the money, and gave a mortgage over the property? I did.
8991. Is the mortgage paid off yet? No.
8992. This land—5 acres—you have at North Shore;—how much per acre did you give for that? I bought some of that land for £200, and £90 for the remainder.
8993. What was the cost of the 5 acres? Nearly £800.
8994. Is that unencumbered? Yes.

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8995. Did you buy any property at auction for £3,000 or £4,000 within the last twelve months? No.
8996. Did you buy any property at all within the last twelve months? No; it is about fifteen months ago.
8997. What property is that? A piece of land at Lane Cove.
8998. Is that part of the 5 acres you have mentioned? Yes.
8999. And that is all the property you have got? Yes; that is all.
9000. It is not true that you paid Richardson and Wrench £3,000 or £4,000 for a terrace of houses? Certainly not. It's false.
9001. What is the age of your eldest child? Twenty-two years this week.
9002. Has your family been assisting you in your battle of life? They have done the best they could; but they are not able to do it. Most of them are little girls. I have six daughters.
9003. Is your wife alive? She is.
9004. And all your children are at home? Yes.
9005. You have no servant in your household? No; my wife has done all the work of our house, and brought up nine children, without any servant.
9006. I suppose the value of your houses has increased considerably, seeing that you bought the land cheap? Yes; in Playfair-street it has trebled in value.
9007. What is your pay now? I receive 10s. 6d. a day.
9008. How long have you had that? Eight years.
9009. What was your pay before that? Nine shillings a day.
9010. Were you married before you entered the service? No.
9011. How long after you joined was your marriage? Five years.
9012. And I suppose you added to your savings every year? Yes.
9013. When you commenced your building operations you had some money I suppose? I had enough to buy the land.
9014. You are paid for seven days in the week? Yes.
9015. Is the house you live in your own? It is.
9016. Where is it situated? In Gloucester-street.
9017. It is one of a block of houses? Yes.
9018. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is it a fact that anyone can go into these gambling-houses where fan-tan is being played—that they can obtain admission without any trouble? It is not a fact.
9019. Is it a fact that the Chinese will not gamble with fan-tan if they get Europeans to play there? There are houses where they will not admit Europeans at all; and there are houses which are patronised exclusively by Europeans.
9020. Is it true that it was only when the police saw the Anti-Chinese League moving in a determined manner that they determined to make a successful raid, and asked the League to assist them? Not at all; we had warrants in existence at the time.
9021. Is it true that the police said they were afraid to act because the houses occupied by the Chinese were owned by Members of Parliament and other influential citizens? I never heard it; and if it was said it was not true.
9022. Then any statement of that kind is opposed to the truth? Yes.
9023. Has anybody ever spoken to you about the ownership of those properties, for the purpose of influencing you in the discharge of your duty? No; no one ever did. No property-owner or anyone else ever tried to influence me against doing my duty. I have no recollection of anything of the kind.
9024. The Mayor asked you a question as to whether members of the police force looked upon that part of George-street as being a very good beat? Yes.
9025. Have you never heard any member of the police say that? No; I have always heard the reverse. They do not like it.
9026. How is that—because of the duties they have to perform there? Yes.
9027. Do they object on account of the association of Chinese down there? No; it is in consequence of the numbers of sailors and people of that class who used to be there. Some of the police look upon them as dangerous, although I have not found them so. When I went there first, the sergeant who transferred me to that station said, "God help you, poor fellow," meaning that I had come to a troublesome quarter.
9028. You also gave some evidence about selling the pak-ah-pu tickets, and I understood you to say that the police did not consider it an unlawful pursuit? I beg pardon. What I said was that we had no law to reach it, as far as I knew. Personally, I think all gaming ought to be put down.
9029. The impression on your mind, and that of your superior officers, is that we have no law to reach it? That is our impression.
9030. Do you not know that on the 19th of March this year three Chinamen were arraigned at the Quarter Sessions before Judge Backhouse for playing this game, and his Honor put to the jury the question whether pak-ah-pu was an unlawful game, and the jury found that it was an unlawful game, and the Chinamen were convicted? I am sorry to say this is the first time I have heard of it.
9031. Then you saw nothing of another case, tried at the Central Police Court on the 21st December, 1890, before Captain Fisher, when a number of Chinese were brought up and convicted of the same offence—that is, selling pak-ah-pu tickets? No, sir.
9032. These two cases never came under your notice? No; I am afraid I must plead ignorance.
9033. You have also given some evidence about the business or trade departing from Lower George-street;—is not that falling off largely the result of the Chinese congregating in that neighbourhood? I do not think so.
9034. Will respectable people go down there among the Chinese to make their purchases the same as they will in other parts of the city? I do not think they would.
9035. Do you not think that the large number of Chinese congregating as they do down there has a tendency to lower that neighbourhood? It has, no doubt. It is quite true; but I think I am right in saying that the Chinese are not the principal cause of the trade leaving that end of the town. I have explained that the trade has left there naturally by the scattering of the shipping trade, and so on.
9036. Have you noticed those placards on the fronts of a number of the Chinese houses in Lower George-street? I have.
9037. Do you know what they announce? I do not.
9038. Do you not think it is the duty of the police to make themselves acquainted with notices put up in front of business places, more especially when such notices are in a foreign language? It never struck me in that light.

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9039. Supposing I took one of these places in Lower George-street, and put up a notice over my door that gambling was carried on there day and night, how long would you leave me there undisturbed? Well, we should stop you as soon as we could.

9040. Would you be surprised to know that no less than twenty-five of these places in Lower George-street have notices stuck up announcing that fan-tan is carried on there day and night? I am surprised to hear it if such is the case.

9041. Every one of these notices announce that fan-tan is carried on in those places day and night. Now that you know that do you not think there must have been some dereliction of duty on the part of the police in not making themselves acquainted with the meaning of those notices ere this? Well, perhaps in that particular thing there might have been, but so far as trying to put a stop to this gambling is concerned, and making raids, there has certainly been no dereliction of duty there; and I think you would say so if you knew what difficulties we have to contend against.

9042. With reference to the suggestion you made as to the amendment of the law, I think I understood you to say that you would make the finding of implements of gambling in a house sufficient evidence against the owner of that house? Yes.

9043. As a preventive measure, do you think it would be well to make the landlords of these places responsible after due notice being given that the house was being used for gambling purposes? I think it would be a very good idea if due precautions were taken to prevent abuses, so that no one could take action to gratify a private spite against a landlord.

9044. Do you think there are a number of houses carrying on gambling even now in that part of George-street? I do not think there is much of it now.

9045. It has been stated to this Commission that gambling is being carried on down there now, and is just as rampant as ever, in fact;—do you think that is correct? No; I do not think that is a fact.

9046. You think such a statement is absolutely opposed to truth? Yes, I do not think it is the case, as I have said, because within the last fortnight or three weeks we have had warrants in our hands to arrest them, and we have failed in doing so. I think it was Saturday night week I had two warrants, and went to the houses, and we could not find anyone there.

9047. It has been stated in evidence that there are thirty of these places in Lower George-street, and that out of that number only five carry on any legitimate business:—do you know that? I do not think there are so many as thirty. There may be sixteen or eighteen.

9048. I suppose you know there are houses there where the shutters are not taken down? I do not think there are any houses there where the shutters are not taken down some part of the day.

9049. Look at this photograph of a little house on the right-hand side going down George-street;—do you know that? Yes; it is a shanty opposite Parker's.

9050. You notice that the shutters are not down there? Yes; but I have seen the shutters down.

9051. Then there are a number of houses down there that have no merchandise of any kind inside? That is so.

9052. Now should not that fact challenge the suspicion of the police;—do not you think it your duty to acquaint yourself with how people live who are carrying on without giving evidence of doing any legitimate business whatever? We have visited these places, and found a lot of men there, and when we ask what they are doing there the answer is that it is a lodging-house. There are numbers of gardeners and hawkers in the suburbs, who come into these places and occupy a bed for the night, and then go away about their business. I make no doubt that they play fan-tan on the quiet.

9053. At the deputation to the Premier, in July last, it was stated, among other things, that the police were not content with getting a gold watch within three months of their joining the force, but they must have diamond rings also; and further, that it was a well known fact that the police were paid to keep their eyes shut to the illegal practices being carried on in Lower George-street;—have you any knowledge that would sustain a charge of that kind? All I can say is, that the man who said that did not know what he was talking about.

9054. You have never heard anything to sustain a charge of that kind in the remotest way? I only heard of it when I heard that such a statement was made on that occasion.

9055. Did you ever hear of Inspector Atwill receiving a bribe of any kind? No; except that I have heard some talk lately about some one having said in the street that he had received a present of twenty sovereigns.

9056. Who told you that? I cannot tell who it was; I just heard some remarks about it.

9057. Can you not think who said it—whether it was a friend of Mr. Atwill's, a Chinaman, or a European;—can you not trace the statement in your mind at all? I imagine it was Mr. Atwill himself—yes, I am sure it was now; I recollect.

9058. Then he had evidently heard something about it? Yes; he called my attention to it, I think. He said what a cruelty it was, or something to that effect. He seemed to be very distressed in his mind.

9059. He had heard some remarks about it? Yes; remarks which are false.

9060. And was that the first you heard of it? Yes. I do not believe a word of it.

9061. Did you ever hear anything about his getting furniture, or anything of that kind? Yes; I think I did hear something about some furniture he bought from Ah Toy.

9062. Has Mr. Atwill been anxious about this Chinese business? Yes; he told me to do what I could to try and get some one into these houses.

9063. Have the business people complained to you very frequently about the Chinese nuisance down there? Just a few of them.

9064. Have they spoken to you personally, and begged you to take action? They have, some of them; but at the same time we had warrants in the station ready for when we could get an opportunity to use them.

9065. Did you tell them you could not do anything? No; I do not think so. I may say we have to do everything in connection with these raids very secretly. We have warrants ready in the station, and could not execute them. The difficulty is in getting into these places.

9066. You fear, I suppose, breaking into these places, and then not finding what you are looking for? We do not do it because it would be illegal to do it without justifiable cause. I may say that we had warrants for certain houses which have been pulled down and other houses erected in their places, and the warrants are no good now.

9067. You seem to have some doubt as to the attendance of Europeans at these gambling-houses. It has been stated that they are frequented by Europeans much more than by Chinese up to all hours? That is not the case. Anybody that goes along there can see that it is not the case. Senr.-sergt
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9068. Do you ever visit the respectable Chinese merchants' places in Lower George-street? Yes; I have visited several Chinese merchants in Lower George-street. 27 Oct., 1891.
9069. You have been in there to have a cup of tea with them? No; at one New Year's time, I think, some ten or fifteen years ago, I went into Mr. On Chong's place, and I had a glass of wine there, but I have made it a rule never to go into the Chinese houses at New Year's time.
9070. Have you heard of any Chinamen making complaints to No. 4 Station, or to the Inspector-General of Police, of the extent to which Chinese gambling was carried on in that locality, and being hunted away from the place? That is not so; but I have known Chinamen to come and complain when they have lost money themselves. That is out of spite.
9071. Would not that sustain a conviction—have you to consider whether a man has lost money or not in that way when he complains of a breach of the law? Well it all depends upon the man who tells you; we have been deceived by Chinamen.
9072. Do you mean to say a Chinaman can deceive a policeman? Oh, yes; I remember once one of them came to the police station one Sunday night to tell us of some smuggling that was going on. My mate and myself took a couple of blankets and went to the North Shore, and on to the head of Middle Harbour, and laid there in the bush all night. At daylight we searched the whole place for the evidences of smuggling that we were told we should find, but there was no more smuggled goods there than there is on this table at the present moment; and that same man came to the police station frequently to complain about the Chinese.
9073. What do you think was the object of this man in giving you that information about the supposed smuggling—do you think he was paid for it? I do not know what his motive was, unless he was trying to do a little smuggling on his own account at the same time.
9074. You think it possible that he might have wanted you out of the way in order that something else might be done in the city? Very likely.
9075. Have you ever known any constable down there to neglect his duty in connection with these gambling-houses for any reason whatever? I have not. I may say that Inspector Atwill does not let the constables generally know when a raid is to be made.
9076. Have you ever heard it stated that if the police turn the Chinese out of these houses that the owners will not be able to get respectable tenants for them, and that they would not be losers in consequence? No, I never heard any such thing in my life, but I do know that where a Chinaman has lived in a house for years it is not very lettable afterwards.
9077. Have you known the police to be dining and fraternising with the Chinamen down there? No; and I have not the slightest doubt that they ever have done so. I have given some of them a drink, and had a drink in return, but I have had a motive. I might do that to the worst characters in the street.
9078. Is it not a fact that some of the police in that street are in constant communication with the proprietors of the gambling-houses down there, and knowing that the law is violated the inference is that they must be influenced in some way to shut their eyes;—does it occur to you that that construction might be put upon it? No, it could not be. The men on the beat have nothing to do with the matter; in fact they might be told to go into the station at 9 o'clock to-night, to prepare for a raid.
9079. Is it a fact that Inspector Atwill continually neglects his duty from some cause or other? It is not a fact; it is a cruel falsehood. There is not a stricter officer in the City of Sydney. I know that myself well.
9080. Then so far as these charges about bribery and presents of diamond rings being made to the police are concerned, you have no evidence whatever that would sustain such a charge? It is quite untrue. I do not say it with any disrespect to this Commission, but it is a lie.
9081. Of course you will understand why I put these questions, Mr. Higgins. The police are on their trial in this matter. Statements have been made by Members of Parliament and business-people in the city, with regard to the police, of a very serious nature, and it is the duty of this Commission to investigate these charges and make a report to the Government—you understand that, of course? Yes, sir. I am very pleased to see it investigated. I have been thirty-two years a policeman—with the exception of a break of eight months—and I never was reprimanded or reported in my life.
9082. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many years have you been on duty in Lower George-street? Twenty-five years.
9083. During that time to what extent has gambling been carried on? For some years they have been playing a good deal amongst themselves, but I would not call that gambling.
9084. What is the principal game they play down there? Fan-tan, and dominoes and pak-ah-pu.
9085. Do you consider pak-ah-pu a fair game, or is it a dangerous game? I do not know sufficient of it to explain it, but I think the gambling spirit is dangerous in every case. I have tried as far as I could to persuade people to keep away from it.
9086. I called your attention to fan-tan and pak-ah-pu, because I want you to tell me which in your opinion is the worst? I think fan-tan is the worst, because it chains a man to the table all day, whereas with pak-ah-pu a man may go and buy a ticket, and then go away about his business.
9087. Do many Europeans take part in pak-ah-pu? Yes, a good many.
9088. Have you seen many women or girls in the Chinese places down there? No.
9089. What class of people mostly go in to buy the pak-ah-pu tickets? The residents of the neighbourhood chiefly, and seafaring men, labourers, mechanics—men of that class.
9090. Do any respectable Europeans go in for that game? Yes.
9091. Any merchants, or people of that class? I have never seen any merchants. The class of people who patronise these places most are working men, many of them strictly upright men so far as I know. I never knew anything against their private character.
9092. Have any Europeans or Chinese complained to you about gambling being a nuisance down there? Some have complained, as I told you before, but they are not always to be depended upon.
9093. I mean the business people, the neighbours? Yes, they have; Mr. Nock has complained to me.
9094. How long ago? Oh, we might have conversations off and on like that for a considerable time. He might say they were a great nuisance for instance, or something of that sort.

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9095. Cannot you remember how long ago it is since you had a conversation like that with him? It might be five or six months perhaps.
9096. Was there nothing more than a conversation—no noise about it? Oh, no.
9097. Did he not tell you that it was not only a nuisance but was stopping the trade also? He may have said something to that effect in conversation. And I may say that I would be very glad to stop the nuisance, but there are many difficulties in the way, as I know too well. Passers by may say, "I do not know what the police are doing," but those who have to carry the law into effect know well enough.
9098. You say that the gambling-houses in that neighbourhood have decreased in number? Yes; and the number of Chinese in the district have decreased.
9099. Since when have you noticed the decrease in the number of Chinese in the district? A number of Chinese left that district about five years ago. We had 800 Chinese there at one time. There were three or four cabinetmakers' shops there, and now there are only two.
9100. What kind of a man is Ah Toy? He is a respectable man, as far as I know.
9101. Is he a gambler? No. I have seen him play what I should call a social game, but I would not call that gambling.
9102. Do you know of any Chinese informers? We had a man down there at one time named Lee Wood, I think, the fellow who brought me down to Middle Harbour one night. I would not believe a word that man might say. When one of these men come to give information as they say, they may, at the same time, be on the look-out for information themselves, and may go and tell the Chinese we are prepared to make a raid upon them.
9103. In your opinion what is the greatest source of crime among the Chinese as a community? Fan-tan gambling, I should say. Otherwise they are a law-abiding people. That is their principal fault, I should say.
9104. Do you think any policeman down there has purposely overlooked the existence of any of these gambling-houses after having it pointed out to him? I must explain that a policeman may be told that there is gambling going on, but all he can do in the matter is to report to the officer in charge; then he is done with the matter, so far as he is concerned individually.
9105. I asked you the question, because it has been suggested that some of the constables down there have overlooked their duty;—do you believe that? Not to my knowledge. If you go by reports, there are few public men in Sydney in any capacity that you will not hear something about, which is probably false. It is only idle talk.
9106. You have said that you went into one of these gambling-houses accidentally on one occasion, and that the people there scattered as soon as they saw your face? Yes.
9107. What place was that? That is more than I can tell you now, but I know it is some house between Queen's-place and Power's hotel. It is near Moy Ping's.
9108. How long is that ago? It is within three months, I think, but I did not take much notice. We have several duties to perform. For instance, I and my mate had charge of twenty-four cases of burglary, and that occupied us two months. Then there were robberies in other places to look after. It may appear to the public that we have nothing to do but walk up and down the street, but that is not the case. Our men have been out in Leichhardt, Burwood, and Ashfield for several months, so that gambling may be going on in George-street for some time, then we cannot interfere with them. If there was gambling going on there we had enough to do without that. We cannot be constantly watching the Chinamen's places, to the neglect of the whole city. There might be gambling going on inside those places and we would not know it.
9109. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] And, I suppose, if you had nothing else to do but to watch those places, it would be impossible to keep it down entirely? It would be impossible.
9110. In how many cases have you made raids on these gambling-houses? About nine, I think—successful raids.
9111. You say you have heard of a secret society that collects funds for the defence of the gamblers? I would not call that a secret society—it is more a defence society.
9112. What have you heard about that society? I have heard that they keep 1d. or 2d. in the £ for the purpose of defending themselves against the police.
9113. Can you tell me who the Chinese are that collect money for this purpose? No. I have been told they do, but I cannot tell where they are.
9114. Do you know if any of those who have been mentioned here to-day act in that capacity? I cannot say. There is a general belief that money is collected for that purpose, but how true it is I cannot say.
9115. There is no certainty about it? No.
9116. Regarding immorality among the Chinese, we have heard complaints about the Chinese decoying young girls away from their homes, do you know whether that is true? I never saw or heard of it. It has not occurred in our district—at least very seldom indeed. Years ago, before the law passed giving us power to arrest children under age, there may have been some cases of girls frequenting these places. But since we have had the power we have been in the habit of going through these places day and night, and we take care not to allow anything of the kind to happen. I think some few women live amongst the Chinese, but they have been of the unfortunate class for years.
9117. That is the last place they go to? Yes. The Chinese treat them kindly, and they live there.
9118. Have you seen them smoke opium? Yes.
9119. How many have you seen? A few. I have seen one here and another there.
9120. Do you know whether the Chinese merchants—the respectable Chinese—have endeavoured to put down the evil? I know they would rather the gambling were done away.
9121. Can you give the Commission the names of a few respectable Chinese down there? I know On Chong, Way Kee, Ung Quong, Tin War, and others.
9122. Can you suggest a means of putting down this evil, the gambling? Well, I think the law should be made more clear, and the powers of the police should be extended.
9123. *Mr. McKillop.*] You have been acquainted with Constable Adair for a number of years, Mr. Higgins, have you not? Yes. I took him at my own request as a plain clothes constable.
9124. He is a good man? Yes; there is no better anywhere.
9125. A man of high character? Yes; he is most trustworthy.
9126. You are in constant communication with him, are you not? Yes, both day and night, we are on duty together.
- 9127.

9127. Now, supposing you got some efficient constables from the suburban districts, and arranged your raids in Lower George-street, independently of the local men, who are known there, do you not think you would have a better chance of being successful? Quite so. They would not be known, and would be in disguise.

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9128. Would you be in favour of recommending that course if your opinion were asked by your superior officer? Yes, most undoubtedly.

9129. That is the only way in fact that you can make successful raids? That is so.

9130. Do you know of any heavy losses being sustained by persons playing fan-tan down there? I have heard of men losing money there, but I do not know that I heard any amount mentioned. I may have heard such a thing as a man losing his week's wages.

9131. You never heard of any heavier losses than that? Well, I did hear of a sea captain losing a lot of money there one time, but it may have been false.

9132. Did you hear of a stevedore that lost £1,000 or £1,500 on one occasion, the man that was committed for manslaughter? I never heard of it, and I do not think any of them that goes there can afford to lose that amount.

9133. Have you known of any big wins being made at any time? One man told me that he made £50 at one sweep; but he went in again and lost more.

9134. Would you be surprised to hear that a clergyman of long-standing in the district has given evidence to the effect that the immorality in some of these Chinese dens was very gross indeed? Well I do not know what he may say in the matter. All I can say is this, that it has never come within my knowledge, and I do not think he could have a greater knowledge of these places than I have. There is no clergyman in Australia but I have visited these places ten times to his once.

9135. You have greater power to enter these places? Yes. I have never met three clergymen in my time going through these places.

9136. Have you had any conversation with any of your comrades in the force relative to the inquiry being conducted by this Commission? Yes.

9137. Recently? Yes.

9138. What was it—a general conversation? Yes, merely a general conversation.

9139. Do you remember the Commission paying a visit to Lower George-street some weeks ago? Yes, I saw them.

9140. Did you know of their intended visit previous to their making their appearance on the scene? No; I saw Mr. Atwill hastening up the street, and the only ones I knew in the crowd were Mr. Manning and Mr. Abigail.

9141. Did you hear it spoken of by the other constables in the station before the Commission arrived? No; they did not know of it.

9142. You say there are frequent changes in the personnel of the force in your district? Yes; very frequent.

9143. Is it possible, do you think, that you have some traitors among the police? Well that I cannot say; but they are simply human nature, like other men.

9144. You have said in your evidence that when these raids have been arranged a knowledge of them has leaked out, however discreet you may have been? Yes; they have leaked out certainly. As I have told you, it has come to my knowledge that Europeans have been employed to watch the station, and it may be that they have given the information. I know three such.

9145. Do you object to mention their names. I think it is necessary to have them? I think not.

9146. We are here for a specific purpose, and that is to see whether the law has been put into effect in this matter, and to suggest any amendments that may appear to be necessary in the interests of the community, and we must of necessity have the names of these men? Well, I heard that a man named Scott was so employed, and another named, or rather known as 'Possum'; but I never saw them get the money.

9147. You only know it from hearsay? Yes; it may be false or true.

9148. Do you know of your own personal knowledge that some of these gambling-house keepers have shipped large sums of money home to China? No; I would not have any chance of knowing that.

9149. Have you entered these places in your official capacity along with Constable Adair, when the lights have been put out, and a general scrimmage has taken place? Well that might be so; and I will tell you how it might occur: Sometimes we might happen to see some youngsters in there and go in to rush them out to the street, and that might be the cause of a stampede. I believe it has been. On such occasions we have heard a lot of running about on the stairs.

9150. I suppose you have always accompanied Adair to these places. Has he ever gone in there by himself? He might have done so, but, as a rule, he does not.

9151. You are never far away? No; and if anything occurs when we are apart we inform one another when we meet.

9152. You have stated that a large number of Chinese have left that portion of the city? Yes.

9153. Do you think it likely that such a large number of Chinese leaving has caused the gambling-house keepers to offer special inducements to Europeans to patronise those establishments? No; I do not think there is much European gambling going on down there at all. The fewer the houses occupied by Chinese the less gambling goes on.

9154. You have no hesitation in saying that you have never accepted a present in money or kind from anyone down there? No; I have never received a present, either from a Chinaman or a white man in my life.

9155. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] If anyone has made the statement that you purchased £4,000 worth of property some eighteen months ago, that is untrue? It is false.

9156. Did you purchase any property during the last two years? I did; I purchased 2½ acres of land in Lane Cove.

9157. How much did you pay for that land? £200.

9158. You have not purchased any other property during that time;—you are quite positive? Quite positive; I have not had the money.

9159. Then the statement is not true? It is a falsehood.

9160. You had to draw on your other property, I suppose, to purchase that? Yes. I have never been able to purchase any property but what I have had to mortgage other property to get it.

- Sen.-sergt. Higgins. 9161. You have never obtained any of your property in any improper way? Certainly not. I have paid for it out of my savings. I should say that I have received rewards in connection with my police duty.
- 27 Oct., 1891. 9162. Your rise in life was obtained through purchasing property cheap which has now become valuable? Yes; I did that at Ashfield at one time.
9163. Your fortune, whatever it may be, has been the result of hard work on your part, together with fortunate circumstances, such as the rise in value of the property you have purchased? Yes; but particularly by my own hard work. I have quarried down rocks and worked by candlelight, as I have said, to improve my position. I have worked in that way during my spare time for months together.
9164. And you were living rent free, I think you said, during a great part of the time you were building up in this way? Yes; I was living rent free for eleven years, and the money I got in the shape of rent went to pay off the mortgage.
9165. And during the whole of the time you have been in the force you have never had anything reported against your character? No; I was never reprimanded or admonished in my life.
9166. You never heard that Inspector Atwill, during the time you served under him, accepted a bribe of any kind whatever? No; and I may say that unless I saw it I would not believe it. He is the wrong man to do such a thing.
9167. Inspector Atwill has a large family, has he not? Yes; but he has been more fortunate than me; he married into a rich family, and got property through that.
- [The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Hugh Adair called in and examined:—

- Mr. H. Adair. 9168. *President.*] What are you, Mr. Adair? A senior-constable in the Metropolitan Police Force.
- 28 Oct., 1891. 9169. Where are you stationed? At No. 4 Station, Lower George-street.
9170. How long have you been a policeman in that district? It is twelve years this month since I was appointed to that station.
9171. How long have you been in the police force altogether? About twelve years.
9172. Then the whole of the time you have been in the police force you have been down in Lower George-street? I have been attached to No. 4 Station.
9173. *Mr. McKillop.*] Mr. Adair, do you remember ever having a conversation with Mr. Nolan about the large amount of gambling that is carried on in Lower George-street—Nolan is employed by the firm of Felton and Nock—he is a salesman in their Lower George-street shop? I never had any conversation with Mr. Nolan in my life—that is, with the man at Nock's.
9174. He did not say to you, "How is it that this gambling cannot be put down?" and you replied, "Oh, well, I cannot help it. If police officers will go bumming round there all day long it is not my fault?" I never said anything of the sort to the gentleman, and if he says I did it is a falsehood.
9175. It is untrue? It is untrue.
9176. You know that there are a number of gambling-dens down there? Yes; there are a good many; but some of them are described as not being really gambling-dens.
9177. Can you give the Commission the number to the best of your knowledge? Well, to the best of my belief, I think there are between sixteen and seventeen—that is, sixteen or seventeen places where gambling is carried on.
9178. Are they all frequented by Europeans? No; they are not.
9179. What is the number that Europeans are generally in the habit of frequenting? Well there are about four there in the other terrace. That is near the "American Exchange" Hotel, abreast of No. 2 Coffee Palace, and there is one down below, next to Foster, the pawnbroker's. There are about five altogether, I should say.
9180. Five to the best of your knowledge? To the best of my knowledge.
9181. Do they carry on any work there? Well we cannot see it.
9182. Have you at any time, in the course of your official duties, witnessed a good many Europeans going in and out? I have seen a good number going in and out to buy pak-ah-pu tickets.
9183. But you would not swear that they went in to play fan-tan? I would not, because there are some houses in which they would not be allowed to play unless the proprietors knew them.
9184. Are the gambling-dens on the increase? During my time they have decreased. There might be more in Lower George-street, but when I joined the force they were in Queen-street and Anson's buildings, and they are all done away with there now. There may be a few more in Lower George-street—about three more.
9185. Then they have decreased in Anson's buildings but increased in Lower George-street? Yes; there may be two or three more in Lower George-street.
9186. Do you know the class of men who visit those places? All classes go there.
9187. Any of the labouring classes? Yes; the coal-lumpers are the worst. There are some wharf labourers and the coolies from the ships.
9188. Do men of respectable appearance frequent the place? Well, there are some men who seem to be respectable; they have a good suit of clothes on their backs, but we cannot say anything as to their character.
9189. How is it that the coal-lumpers go there so much;—is it that they make better money than the others? Well, I speak of them particularly, because I know most of them.
9190. Do you think it is because they make more money than men in other avocations? Well, they used to make good money, but they have not been doing so of late years.
9191. Whose is the chief gambling-den in Lower George-street? That would be hard to say.
9192. You do not know of your own knowledge? No.
- 9193.

9193. Have you been in the habit of entering these gambling-dens by virtue of your office? Yes; sometimes looking for witnesses in cases, and sometimes for the thieves who frequent them. Mr. H. Adair.
9194. Are criminals in the habit of secreting themselves there? A good many are. 28 Oct., 1891.
9195. Have you ever noticed, during your visits to these places, that Europeans have been playing fan-tan at the tables whilst you have been inside? No; I have never seen any in of late years.
9196. Did you some years ago? Some years ago you might see them, but not of late years—not since we made the raid about four years ago.
9197. Is it because you are so well known in the district now? Well, we are all pretty well known to them. There is generally a look-out man about the doors.
9198. Did you, some three or four years ago, enter a gambling-house when a scrimmage took place and the light was turned out? I may say that I have been in every gambling-house raid that has been made. On account of my being a seaman at one time I am a pretty good climber, and I have made an arrangement myself, what I call a Jacob's ladder, for getting over fences 24 or 25 feet high. I catch it on the fence and get down into the places through them.
9199. Did you at any time, in making a raid, scramble for the money that was on the table? No; I do not think I did.
9200. You are sure that at no time, when gambling was going on, and when there were Chinese and Europeans together, did you lean over the banker's shoulder and take a certain amount of money that was on the table? I did in one instance. It was when a raid was made at the Kang Too Club. I think that I got £13 on that occasion.
9201. Were there any Europeans present? No; there were no Europeans frequenting that place. It was kept as a club, and at the Water Police Court, where the case was tried, it was sworn that each member had to pay £2 to join it. They bested us on that occasion.
9202. Then, if any one has stated that about six years ago you put your hand over the banker's head and seized as much silver as you could lay your hand on, would that be true or false? It would be false, because I generally entered the place from the top, and I had no occasion to be near the banker or the croupier.
9203. On the occasion to which you refer did you enter through the proper channel? I never entered through the proper channel at any raid.
9204. Did you at any other time than a raid, at any time when you have been seeking witnesses or thieves? I have always, on those occasions, entered through the front door. We are always admitted on those occasions.
9205. Have you ever on those occasions seen gambling in full swing? No; I have not, because they throw all the doors open on those occasions and let us go in and get whoever we want.
9206. Did you hand that £13 to your superior officer? Yes; I handed it to Mr. Atwill. There was more than £13, because there were some shillings and 2s.-pieces on the table.
9207. Have you ever seen any children in those places? Well, in Harrington-street I have seen a few youngsters, not big, but pretty well on in years, 16 or 17 years old—dwarfs I call them.
9208. You have never seen any children of tender years going in for pak-ah-pu tickets? No; I have never seen any children going into those places. I can give you the names of the four boys I refer to if you want me to.
9209. I think it would be just as well for you to do so, and the shorthand-writer need not take them down? (Witness gave the names accordingly), and added: They are all about from 16 to 18 years of age. On one occasion I arrested one for breaking a window. That is how I know them so well.
9210. Are you possessed of any means, Mr. Adair? Well, I have got a few little bits of ground.
9211. You have some ground? Yes; I have two allotments at Rookwood to my sorrow, and one in Queensland.
9212. Not in the Rookwood Cemetery? Yes; in the cemetery.
9213. And one in Queensland? Yes; where I buried a brother.
9214. That is the only land that you possess? It is the only property that I possess.
9215. I hope you do not think we are asking these questions to hurt your feelings;—we are asking them in justice to yourself, on account of the accusations that have been made;—have you any large sums of money in the bank? I have no money.
9216. You are a married man, are you not? I am.
9217. And you have a family? Yes.
9218. With the amount you receive as salary for your services it takes you all your time to keep your family respectable? Yes; my pay is 8s. 10d. a day.
9219. And that is barely sufficient to keep yourself and family in a respectable condition;—how many children have you? I have got four, and one dead, and two orphans I fetched out from England, belonging to my wife's brother.
9220. That is seven children you have? Well, I have six, as my brother-in-law in Melbourne took one of them. My wife gets a little money out from home, about £19 a year. It is a little property that was left her.
9221. Then you receive no other money from any other source but your wages? That is all that I have had ever since I have been in the police force, except rewards.
9222. You are always in company with Sergeant Higgins, are you not? Most of the time, except that I may go to the suburbs on some inquiry or other.
9223. And with those exceptions you are always on duty together, day and night? I have been on duty with him for the last five years.
9224. You have had every opportunity of knowing Sergeant Higgins for a considerable time? I have. I do not think there is anybody in Sydney who knows him better than me.
9225. You have always found him to be a most upright, honest, and straightforward man? There is not a more straightforward, honorable, upright man in New South Wales. He has got a few enemies down there the same as I have.
9226. Did you at any time ask any shopkeeper in Lower George-street when you were going to make a raid for the loan of a crow-bar? I did not.
9227. Did Sergeant Higgins? I do not know what he did. I was in there the night that they made the last raid. I had my own bar, and I did not require a bar for the place that I entered from. I went through the front window.
- 9228.

- Mr. H. Adair. 9228. That is over the verandah ;—you ran along the verandah and smashed the window? I had a small ladder.
- 28 Oct., 1891. 9229. How many raids have been made during the last four or five years? To the best of my belief there have been about ten.
9230. Were you successful in all? We were successful in all but one, and I was not present at that one. It was made by Senior-constable Wright.
9231. You got convictions in nine? Yes; I think so.
9232. What were the fines, to the best of your recollection? Well, the principals were fined £25 or £30, I think, and the people in the gambling-house were fined £1 and costs, except in the case of the last raid, and they were fined £2 and costs.
9233. Who organises these raids? The officer-in-charge.
9234. The sub-inspector in charge of the district? Yes.
9235. During the time that you have been down in the district have you noticed bills similar to those [*shown to witness*] stuck up at the doors of the various Chinese shops? There are Chinese characters stuck up at the doors, but it would be hard for us to understand them.
9236. You never made it your business to inquire what they were? Well, I have asked sometimes about them.
9237. Did you ever get a satisfactory answer? Well, I think a Chinaman told me on one occasion that it was about some meeting that was going to be held amongst the Chinamen.
9238. But it is possible for you or your superior officer to get the true interpretation of what the bills mean, is it not;—there is a Chinese Government interpreter? Well, we do not know what these things mean unless we are told by the Chinamen who place them there.
9239. Have you not got a Chinese interpreter at your command? He is paid by the Government, and when we want him for anything he is paid so much a case.
9240. Would it not have been quite possible to have come round and got the Chinese interpreter to have come round and interpreted the meaning of these placards? I do not know that it would. Who is going to pay him?
9241. Well, if the police employed him the Government would have to pay him? No doubt we could have got him if we had thought there was anything in it.
9242. Was not the sub-inspector of your district authorised lately to go round and say what the posters were about? I did not hear anything about it.
9243. Have you noticed that a large number of these notices have been washed off the doors and walls where they have been posted up? No; I have not.
9244. Do you know what the notices mean? I do not.
9245. Well, they mean that gambling (fan-tan) is carried on there day and night. Do you not think that if a European had had such notices up in English the police would not have taken action against him for keeping a common gaming-house? Well, if they had known that it was a gaming-house they would have been bound to have taken action.
9246. Is it very difficult to get into these gambling-dens? Yes, it is.
9247. Is it because they have a great number of outlets? There are not a great number of outlets if they open the doors, but it is the way the places are barricaded against the police.
9248. In one of the raids you made you came in through the skylight, did you not? In several of the raids I came in through the skylight.
9249. And in making these raids did you ever endanger your life? Well, some might call it endangering my life, but it is nothing to me, because I know how to get round.
9250. Is it not often dangerous to get into these places as you have to do? Well, I have been three nights getting into places where I could not get others to follow me.
9251. But is there any danger attached to it? Well, for some people it would be, but I would not call it dangerous to get down from this ceiling to the table if I had got my gear to lower myself down with.
9252. *President.*] But Mr. McKillop means—is there no danger from the Chinamen? Oh, no; I do not think so. They only fight to make their escape.
9253. *Mr. McKillop.*] None have ever threatened you with iron crow-bars, have they? No; a few have threatened me, but there is nothing in it.
9254. Are there a great many prostitutes down there? We have got very few prostitutes living in the district. There are a few come from different parts of the city at 9 or 10 o'clock at night. They come mostly after the seamen and men-of-war's men.
9255. Have you noticed in any of your visits any young girls who have been decoyed by the Chinamen down there? Well, I do not think that the Chinese decoy any young girls. They often come to the police-station complaining of the girls.
9256. In what way do they complain? Well, there is one Chinaman comes. They may be jealous-minded of one another. He may have got no girl himself, and the other may have a girl, and he may want her turned out.
9257. That is only jealousy? I call it jealousy.
9258. Do you consider that the laws existing at present are stringent enough to check the gambling evil? That I cannot say.
9259. Have you given it any thought at all? Well, they might give the police a little more power in some cases.
9260. At the present time you have to procure a warrant? There has to be an information laid in reference to the house, that we know it to be a gambling-house, and the warrant gives the number of the house, and the street in which it is situated.
9261. But you must be armed with the warrant before you can proceed? Yes; or else what good would it be, because the conviction would fall through.
9262. Seeing that you have got so much trouble in entering these places, would you consider that if the law permitted you to enter the houses where you thought that gambling was going on without a warrant, it would enable you to check the evil? Well, if we get in we must see the game being played before we can convict anyone, or else the case will fall through when the lawyers take their objections.
9263. Are you of opinion that, in the event of any gambling tools being found on the premises, the keeper of the house ought to be indicted for keeping a common gaming-house? Well, there is not many gambling

gambling implements there. There is only a table and some chairs, and the coins, and the croupier's stick. Mr. H. Adair.
9264. But do you not think that if these things are found on any premises, that fact alone ought to lead to a conviction? I do not know. It would not stand in the Court. 28 Oct., 1891.

9265. What is your opinion of the landlords of these places where gambling is carried on? Well, I cannot say. The landlords, I suppose, like to get as much for their places as possible.

9266. Do you think it would be a good thing to hold the landlords responsible? Yes. If the Chinese gambling laws were altered, I think it would be a good thing to hold the landlords responsible after giving them due notice.

9267. Did you at any time receive any presents? No; never in my life whilst I have been in the force.

9268. No diamond rings or gold watches? No diamond rings or gold watches.

9269. No chests of tea nor jars of ginger? No; nothing at all.

9270. You have never received any presents from a Chinaman? Yes; I have received a present from a Chinaman—from the Chinese steward of a ship, the captain of which was a school-mate of mine, and a chum of mine at home. It was the ship, "Bay of Cadiz." That is the only present that I have received.

9271. Was it the steward or the captain who made you that present? It was the captain's wife who presented me with it.

9272. But it was the steward who was the Chinaman? Yes; he was the steward employed on board ship, and he was sent with it to me.

9273. Well, then, that was not a present from a Chinaman at all—the Chinaman only acted as the porter? That is the only present that I have received.

9274. Do you know whether any of your comrades in the force have received any presents? I never heard so.

9275. This gambling that is carried on in Lower George-street has been the means of bringing about a great deal of destitution amongst the families of those working-men who frequent the dens, has it not? Well, it might have done, because I know there are some of them who spend nearly the whole of their earnings there. Several women have complained to me about it.

9276. Their wives have complained to you personally? Yes; there is a lady called Mrs. ———, who has complained to me on several occasions, and who went to Mr. Atwill on one occasion with a child in her arms.

9277. And you are of opinion that if this evil was stamped out it would be the means of bringing about a better state of affairs amongst the class who frequent the gambling-dens? Well, there are some who frequent them who do not care for much hard work at all. I do not think they would take work if they got it.

9278. Do they live on the game? They live on their wits or what they borrow from others, and pay nobody back.

9279. Do you know of any large sums lost there? Well, I daresay some men lose their week's wages.

9280. Do you know of larger sums than that being lost? Well, I think the captain of a ship complained of losing £30 or £40. That was the largest sum—as far as I remember—that I ever heard of being lost.

9281. Do you remember a stevedore who was committed some time ago for manslaughter losing £1,500 down there? Not the man ———, was it?

9282. I do not know what his name is? I think it must be the man if he was committed for manslaughter.

9283. Did he ever lose £1,500? No, I do not think he was ever possessed of that much because he used to keep a sailor's boarding-house in Eager-street, off Kent-street.

9284. Used he to frequent those gaming-places? Yes.

9285. To a pretty large extent? Yes, he used to frequent them pretty often. I have turned him out of them several times.

9286. Do you know whether these gamblers live on the premises or do they live anywhere in the vicinity of the Rocks? I cannot say about all, but in most of these places there are a good number of Chinamen living on the premises.

9287. Are there any of them living in Harrington-street? Yes.

9288. Do they keep European women? Yes; and there are a good many of them married to European women.

9289. Have you ever seen any disgraceful scenes where they are living with these women? I have not seen any disgraceful scenes such as those described in the morning papers, although I am living in the midst of it all. I live in Harrington-street myself.

9290. I suppose it is very difficult to make a successful raid on these places? Well, sometimes it is, but at other times if you have got a friend who can assist you you can get in easily.

9291. Would it not be better in organising these raids to get men from the suburbs than to employ men from your own beat? I do not think we ever made a raid but what we had a strange constable—sometimes four or five—but we cannot get them in.

9292. Is it a fact that the secret that these raids are going to be made gets out before they are made? Well, I have heard the secret myself, but I do not think many could because they would not know that the officer in charge had received a warrant. Sergeant Higgins might know, because he was well up in the force.

9293. But I am speaking of the public? No, I do not see how they could know anything about it, because I have gone up to the station and been told of a raid when I have known nothing at all about it; and then we have had to come in the back way.

9294. Has the business decreased among the European shop-keepers in Lower George-street, owing to the large number of gambling-dens down there? I do not think it has much.

9295. Are there the same number of Europeans carrying on business there now as there were five years ago? No, I do not think so, because the A.U.S.N. Co. has removed its office from that end of the town, and they employed 300 or 400 men. That kept up that part of the town very well, because all those men used to get their tucker down there. They lived in the suburbs, many of them.

9296. Then you think that the fact that the A.U.S.N. Co. has removed to Sussex-street has helped to take the trade away from that end of the town? Yes, partly, and there were a number of steamships that used to lie round the Circular Quay that now lie up Darling Harbour.

9297.

- Mr. H. Adair. 9297. And you think that accounts for the falling off of trade in Lower George-street? Yes.
9298. Do you know what the rents are there now? Well, I know them to be pretty good rents. There was a pawnbroker who told me that he paid £5 or £6 a week.
- 28 Oct., 1891. 9299. Do the Chinese pay higher rents than the Europeans, owing to the fact that they carry on an illegitimate business bearing large profits? Well, I am not aware of it.
9300. Do you know any members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Well, I have heard that there are several people belonging to it.
9301. Do you know any of them personally? Yes, I do.
9302. Do you know Mr. Jack Armstrong? I do.
9303. Is he a man of good character? Well, I cannot say myself.
9304. You know nothing against him? I have heard some curious things.
9305. But do you know anything as a positive fact against him? No.
9306. Do you know Mr. Kelly the grocer? Well, I have spoken to him on two or three occasions. He came to me one time about a warrant.
9307. You have known him to be a respectable man since he has been residing in your district? Well, I know nothing against him.
9308. Do you know anything against any of the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No.
9309. Do you know Mr. Dawson personally? I believe that there is a man of that name lives near the old Quay.
9310. Is he a respectable man? As far as I know he is.
9311. Have you read any of the newspaper reports about the doings of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, or this Commission? I never looked at a newspaper report since the affair was started.
9312. But do you remember a deputation from the League waiting upon Sir Henry Parkes? Yes, I heard the officer-in-charge read out the report of the deputation from the daily papers, I think it was to Sergeant Higgins and myself.
9313. Who was the officer to whom you refer? Mr. Atwill.
9314. Do you think there is any truth in the charges reported to have been made by the deputation against members of the police force? No, I do not think there is a single word of truth in them.
9315. Have you any idea as to who supplied the information to the four Members of Parliament for West Sydney who addressed the Premier on that occasion? I cannot say where they got their information.
9316. Do you know any of the Members of Parliament for West Sydney personally? I know two of them well. I know that Mr. Kelly is as respectable as any man who stands in Sydney—that is Andy Kelly, and I know Mr. T. M. Davis too. The other two members I do not know.
9317. *Mr. Abigail.*] You do not know Mr. Black or Mr. FitzGerald? No, I do not know them at all, but the other two men I have known for years.
9318. *Mr. McKillop.*] Was it from their personal observation that they spoke on that occasion, or from information supplied to them? Well, I fancy it was from information given to them by a certain class of persons down there. They could not have gone and spoken it on their own account. They must have got it from somebody.
9319. Have the charges made against the police caused a great deal of conversation amongst members of the force down there? I daresay some felt it, but personally I paid no more attention to the charges than I should to a lump of dirt stuck to my foot.
9320. Was that because you felt yourself guilty or innocent? It was because I was not afraid of any man in New South Wales. I said to some of the men in the police force that they ought to be ashamed of being seen speaking to some of the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League.
9321. And you have had no conversation with any of them? No, not with any of them except Mr. Nolan who told me that Mr. Nock had gone up, and I said to him that I did not care who went up.
9322. Was that all the conversation that you had with him? Yes, and then I followed a man whom I had been watching on the other side of the street.
9323. Do you know Mr. Nock? Yes.
9324. How long has he been in Lower George-street? Well, he was there before me.
9325. You know nothing against him? No, nothing, I only know that he is a partner in the firm of Felton and Nock.
9326. Did he work himself up to that position? I dare say he did. He has always been a respectable man since I have known him.
9327. Do you know any of the respectable Chinese residents down in Lower George-street;—are there any respectable ones? Yes, there are some of them that are more respectable than some of the Europeans.
9328. Can you give us their names? I do not know the names of many of them. There is one called Sun Hing Jaig; and there is old Way Kee and his relations there. They are a most respectable family.
9329. Do you ever go into Way Kee's to see if you can find any stolen property in his place? Yes; on many occasions I have been there for that purpose, and on many occasions he has sent to the police to inform them of things which he had his suspicions about, and he always sends to Sergeant Higgins and myself.
9330. Therefore he has materially assisted the police? Yes, materially in the discharge of their duty. He buys old brass and copper.
9331. *Mr. Abigail.*] Before you pass away from that matter, tell me whether you have ever heard that any member of the police has ever received money from Way Kee to pass over any stolen property? No, I have not; I do not think he is a man of that kind.
9332. Then if a witness has made the statement that the police are bribed by Way Kee to pass him over when he has stolen property in his possession that would be inaccurate? It would be a falsehood. I have waited there hours myself, at his invitation, to see whether thieves would come back for goods. On those occasions I have been concealed on his premises.
9333. Then he has kept the goods and not paid for them? Yes, he has told them that he would have to get the money from the bank, and on many occasions I have been sent for, and once I was concealed in the house for three hours to see whether the man would come back. He did come, and he got two years.
9334. *Mr. McKillop.*] What has become of the stolen property in those cases? Well, it was produced in the police court at the time the case came on, and if it was old lead, and was not claimed, it always went to the Superintendent's office.

9335. You do not know what became of it in the end? I believe there is a yearly auction sale of un-claimed property at the Inspector-General's office. Mr. H. Adair.
28 Oct., 1891.
9336. *Mr. Abigail.*] None of it has ever been left with Way Kee? None, to my knowledge.
9337. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know of any cases in which any of the police officers whatever have received any presents? Yes; ex-Sergeant Dawson, after he was pensioned off, had a gold watch and diamond ring given to him.
9338. Were you at any time invited by any Chinese residents to partake of oyster suppers? I may say that I have never tasted an oyster in my life, although I was reared on the sea-shore.
9339. Have you ever had any oyster suppers in Sydney? Oh, my mate, Sergeant Higgins, has sometimes had a plate of oysters and I have had a plate of fish with him at that shop in Hunter-street.
9340. But never with the Chinese? No.
9341. You know Senior-constable Beadman? Yes.
9342. He was presented with a gold watch on one occasion? I know that in Balmain he was presented with a watch by some gentlemen for rescuing a boy who had fallen off the ferry-boat.
9343. He seems to be rather fond of jewellery, is he not? He seems to have a taste for it. For my part I would not wear jewellery.
9344. Do you know anything about a diamond ring that he wears? Well, I think he does wear a diamond ring.
9345. He is a straightforward man? Yes, he and his mate too are straightforward men.
9346. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have been a long time in that district? It is twelve years this month since I went there.
9347. You have a thorough knowledge of what takes place in the Chinese gambling-dens? Yes.
9348. You have been particularly instructed to pay attention to what goes on there? Yes; especially during the last five years, since I have been in plain clothes—more so than a constable in uniform.
9349. During that time you have seen a wonderful increase in the number of Chinese gambling-dens, have you not? Increase! I have seen a considerable decrease.
9350. Have you not seen a large increase among the Chinese gambling-dens in that part of the town? No, it is not near as bad as it was some years ago.
9351. Now, if a number of business men down in Lower George-street have said that the evil is worse than it was, and is getting worse and worse, that would be untrue, would it? Yes.
9352. How many gambling places would there be now in Lower George-street? Before the inquiry commenced there would be sixteen or seventeen, but since this Commission began its work there would be fewer, because some of them have shut up.
9353. Oh, they have; do you believe that there were thirty-three before the inquiry began? No; there were not so many.
9354. And are they mostly frequented by whites? Well, there are four or five frequented by whites, but they are in Queen's-place.
9355. Who is the owner of that property? That I cannot say.
9356. Is that the terrace where Moy Ping's place is? Yes.
9357. Were you in the raid at Moy Ping's? Yes; I happened to be the man who went in through the window.
9358. They were mostly Europeans there, were they not? There were forty Europeans and eight Chinamen.
9359. Is not the proportion in most of the places five or six Europeans to one Chinaman? There might be five or six, or there might only be two or three Europeans to one Chinaman. On Saturday nights there are always more Europeans than on any other evening, because it is pay-day.
9360. Have you ever seen as many as 500 Europeans turned out of these Chinese gambling-dens between Felton and Nock's shop and Argyle-street? Never in my life.
9361. Could such a thing occur without the police being aware of it? No; I am sure it could not. There was one night when Sergeant Higgins and myself turned out a lot of Europeans buying pak-ah-pu tickets. There were eighteen in Moy Ping's place, and three or four in several of the other places.
9362. Were there 250 altogether? There were not; but people came over from the other side of the street to see what was the matter, and of course there was a crowd then.
9363. Do you know at what hours of the night the most gambling is carried on? Between 8 and 9 at night, and after half-past 10 o'clock there is no playing till the next day, I am sure.
9364. Then if a statement has been made to the Commission that the gambling is as bad now as ever, Sundays included, would that be correct? It would not.
9365. Have you ever heard the charge that the police on that beat connive at the gambling? I have heard it through the Press, but never up to that time.
9366. Did no business people ever stick you up when you have been walking about the street and complain that you did not stop the gambling? There may have been some people stopped me, but I cannot recollect it.
9367. Is it not a fact that business people frequently stop the police—the private clothes men particularly—in the street and complain of the gambling evil, and ask them why they do not stop it? I cannot say about the other men, but I can say that there are very few who know that I am a constable. Coal-lumpers and wharf labourers and sailors know me, but not people from the other end of the town.
9368. Have you ever said that you were afraid of performing your duty because the owners of these places are members of Parliament? I am not afraid of anybody. Would it frighten a policeman from doing his duty because the owners of the places were Members of Parliament?
9369. Well, I am simply asking the question? Well, it would not frighten me.
9370. And you have never been told by any resident down there that you connive at this evil? No; I do not think so.
9371. Have you never been stopped in the street and asked, "Do you not think it is a mistake that this evil should be allowed to go on?" I think I was stopped on one occasion by Mr. Swinnburn, the boot-maker down there, and told that it was getting rather bad. I said that we were trying to get into them as well as we could.
9372. But none of the residents of Lower George-street have ever gone to the station and offered to give you assistance to get into the place? No; not to my knowledge. Of course they may have been to Mr. Atwill, but if they have I know nothing about it.
9373. But they have never been to you personally? Nobody ever came to me personally except Mrs. ——— who came with her child. 9374.

- Mr. H. Adair. 9374. What did she come to you for? She said that as soon as her husband came back he was always gambling.
- 23 Oct., 1891. 9375. Did she indicate the place where he gambled in? I think she said that it was in No. 64. I went in there to satisfy the lady, but I did not see him there. A woman often makes a great complaint, you know, before she has got any occasion to.
9376. But do you not know that the gambling that is being carried on amongst the Chinese and Europeans down there has been a great curse to the whole of the district. Has it not spread and involved many families in great misery? I know one thing—that work is very scarce down there, and it makes things miserable amongst the families of working men.
9377. But you do not think that a large portion of the misery that exists amongst the workers is the result of gambling their wages away in these dens? No; I do not think that that has been the case of late, at all events.
9378. And you are perfectly certain that it has not increased during the last four or five years? Oh! it has decreased, because in Queen's-street and Anson's-place there used to be some gambling-dens, and they are done away with now.
9379. But in George-street has it increased? There may be three more in Lower George-street.
9380. And how many have been closed in the other places? Every one of them has been closed.
9381. So that in the aggregate the number has been actually reduced? Yes; because there was one in Harrington-street, and that has been done away with.
9382. Has Mr. Atwill ever told you to be very active in looking after these places? Yes; always. Sergeant Higgins and I have had strict orders to keep our eyes upon them.
9383. Five years ago were there many women or girls round there? Round the Chinese gambling-shops?
9384. Yes, or in any of the other Chinese places? There were only three women round the gambling-shops in my time. One was Mrs. Moy Ping, another was Nellie Hassell, who was a servant of hers, and the third came down from the country with her husband, and went to China with him. Those are the only women that I have seen in the gambling-houses.
9385. Are there not a good many women living with Chinamen down there? Yes, there are on the Rocks, in Gloucester-street, Harrington-street, and Queen-street.
9386. Are these women general prostitutes for different nationalities? Well, I have not seen them except with Chinamen.
9387. Do you know how the Chinese treat their women? I believe that they treat them well. They give them lots to eat, and lots to drink, and good clothes. Those women are what I call respectable prostitutes. They do not get drunk like those that come down from the other end of the town.
9388. Do you know anything about Goulburn-street? No; I do not.
9389. Then in your opinion there is not a large amount of female immorality occasioned by the presence of the Chinese in your district? No; there are not more than seven or eight women altogether living with the Chinese, and I know that very well, because I live in the heart of it myself.
9390. Do they smoke opium? None of the women that live with the Chinamen.
9391. Do you know any women in your district who smoke opium? Well, there is one in the Suz Canal who smokes opium.
9392. But are there not forty or fifty women down there who regularly smoke opium? Well, I have never seen them, and I have been about at all hours of the day and night.
9393. The Chinese use it? Yes; some of them do.
9394. Your beat includes the whole of Miller's Point? The whole of Miller's Point from the north side of Hunter-street to the north side of Margaret-street; but as a matter of fact plain clothes men can go anywhere in the division that they like.
9395. So that you are thoroughly acquainted with the whole of the district in which the Chinese live? Yes; with the whole of the division.
9396. Mr. Josephson has a good many houses occupied by the Chinese in Queen-street? Yes; but I think that Mr. Anson and Mr. W. A. Long own most of that property.
9397. There are a good many Chinese living there are there not? They are all Chinese living in Queen-street.
9398. Are they gamblers? They are all most respectable hawkers, and there is an old Chinaman living in Anson's-square who sells to all these hawkers.
9399. Are there not a number of women living in that street? No; there is only one white woman living there with a Chinaman, and she has been living there for years.
9400. Are there no Chinese women living down there? Yes; there are two or three living with their husbands.
9401. You say that Mr. Atwill read the charge made by members of the deputation who waited upon Sir Henry Parkes out to you from the newspapers? Yes; to Sergeant Higgins and myself.
9402. Did he make any remarks to you about the matter? He asked us if we had ever received any of those bribes mentioned in the paper, and I told him "No."
9403. Did he point out this statement made by Mr. Kelly in the course of his speech? What statement?
9404. This: "That as soon as a question on the matter was asked in Parliament the police made a successful raid. If they could do this once they could keep on with it, and not make a raid once in twelve months merely"? Is that Mr. Kelly, the M.P., or Mr. Kelly, the grocer?
9405. It is Mr. Kelly, the grocer? I would not believe a word that that man said myself.
9406. But would that be a correct statement of your actions? No; it would not.
9407. Were you influenced in your duty by the organization of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No; we were not. The warrants were out a week before that for the raid upon Moy Ping's place. I got a friend to assist me in it, or else I do not think it would have come off.
9408. But the raids were all successful, were they not? All but two. One was dismissed, because the parties were arrested without a warrant, and in the other they bested us on a point of law when the case went to the appeal.
9409. Then the others were all successful? Yes; I dare say there were nine successful raids.
8410. How long did they spread over? Five or six years.
9411. Well, if nine raids in the course of 5 years were successful, and the gambling has been carried on as actively in spite of them, why did you not make it ninety? Because the places are barricaded up so much. There is some timber there, hardwood—about 3 by 2, and the police cannot force their way through that very well.

9412. Have you ever made reports to your superior officer about the difficulty of getting into the places, and the unwisdom of allowing those barricades to go up? Yes. Sergeant Higgins and I have done so, and explained to Mr. Atwill how the partitions were arranged, and that we should consequently have some trouble in getting in. Mr. H. Adair.
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9413. You do not know whether he made any report to the Inspector-General about it, do you? That I cannot say.

9414. Have you ever known any individual worker lose large sums of money down there? Well, I know that men have complained to me that they have lost their weeks wages.

9415. And have you ever heard the statement made by the police, or anybody else, that Lower George-street is one of the best beats in the city for a policeman? Well, I heard that Tom Davis, the present member, I think it was, had made some such statement through the press. Personally, I may say that I have applied to be removed several times.

9416. Why? Because our rents are pretty high. I pay 16s. for a four-roomed house.

9417. And your duties are very arduous? Yes, they are. I should be glad at any time to get a transfer from that district.

9418. You have not heard it stated that it is the easiest thing for a policeman in the Lower George-street beat to get not only diamond rings and gold watches, but a house or two? Well, they have not come round my way; I have no diamond rings or gold watches. I have a silver watch.

9419. Have you ever heard that Mr. Atwill is afraid to carry out his duties? No; and I do not think he has much occasion to be afraid. He is a most straightforward man.

9420. Has his conduct ever led you to suspect that for some reason or other he was afraid to carry out his duty in respect of these Chinese gambling-dens? No; because he is always on to Sergeant Higgins and myself to get on to these Chinese gamblers.

9421. Has he ever complained to you that you are not energetic enough in the matter? No, because I do not think he has had any occasion to do so.

9422. Has anybody ever complained to you of the difficulty of going up Lower George-street without molestation? No.

9423. Nobody ever complained to you about women being mawled about and insulted? I do not think it would be true if they did. I have been there twelve years, and never known of a woman being mawled about.

9424. Then the Chinese residents of Lower George-street are a law-abiding people? Yes; They are thoroughly law-abiding people. They may get drunk once in a way, but on the whole they are a most peaceable class.

9425. Do they not fight with you? Oh! Europeans fight with me sometimes.

9426. Have you ever heard of Chinese gambling-house proprietors making as much as £60,000 out of the business carried on down there? £60,000! No; I do not think they have all made that together.

9427. Then you do not think that Chinese gambling is an extensive evil? I do think that it is an extensive evil, but not as extensive as you seem to think by mentioning such sums as £60,000.

9428. Suppose that you were to compare it with the "totes" and the sweeps, how do you think it would come off? Well, I should say that the "totes" and the sweeps were the best paying thing of the two.

9429. But would the Chinese gambling bear a favourable comparison with them in its extent? No, it would not.

9430. Do you think that in order to suppress this thing that the police should have the power of entering the houses without a warrant? Well, if some of the police got the power they would abuse it I think. There are some men in the force who would rush at anything without sufficient grounds. It would be a good thing if there was a non-commissioned officer with them for them to have the power of entering at sight.

9431. Do you think that the Chinese gamblers should be compelled to keep their houses in the same condition as others, and knock down their barricades? Well, that I cannot say.

9432. Would not that facilitate the entry of and observation by the police? Judging from what I see of the barricades when I visit the place, I should say that they ought to make them pay rates for each room created by the partitions.

9433. Yes, but supposing they paid rates for them that would not assist the police in observing them or gaining admission when the gambling was going on inside? No, that is true. If these barricades were away the police would not have much trouble.

9434. That is the point I wish you to give me your opinion about. Do you not think that they should be compelled to keep the house free from those barricades? Yes; I think that they should be compelled to do so. I do not think that the landlord should allow them to be put up because it knocks their walls about.

9435. And do you think that after due notice had been given to the landlord that his place was being used as a gambling-den, he should be held responsible? That would be a good way of putting it down.

9436. And do you think that the possession of gambling implements—tables, coins, and so on, should be taken as evidence of a breach of the law, and help to sustain a charge? Well, in fan-tan there is very little of that sort of thing used, because you could take a packing-case and a few coins and a pencil, and that would do.

9437. But they have a regular table for the game, have they not? Well, this table would make two, and in most cases they have a Chinese mat over it, and there is a piece of iron or lead or perhaps paste-board paper to place the money on.

9438. Do you think that anybody being found on the premises whilst the gambling is going on—the fact of his presence I mean—should be evidence against him without having to summon him as you have to now? Well, there might be some respectable people in the house who had gone there for the purpose of making inquiries, and it would be very hard upon them if their presence was enough to convict them straight away. It was very hard on one man in the last case I think.

9439. Well, but their statement could be given, and the Court could convict them or not according to the value they set upon his word. It would act as an additional preventive, and after all very few people go in for the purpose of making inquiries? Well, on the occasion of the raid at Moy Ping's, one man was there who, I believe, had never been in a gaming-house before in his life. I felt very sorry for him, but he had to be charged like the others.

- Mr. H. Adair. 9440. How is that they are allowed to sell pak-ah-pu tickets openly about the streets to you or anybody else? Well, in one case there was a conviction, and I think that it went to the appeal, and we won it.
- 28 Oct., 1891. 9441. No, I think you must be mistaken, because Judge Backhouse has just given a decision that pak-ah-pu is not an unlawful game? Well, some Judges uphold it and some do not. To my knowledge there was one conviction in a case of pak-ah-pu, and one Judge upheld it, and another dismissed it.
9442. Have you ever heard of Mr. Atwill receiving any presents of any kind whatever—chests of tea for instance? Not up to the last week.
9443. What did you hear last week? I heard that someone had been saying that they had seen Mr. Atwill receive 20 sovereigns. I think Sergeant Higgins mentioned the matter to me. He said that Mr. Atwill had told him about it.
9444. Do you know who made the charge? That I cannot say.
9445. Do you know anything to justify the charge? I do not believe that there is a word of truth in it.
9446. Do you think he is that kind of man who would refuse 20 sovereigns? Well, I think he would refuse hundreds of sovereigns, not only twenty. I have been under him nine years.
9447. And the result of your being under him now would not influence your opinion in his favour—would not cause you to give him a good character? No.
9448. Not for the purpose of getting into his good graces? No; I think not, because I believe that he and I have had more growls than anybody else at the station. It would not influence me in the least because I think he is a good officer, as good an officer as any in Sydney.
9449. You have never heard of him receiving any tea or ginger? No.
9450. You are quite sure? Quite certain.
9451. Is it not a custom of the Chinese at one time of the year to send presents round to police officers and others? Well, none of them have ever come to my place.
9452. And they could easily send them up to your place? Yes, easily, because there are Chinamen living within a few paces of me.
9453. And you have never been in the position of Sergeant Higgins, having had things sent to you, and having returned them? On one occasion after we had been making a raid some things were left at my gate. I was living at Lower Fort-street then.
9454. What were they? Some of them were tea-boxes, I think—there were two chests of tea and some other things. Sergeant Higgins and I came up and fetched them down to the police station to Mr. Atwill, and then Sergeant Higgins and I took the 'bus and carried them up to the Superintendent's.
9455. Was that the only occasion on which you were the recipient of any presents? Yes; that was the only occasion.
9456. You never had a small bag of sovereigns sent to you? No; I am sorry to say I have not. They would have come in very handy.
9457. You do not mean to say that you have never had a bag of sovereigns sent to you? I found a book full of sovereigns on one occasion—400 odd, and I returned them; they belonged to a man who I locked up.
9458. Oh! you found the owner? Yes; he was locked up for being drunk.
9459. Did he give you anything? Well, I do not know whether he did or not; a letter came from Mudjee some time afterwards for constable 311 (that was me) containing £10.
9460. What did you do with it? I gave it to my wife.
9461. Did you report it? Yes, to Inspector Johnson who was my superior at that time, and he said, "Does anybody owe you the money?" "Yes;" I said, "there are lots of people owe me money, but I do not think I shall ever get it." "Well," he said, "you are constable 311."
9462. Summing the whole thing up do you think it would be an advantage to that locality, and would restore the business to it if the Chinese gambling-places were cleared out from there altogether? I do not think it would, because the business has removed to the other end of the town.
9463. But is not that largely the result of the presence of the Chinese up there;—we have been told that respectable people will not on that account pass along Lower George-street? I do not think there is anything in that because some people go down Lower George-street to the Quay now, and some go down Pitt-street. My opinion, as I have said before, is that the difference in the business done there now in comparison to what used to be done is caused chiefly through the A.U.S.N. Company removing its offices to the other end of the town.
9464. But is not the objection on the part of respectable people to the Chinese so strong that it lowers the district altogether? Well, I see a good many respectable people going down to the Chinese shops and making purchases. There is one shop down there kept by a Chinaman in which you will see respectable people all day long.
9465. But you think that the falling off of business at that end of the town is principally due to other causes? Yes; to the shipping going up Darling Harbour.
9466. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I have listened to your evidence and think that by the way you get into these places you bear out your name very well? I am afraid of nothing myself. I have a little hot temper, that is all.
9467. Of course you are aware that there are great complaints about the Chinese gambling? Yes.
9468. That it has been carried on especially in Lower George-street lately—more during the last six months than at any other time? I do not believe it, because we have had so many strikes lately. Sergeant Higgins and I have been out in the suburbs for three months, and another month and a half we were somewhere else.
9469. What is the principal game that they carry on down there? Only fan-tan and lottery-tickets as far as I know.
9470. Do you understand the game of fan-tan at all? I have a pretty good idea how it is played.
9471. And what do you think of the game—do you think it is a fair game? Well, as much as I have seen of fan-tan, and I have seen several different games in my life played in different countries, I think it is as fair a game as any that is played. It is the percentage that cooks the men.
9472. You think that there is no cheating in it? No; I think the percentage would do it.
9473. You have not heard of many people winning large sums of money? I heard of one or two men connected with the coals, having done rather well; but most people are more ready to tell us when they lose than when they win.
9474. Who win most—the Europeans or the Chinese? Well, some of the Chinese get hit pretty often, especially in the lottery business.
- 9475.

9475. Who stands the best chance in the long run—the gamblers or the proprietors of the gambling-houses? I think the gamblers. Mr. H. Adair.
9476. Do you mean the bankers or the Europeans who play? If the banker is struck he is bound to go broke, and I have heard of cases in which the bank was broken. 23 Oct., 1891.
9477. Supposing you were the banker (they are mostly companies), and I came in to gamble at your place, who would be the best off in the long run? The banker would be the best in the long run, if they only played long enough.
9478. What does the banker do between the times that he is gambling? Well, I think there are certain people control the bank for an hour or an hour and a half, or perhaps two hours.
9479. Suppose you are a gambler, and I am a banker, and we are shut up together in a house for a week, who would come off best? Well, I think that the gambler would come off the best in the end, because the percentage would break the other man.
9480. How many Europeans have been in the habit of frequenting these places? A good many.
9481. A hundred, or fifty, or how many? Oh, there must be more; because there are some Europeans who will never go to them, and there are others who nearly live there. If you are in the habit of visiting them you see nearly the same faces there always.
9482. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You do not notice many fresh customers? Well, one of the regular visitors may bring a fresh customer now and then to initiate him into the game.
9483. But on the whole you generally see the same company there night after night? Yes; generally the same company.
9484. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Have you ever seen any respectable Chinese merchants visiting these gambling-houses? No; I never have.
9485. And you do not think they are connected with them in any way? Well, I do not think there are any Chinese merchants there who would mix themselves up with the gamblers—that is to the best of my belief.
9486. Have you ever known any member of the police force to guard the houses, whilst the gambling was going on inside? No; I have not.
9487. And if anybody has said that it is done, that is untrue? Yes; it is.
9488. Have you known any of the police to accept any bribe to not interfere with the gambling? It has never come to my knowledge.
9489. You never heard of any member of the force doing so? No; I never heard of such a thing.
9490. If anyone has come here, and said that any of the police have accepted bribes, you would not believe them? Well, there are some people down there who would say anything, but it is all hearsay.
9491. When is the gambling in full play? It generally starts about 10 o'clock in the day, and then they knock off for dinner, and go back in the afternoon; but the easiest time is between 8 and 9 at night.
9492. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] By that, we are to understand that when men have knocked off work and cleaned themselves, they came out for the purpose of gambling? Yes; they might take a stroll down, and take out a ticket, and then come back again when the bank was drawn, and see whether there was anything in it, and perhaps buy another ticket.
9493. What are the times for drawing the banks? Some of the banks are drawn at all hours.
9494. Do you know how many lottery-banks there are? I daresay there is one in every house. There are a good many. There are places where they only sell pak-ah-pu tickets. There is no gambling—no fan-tan—carried on in them, although some of them are classed as gambling-houses.
9495. How many of these places are there? Oh, a good many; because there are some private houses in Harrington-street where pak-ah-pu tickets are sold.
9496. Give us a rough guess at the number? Oh, there may be five or six in which only tickets are sold.
9497. Do you know anything at all about this game of pak-ah-pu? No, I do not, because they will not show the police or white men at all how the bank is drawn.
9498. If I told you that pak-ah-pu was a hundred times worse than fan-tan you would not believe me, I suppose? Well, I could not say, because they screw the tickets up in a basin, and draw them in that way. I saw them doing it some years ago, but I have not seen them lately.
9499. You were speaking of a pak-ah-pu case being heard in Court;—when was that? That I cannot say. I know it was sometime ago.
9500. Would it be four, five, or six years ago? It was whilst I was in the police force. I know that there was a conviction in one case, and another case was dismissed.
9501. *Mr. Abigail.*] Was the case that you refer to tried as recently as March last? Oh, it was before that.
9502. But do you know that three men were convicted as recently as March last, by Judge Backhouse, and no appeal made against the decision? No, I was not aware of that.
9503. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many people does it take to carry on this game of pak-ah-pu? I think there are three men in the rooms where they draw the bank.
9504. One drawing the tickets, and how many inside? I think they pass the tickets on from one to the other, and I think there is one inside. To the best of my belief there are altogether three Chinamen engaged in the transaction.
9505. What kind of a place is it that they draw the lottery in? Well, there is a room in wooden partition, and bars up it, closed fenced to a height of about 5 feet, and then bars and openings.
9506. And what coloured paper do they use inside—red, green, or blue? Well, they have a red ticket that is the bank ticket, and then the ticket you mark will be white and black.
9507. Do you see any white paper stuck inside on the walls? Yes, there is some white paper stuck inside on the walls.
9508. Do you know the meaning of it? No, I do not know what it means.
9509. You say that the ticket is rolled up;—where do they get it from? I think they take it out of the book—the book that is sold, and the tickets are all initialled beforehand.
9510. You say that there was a case against a lottery-bank dismissed in the Court;—do you know who the solicitor was? No, I do not.
9511. We should like to know how he got the case dismissed? Well, sometimes they manage to get the man off on a point of law, and sometimes on a technicality.
9512. This notice says, “Fan-tan carried on day and night inside,” and it also says, “Cash business—no tick?” No, I do not expect they would give them any tick.

- Mr. H. Adair. 9513. So, that, presuming you had understood the notices in Chinese—supposing that you had got the interpreter to read them, would you have taken any action? I do not think we should, because you must see the game and summon the people before you could get a conviction.
- 28 Oct., 1891. 9514. The mere notice is not sufficient? No, I do not think it should be.
9515. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] But supposing that a similar notice announcing that gambling was carried on within night and day appeared outside some of the tobacconist shops in George-street, what would be your course of procedure then? We should try and catch them gambling.
9516. But you did not know that this notice had any reference at all to gambling? No, I did not.
9517. And it is only during the last few weeks that you have been informed that this white notice on many of the buildings in Lower George-street stated that gambling was carried on day and night? It is only during the last fortnight, because there are notices of several different colours out.
9518. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Did you notice white paper stuck outside any of the really respectable merchant's places? Yes, I think I have.
9519. White paper? Well, I think it was white. It was a large placard.
9520. Yes, but was it red or white? I cannot say which, but I know that it was a large notice.
9521. Well it cannot have been white if it was outside a respectable merchant's place. Only the gamblers put white paper notices outside their shops. I may tell you for your future guidance, that if you find any white paper notices outside Chinese houses you should take notice of them, but if they are red paper notices they are merely business advertisements? Yes, I know the red paper is stuck up principally during the Chinese New Year.
9522. Yes, that is to wish you a happy New Year, but if you saw the other notices up, and knew what they meant, could you not take action? I do not think that a magistrate would grant a warrant on those grounds, because there might be people bad-minded enough to go and stick some up on another man's door. There are some people who even break the windows of houses occupied by anyone who gives information to the police. If anyone gives information to the police his windows are bound to be broken.
9523. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Are you speaking of information given in reference to gambling carried on by the Chinese particularly? No, not particularly. If a man gives any information to the Chinese his neighbours will break his windows.
9524. But if any person gave you information that led to the bringing to justice of some criminal or the unearthing of some tragedy he would be subject to treatment of that kind? I know it, because on one occasion when I arrested a person for kicking up a drunken row, one of my own children came home with her eye nearly cut out. That is the class of people we have got down there mostly.
9525. I suppose we could say that there is no worse district in the metropolitan division than your district? Oh! the district is all right as far as the district is concerned, because the working-classes help the police; but what we have to contend against are the seamen of all nationalities who come into it.
9526. But amongst the police themselves is your district considered the worst? Well, some say that it is the worst, but I do not. I can do my duty very well there. I have no trouble with anyone—either coal-lumpers or wharf-labourers.
9527. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Have either Europeans or Chinese ever complained to you of the nuisance of this Chinese gambling? Mr. Swinburne is the only one who has complained to me.
9528. Nobody has complained to you that the Chinese gambling has interfered with their business and stopped the traffic? No; I do not see how it could interfere with Mr. Swinburne's business, because he is a boot-maker. I have never seen any traffic stopped there, although there may be a row occasionally.
9529. Nor complained of the necessity of something being done to stop the evil? Well, sometimes there is a smell of opium. Strangers would smell it, perhaps, but not people living down there for years.
9530. Opium has a peculiar smell? Yes.
9531. Do you think there is much smoking in the gambling-shops? I do not think there is much smoking of opium in the gambling-shops myself.
9532. What do you think of the gambling at the present time in Lower George-street;—is it increasing or decreasing? It is decreasing.
9533. Amongst the Chinese, against whom you had to proceed for breaking the law, what is the principal offence—gambling, stealing, or what? Well, there are some Chinamen like some Europeans—convicted of stealing.
9534. Yes, but of all the cases that are brought against the Chinese generally, what, in your opinion as a policeman of long standing down there, is the principal charge against them? Well, in a good many cases that have come to my knowledge, it is cases against the Chinese arise principally in connection with these gambling-dens. A man might go in and play, and then claim a shilling, and the Chinaman would not give it to him, and there would be a row. The man who, perhaps, started the row, might have 6d. or 1s. when he went there, and having lost that would want them to give him a start again.
9535. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Then the principal charges against the Chinese, I understand from that, arise through the disappointment of Europeans in connection with losses contracted in these gambling-places? Yes; I know myself that there used to be several men who levied black-mail on the Chinamen. If they did not give money they would go and knock them around.
9536. Have you found any of those cases arising in the places of respectable Chinese merchants? No; I have not. There may have been one case, in which a person was charged with beating a man in On Chong's. I arrested that man myself. It was some years ago.
9537. Now, there is a great complaint about this; it is said, "Why do the police allow gambling to be carried on so openly among the Chinese?" I do not see how you can see it at all unless you get into the back rooms.
9538. It is not true that you can see it from the street? No, it is not. If we could see it from the street there would have been a great many more raids made, but we cannot see it unless we get into the back rooms, and that is such a very hard matter, I do not call pak-ah-pu gambling at all. They merely go in to buy tickets.

WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Henry Ah Wah called and examined:—

H. Ah Wah.

11 Nov., 1891.

9539. *President.*] What are you? I am a grocer by trade.
9540. Where do you live? I live at my cousin's place, in Harrington-street.
9541. Where are you working now? I am not working at the present time.
9542. Where were you working last? I was working for my cousin.
9543. Where at? Ah Sue's.
9544. Where does he carry on business? At 229 and 185, George-street North.
9545. What is he? A general storekeeper, or merchant.
9546. How long have you been in the Colony? About twelve or thirteen years.
9547. About what age were you when you first came to the Colony? I was about 5 years of age.
9548. That would make you about 17 years of age now. What is your exact age? Nineteen years.
9549. Have you remained in the Colony ever since you came here? No; I have been home to China since.
9550. And how long did you remain in China? Nine months.
9551. How long is it since you have been back from China? About two years, or more.
9552. What was your object in going back to China? I went to see my mother.
9553. Is your father living? No.
9554. Was that the only object you had in going to China? That was all.
9555. Whom have you been employed by since you came back to Sydney? I was at my uncle's. I was educated at his place.
9556. Who is your uncle? John Ah Sue.
9557. And have you been with him since you came to the Colony? Yes.
9558. You are in the fancy goods business? Yes.
9559. Does your uncle do any other kind of business? He is also an agent for portrait painting in oils.
9560. He keeps a general fancy store, I suppose? Yes.
9561. Does he do anything in the way of gambling? No.
9562. Are you quite sure? Yes.
9563. Have you ever been to Tingha? Yes; I was there.
9564. How long is it since you were there? About eight or nine months ago, I think.
9565. How long did you stop there? About three or four months.
9566. What were you doing at Tingha? I was tin-mining there—prospecting.
9567. Did you work at it? I went out with a party—there were four of us. I took the money out for them to work; but I also did some work occasionally.
9568. What do you mean by taking the money out for them to work? I got all the tools and things necessary to go prospecting.
9569. Where did you get them from? From the storekeepers.
9570. Had you money of your own to pay for those things? Yes; I paid for some of them, and got others from my cousin's place.
9571. Did the other three of your party subscribe anything? Yes; some. But I put the most towards it, and if we got any tin I was to get the largest share proportionally.
9572. In consideration of your providing more money you had to get the largest share of the proceeds of your mining venture? Yes; in proportion to the share contributed.
9573. How long is it since you gave up prospecting? About eight months ago, I think.
9574. And you then came down to Sydney? Yes.
9575. What have you been doing since you came to Sydney? I have been interpreting, and sometimes writing letters, and doing other things for my countrymen.
9576. Have you had any other means of living besides that? I was working at Bow Sing Tong's for some time.
9577. How long have you been with him? I was working for him for about three months and a half.
9578. How was it you came to live there? I left there because the master did not need me.
9579. Who was the master? Jas. Ung Quay, of Tin War & Co.
9580. Jas. Ung Quay is the proprietor of the place? He is not the proprietor, but he employed me.
9581. Now you appear to be a very intelligent young man, and you can give the Commission a lot of information, on this question if you like; I want you to speak out? Yes, I will tell you all I know.
9582. What is the name over the door of the place you worked in—Bow Sing Tong? Yes.
9583. Is that name only a blind to conceal the real name? No; that is the name of the firm.
9584. Then how does Ung Quay become a proprietor if it is the name? There are several in the firm.
9585. Is Ung Quay the principal? They all have shares—every one of them.
9586. Who are in the firm besides Ung Quay? Lee Sow, Sue On, Ah Chin, and Ah Hook.
9587. Are there no other members in the firm? No; those were all that had shares when I was there.
9588. Now, what business do they carry on in this place? Well, it is a gambling-place—a fan-tan house for the Chinese to play amongst themselves.
9589. The shop is kept entirely for playing fan-tan? Yes, for gambling amongst themselves.
9590. Any one that likes to go in there to gamble can do so? Oh! yes.
9591. Europeans as well as Chinese? No; no Europeans go there.
9592. Are you quite sure that no Europeans go there? Quite sure.
9593. It is maintained exclusively for Chinese? Yes.
9594. Is it frequented by large numbers of Chinese? No; not so very many.
9595. I suppose there is no distinction made—that is to say, any one that likes can go in there so long as they have money? Oh! yes; they can go whether they have money or not.

- H. Ah Wah. 9596. Do any of those men you have mentioned who have an interest in the place play themselves? Yes, they play, now and again.
- 11 Nov., 1891. 9597. Does Ung Quay play there? No.
9598. Have you never seen him play at all? I have not.
9599. Are you quite sure? Quite. I have not seen him. He does not give his name or anything. He gives the money to other people, who let their names appear, and he keeps his name out of it.
9600. Are we to understand from you that Ung Quay is connected with the gamblers, but does not want the public to know it? Yes.
9601. And he works on other people's names, although he himself is one of the partners? Yes. He has other people like Lee Sow to take up his share for him; and it goes under Lee Sow's name, although at the same time it belongs to Ung Quay.
9602. Other persons put up their names, but the business really belongs to Ung Quay? It is not his altogether—the others have a share each; but Ung Quay does not allow his name to appear.
9603. But you knew when you were there that Ung Quay was one of the partners? Yes.
9604. How often used he to go there? Perhaps once a week, or once a fortnight, or something like that. Sometimes he would come, and other times he would not.
9605. But you are positive that Ung Quay is one of the firm trading as Bow Sing Tong? Yes; he is one of the partners, but does not allow his name to appear; I know it because I was employed there.
9606. And you looked upon Ung Quay as one of your masters? Yes.
9607. Did Ung Quay pay you? He did not pay me. He employed me, and the man outside in charge of the money paid me my wages. It was Ung Quay who asked me to go and take up the job.
9608. Jas. Ung Quay asked you to take the job, and work in this gambling-house? Yes.
9609. And he goes there once every week? Sometimes he goes once in the week, sometimes twice a week, and sometimes he would not be there for a month, perhaps.
9610. He goes there at different times, but always keeps up his connection with the place, and is in reality one of the masters? Yes.
9611. When you saw Jas. Ung Quay come into the place you always looked upon him as one of the masters employing you, and treated him as such? No. When he came in he was just the same as an ordinary man. But at the same time he had a share. He told us not to put his name forward. But I knew he was employing me; and if I was employed by him he must have a share in the place. I know he has one share, because it was his share I was working for like.
9612. Do you know whether Ung Quay is interested in any other place besides that? Well, I have heard he is in a place called Wang War, but I am not positive. I have heard people say he is.
9613. You are not sure on that point? No.
9614. Do you know if he is interested in any other house used as a gambling-place? He might have in a lot of them for all I know, but he does not let it be known. The only place I know in which he has an interest is Bow Sing Tong, and I know that because he employed me.
9615. In this place, you are referring to, did they carry on the gambling-business openly? No; they did not carry it on so openly.
9616. Has it a shop front? Yes.
9617. Are there any goods displayed in the shop? When I was there they had medicine and cigars, and cigarettes, and all that kind of things to be sold.
9618. Did they do much business in any other way besides the gambling-business? No; not much.
9619. Did they do any business in the chemist's line? Very little, just about enough to pay the rent.
9620. Would they have been able to carry on but for the gambling-business? I do not think so. They might have been able to clear the rent perhaps.
9621. What is your impression—that the chemist's business was put forward in the front shop as a kind of blind to the public? No; it was not a blind. They imported the medicine, so that they could make something out of that at the same time.
9622. Was the gambling-place at the back of the premises? No; it is in the next room to the shop.
9623. That is, behind the shop? Yes.
9624. Did they declare any dividends while you were there? No. They did not make anything while I was there. When I left they had lost about £40 or £50.
9625. Did they supply people with medicine there? Yes; customers came in occasionally.
9626. Chinese customers? Yes. The Chinese doctors would give prescriptions, and they would come in there and get them dispensed.
9627. Did they keep a dispenser on the premises? Yes; one man was kept there for that.
9628. He did nothing else but dispense medicine? He did all the shop work.
9629. How much a week do you think they took in the chemist's shop? Including tobacco and other things together, they would sometimes take £10 or £12 in the week.
9630. What rent did they pay? I do not know what the rent was exactly.
9631. About what amount per week would it be, do you think? I think about £3 a week, but I am not positive.
9632. Did the shareholders in Bow Sing Tong divide the profits of the gambling? There was no division of profits while I was there.
9633. You have been in other gambling-places, I suppose? No, sir.
9634. Whom did you apply to when you got your engagement with the firm of Bow Sing Tong? I did not apply to anyone. Ung Quay asked me if I would like to take the job, and I told him yes.
9635. What was the job? To be in the shop.
9636. What were your duties? I was to stop in the place and look after it; and if any Europeans came in—especially disorderly Europeans—I was to tell them they could not come in, and to go out. Ung Quay employed me for that purpose, because he said I could speak English.
9637. Did you know that you were to take part in a gambling establishment when you went there? Yes.
9638. You knew that perfectly well? Yes.
9639. Did Ung Quay give you to understand that you would have to look after the gambling portion of the premises as well? I was to look after the place; to keep the Europeans from entering the inside part; and then, of course, if any Europeans came in to buy tickets, I was to mark them for them. I did not take any other part such as the banker or croupier, or anything like that. I was simply in the shop to

to look after the place, and see that the other employees did their duty; to mark the tickets, and keep the Europeans from coming in. H. Ah Wah.

9640. Ung Quay knew what he engaged you do? He did.

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9641. Supposing the rent was £3 a week and the takings, say, £10 a week, would there not be five shares in that? Yes.

9642. How would they divide that, do you know—there would be so little to divide among them? Yes, but they let off some of the rooms.

9643. They let them out the same as a lodging-house? Yes.

9644. For gambling purposes? No; simply for lodgings.

9645. Are the upper rooms in the house provided with beds? No; they provide beds themselves.

9646. Are there any families living there? No.

9647. There are no women there at all? No.

9648. How long have they been in the house where they are now? When I came from Tingha it was running then, but different people had it that time.

9649. Had Ung Quay an interest in it at that time? Not that I know of.

9650. How long is it since Ung Quay has had an interest in this particular business? About five or six months to my knowledge. I was living up in Harrington-street, and Ung Quay came one day to me and asked me if I would like to take the job, and I told him yes. He did not tell me that the place was his, or anything like that.

9651. But he was the first to ask you to go and be employed there? Yes; it was he who employed me first, and afterwards one of his cousins came and asked me to go over.

9652. Is the cousin you refer to among the names you have given of those having an interest in the business? It was Lee Sow—not a cousin exactly, but of the same community.

9653. So it was Ung Quay who saw you, and made arrangements for you to go and be employed at Bow Sing Tong's, and you saw Lee Sow? Yes; he is in the firm.

9654. Was Lee Sow there when you lived in the place? He came there at the same time as I did—he started to work at the same time.

9655. What did he do? Well, he has a share in the place.

9656. But what did he do during the day? He did work in the place.

9657. What kind of work? Playing fan-tan.

9658. He used to look after the gambling? Yes. Of course the place is for the Chinese amongst themselves.

9659. Did Ung Quay come in while they were gambling? No; he came at night-time, or early in the morning, when the play had ceased.

9660. Did he never go in while they were playing? No.

9661. What was his object in not going in when they were playing;—did he not want anyone to imagine that he was connected with it? I think so. He told me not to let his name appear.

9662. Do you know the firm of Cheang Ah Chang? Yes.

9663. Are they gamblers? No.

9664. Are you quite sure? Yes.

9665. Do you know Goon War Koon? Yes—at least there is no Goon War Koon now—it is Sue Hing Loong.

9666. Who owns that? I think there are two or three in it.

9667. Does Ung Quay own it? I cannot say; he never lets anyone know.

9668. What is his object in not letting anyone know? Well, I suppose, because it does not look well to the public.

9669. Is Ung Quay considered a respectable Chinaman? I think so.

9670. Are you not sure;—what was the reason of your leaving that firm? The reason was that there was a quarrel between one of my cousins and one of his men—that is, one from the same country as himself.

9671. A kind of family quarrel? My cousin hurt one of his countrymen, and he said that I had put him up to do it.

9672. Was that the reason you left;—did they discharge you? Yes, afterwards they did. My cousin was cook at Tiy War Tong's. Lee Sow was at the place, and he was grumbling about there not being sufficient food, and meddling with everything. My cousin told him not to go in the kitchen, and an altercation took place, the result being that they had a fight, and my cousin had the best of it—he hit him in the nose.

9673. Your cousin hit Lee Sow in the nose? Yes.

9674. Who began the fight? Lee Sow hit my cousin first—he put up his hands first, but he (Lee Sow) afterwards gave my cousin in charge. It was on a Sunday, and I went down to the station and asked the inspector if I could bail him out.

9675. Did the inspector allow you to bail him out? I got my uncle to bail him out.

9676. Was your cousin brought up and tried? No.

9677. Did not they proceed with the charge? Well, I suppose the other side found out that the case would be dismissed if they went to Court, and they made it up with us.

9678. Was it Ung Quay or Pow Chee got the matter settled out of Court for you? It was Ung Quay said we had better make it up.

9679. What did they do;—did they pay you anything? No; we paid them something to buy some grub, to have something to drink, and settle it that way.

9680. Your cousin gave some money to provide refreshments for the man he had assaulted, so as to make friends, and the matter was settled out of Court in that way? Yes; and Ung Quay gave me the sack after that.

9681. You are quite sure that Ung Quay is one of the proprietors in Bow Sing Tong's? Yes; he has got a share.

9682. He is one of a firm that carries on gambling as well as this chemist's shop? Yes.

9683. And any Chinaman can go in and gamble at this place? Yes.

9684. If there is any profit in the business, Ung Quay shares in them—he participates in the dividends? He gets his share if there is sufficient to divide.

- H. Ah Wah. 9685. What were you supposed to do in that establishment? I was in the shop looking after the place and keeping the Europeans out.
- 11 Nov., 1891. 9686. But I suppose you had something else to do besides that, did you not? I had to mark the tickets in the shop.
9687. And Ung Quay engaged you to mark them? Not Ung Quay himself—that is to say, he did employ me at first, but he did not pay me my wages. The company paid me.
9688. And Ung Quay is one of the company, although his name does not appear? Yes.
9689. Do you know any other gambling-places down there? No; I do not go in much.
9690. All that you have stated to the Commission now is not hearsay, but actual facts? Yes.
9691. Facts gained by you during your four months' experience at Bow Sing Tong's? Yes.
9692. And the only cause of your leaving was the row that took place between your cousin and the other man? Yes. Ung Quay suspected that I was at the bottom of it, or something like that, because I went down to the station and asked for bail for my cousin, and interpreted for him. You see I was a mate of Lee Sow at this time, and they said I was taking the part of my cousin instead of my mate.
9693. You knew fan-tan was an unlawful game, I suppose? Yes.
9694. Were you ever troubled by the police;—did they visit your place? No.
9695. Did the police not visit Bow Sing Tong at all? Not that I know of. I was only there three or four months.
9696. You never saw any police come in while you were there? No.
9697. Are they still carrying on there? I have not been in since I left the place.
9698. Have you seen Ung Quay lately? No.
9699. Have you not met him since you left that place? No. I have been up the Parramatta district lately.
9700. Did the firm ever tell you that if you were caught by the police your expenses would be paid by the firm? Oh, yes; the company pays.
9701. Do you say the police never came in while you were there? Not that I know of.
9702. Who used to take the part of banker and croupier in your business? Those that I have mentioned; they used to take it in turns.
9703. The four persons you have mentioned used to take the part of banker and croupier alternately? Yes.
9704. Did you ever see Ung Quay take one of these positions? No.
9705. Did Ung Quay ever say anything in your hearing that it was wrong to engage in gambling, or that you ought not to do so? He never said anything of that kind to me.
9706. Do you come from the same district in China as Ung Quay? Yes.
9707. Do you belong to the same clan as Ung Quay? No.
9708. Is Ung Quay very much respected among his own people? Yes.
9709. He is looked upon as a very respectable Chinaman? Yes. He provided the money for our wages whether there was anything doing or not, and when any of his countrymen came there, there was a place for him to stop at. For instance, if the gardeners came, they could stop there, and go away the next day if they liked.
9710. The people working out in the suburbs would go in there? Yes.
9711. And would he make no charge? No.
9712. He would allow them to stop there free? Yes. He would keep a place ready for his own people.
9713. Used he to provide them with food? No.
9714. They would pay for their own food? They would get their food somewhere else.
9715. *Mr. Abigail.*] But they got their lodgings free? Yes.
9716. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Who acted as chemist in that place—Bow Sing Tong? Sue Hoon.
9717. He understands chemists' work? I think he does. I do not understand it myself.
9718. Did you ever hear Ung Quay stop the people gambling? No; in fact I did not see very much of him.
9719. How much per week did they pay you? They gave me £1 a week and my keep.
9720. Now, I want you to give us an idea of the position occupied by Ung Quay among his countrymen in Sydney;—do you think the Chinese merchants look up to him? I do not think so—not now.
9721. They used to? Yes.
9722. Can you tell us the cause of the change? I think it was on account of a law-suit between Sam Choy and another, some time ago.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Thos. Nock recalled and examined:—

- Mr. T. Nock. 9723. *Mr. Abigail.*] We have summoned you to appear before us to-day, Mr. Nock, in reference to some matter which, it appears, cropped up in conversation between you and Mr. Lindeman with regard to Mr. Atwill. Will you kindly state to the Commission what took place on the occasion referred to? Before I proceed further, sir, I should like to mention a matter bearing on what I said when I was here last about my fear of the police, and the difficulty that there was in getting men to give evidence for fear of the police. It is a difficult matter for me to explain, but you will see in this newspaper [*produced*] an account of a matter in which a constable is concerned, who has been to a large extent on duty at our end of the city, and which has a direct bearing on what I have said as to the fear in some men's minds if they say anything to the prejudice of the police. If such a policeman has a "set" upon a man he will "have" him at no matter what cost. You will see from the case that a man has no law to appeal to against the persecution of a policeman if he has determined to put him away. [*Paper referred to by the witness handed in.*]
9724. *President.*] Is this apropos of Mr. Lindeman? Only in so far as it bears on the difficulty of getting people to give evidence which may reflect on the police.
9725. But you have some special information to give the Commission, I understand, in which Mr. Lindeman and Inspector Atwill are concerned? Yes. Mr. Lindeman came into our shop to see if he could sell a line of goods that he had had in stock for a considerable time. I told him there was no business doing in our end of the town; that things were getting worse instead of better, and that I would not spend

spend another shilling on the place. Mr. Lindeman said, "No, I was glad to get out of the neighbourhood, for I lost some money when I was in it." I said, "Yes, and Inspector Atwill does not give us any redress in the Chinese matter at all." Then Mr. Lindeman said, "You are quite right: He (Atwill) put me to no end of expense when I was applying for my license for the 'Ropemakers' Arms Hotel.'" He made it necessary for no less than three magistrates to go and view the premises, and Mr. Lee, one of them, asked what was the meaning of asking him to come and look at the place, saying that it was good enough for him to live in, and he would not mind putting up there. Consequently I got my license in spite of Mr. Atwill, but yet he had the cheek to come to my place immediately afterwards, and say to me in the presence of my wife and the barmaid that I ought to make him a present of £100 on account of my getting my license—(although he had opposed me in every possible way)." I then said to Mr. Lindeman, "Well, there are a great many of these statements made by men who are afraid to come and repeat them before a properly constituted authority, because they are afraid of the vengeance of the police, these men being of obscure positions in life, who never would be missed if the police were to nail them, as assuredly they would. But you are a man of some standing in the community here, and I am not afraid to go and make the statement myself, and lay this matter before the Commission." He (Mr. Lindeman) made no objection. Our accountant was in the shop at the time, and I drew his attention to what Mr. Lindeman had said. Some reference was also made to the power exerted by the Masonic element down there, and Lindeman said, "Oh, I have got over that part of it, and have become a Freemason myself, and shall have no difficulty in getting the next license I may want."

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9726. *President.*] Your accountant, you say, heard the statement made about Mr. Atwill and this £100? Yes; Mr. Chambers, that is our accountant, was present, and heard what passed, and also what I said about bringing the matter before this Commission. Lindeman also stated that Inspector Atwill made the remark in the presence of his wife, and barmaid, and that if he could prove it independently of her he would have had Mr. Atwill for it; but that he could not do so under the circumstances, fearing that they might charge him with conspiracy, and he would not venture accordingly.

9727. Do you know anything about an application that is said to have been made by Mr. Atwill for some cigars or tobacco on one occasion to Mr. Dawson, the fruiterer? Yes; I will tell you how that matter came up. You must know that since the Commission started, some of the houses alongside my place have not been able to pay the rents, and Mr. Beale has closed on them.

9728. *Mr. Abigail.*] So that there has been a reduction in the number of gambling-houses there since the Commission started? On that side there has been, certainly; but —

9729. *President.*] Kindly keep to the point you have started on? Well, Dawson it appears called Mr. Atwill's attention to the increasing nuisance of the gambling-dens on the other side of the road. Inspector Atwill told him he had better mind his own business. Dawson said, "I think it is my business; it is a d — fine state of things if I cannot call your attention to a breach of the law when I see it." Mr. Atwill asked him "Do you know who you are talking to?" "Yes," replied Dawson, "I believe I am talking to Mr. Atwill." Inspector Atwill then said: "If you talk to me again that way I will find you another billet." He (Dawson) came to me and gave it to me straight. He said after I got out of that place his shop being part of the "Ropemakers' Arms," which Lindeman had occupied, Atwill came to him and said, "I say Dawson, you are serving the warships, and I understand they keep good cigars and tobacco on board. You might get me some of that tobacco and a few cigars." Dawson told me he got the first lot and gave it to Mr. Atwill, and the second lot he left in charge of the watch-house keeper for Mr. Atwill.

9730. Was that given without payment? Yes.

9731. Did he say what quantity of tobacco or cigars there was? No; but I should think he would not undertake to get too much.

9732. Did Dawson say that Mr. Atwill requested him to obtain from the warships tobacco and cigars? Yes; I told Dawson I should give this matter to the Commission. He said well, if you do so, I shall state the truth about it.

9733. Were you in your shop on Saturday night week? I was.

9734. Was there a concourse of people near your premises that night? Yes.

9735. Were they Chinese or Europeans? Europeans.

9736. About how many were assembled? From 300 to 500 I should say. They had my pavement blocked, and the best portion of the road.

9737. What extent of the road did they cover? Nearly across to the other side.

9738. How long were they assembled there? For about half an hour.

9739. And what caused them to assemble there? Well, on going over to inquire, I saw a man with blood on his neck, and I asked him what was the matter—had he met with an accident? He replied "No, we have been gambling in a Chinaman's shop; we had a dispute, and one of the fellows jumped on my neck."

9740. Was he assaulted by a European? Yes.

9741. What shop were they gambling in? I cannot say.

9742. Were there no police there? I saw some there, but they made no arrest.

9743. Did they not attempt to disperse the mob? No.

9744. What time of the night was it? About 9 o'clock.

9745. Did the mob disperse itself? Yes; the police left them to.

9746. The row was over a gambling dispute? Yes.

9747. In a faa-tan shop? Yes; I saw the man who was injured talking to some policemen at the corner of Bridge-street half an hour afterwards.

9748. Who were the policemen? Constable Whelan; and afterwards Sergeant Higgins and Senior-constable Adair came along.

9749. Was Inspector Atwill there at all? No, I did not see him.

9750. You say you do not know the quantity of cigars that were given to Inspector Atwill by Dawson? No; I know nothing further than what Dawson told me. He said he held his commission for supplying the warships from Admiral Tryon, and he dare not bring off too much.

9751. Would he not have to purchase them there? He might have purchased them, but he did not tell me he did so.

9752. What reason would there be for Mr. Dawson making a present of tobacco and cigars to Mr. Atwill? Well, I understood it was because he gave Dawson the straight tip to move out of his place rather than remain to have the place taken from him, as he (Atwill) was going to oppose Lindeman's license for the hotel, and the shop Dawson occupied formed part of the premises of the hotel.

- Mr. T. Nock. 9753. But Dawson having a separate business, apart from the hotel, how would Inspector Atwill's taking action against Lindeman, the licensee of the hotel, affect him, Dawson? Because Dawson was a tenant of Lindeman's, and I suppose the reason was that Dawson would have had to shift if Lindeman lost his license; he would have had to go immediately, that is.
- 11 Nov., 1891. 9754. Would that have seriously embarrassed Dawson? It might have done, if he could not get another place. But at that time there was a place vacant in the immediate vicinity which the inspector told him he could get.
9755. Your idea is that Dawson made the present to Inspector Atwill because the inspector told him he was going to procure the condemnation of Lindeman's license? Yes; that is what Dawson told me.
9756. Do you think that is sufficient reason for Dawson making a present to Inspector Atwill? That is the impression in my mind.
9757. If that were so, how came it that the present was not voluntarily made—I understood you to say in the course of your statement that it was Mr. Atwill himself who suggested that Dawson should bring the cigars or tobacco to him? Yes.
9758. Then should not it have been the other way about—that is to say, that Dawson, desiring to make a present to Inspector Atwill should himself have suggested it in the first place? Well, I suppose Dawson did not see it in that light until the matter was put to him.
9759. Mr. Chambers is your accountant? Yes.
9760. And you say he was present when this statement was made to you? With regard to Lindeman, yes.
9761. And also with regard to the cigars? No.
9762. Only with regard to Lindeman and the £100? Yes.
9763. Did you ever speak to Inspector Atwill on the subject? No.
9764. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is it a fact that Chinese gambling in Lower George-street has decreased of late—say within the last two months? Well, it seems to have fallen off at times, and then it begins again. They appear to know when the police are coming, and then they knock off, but begin again afterwards, and so on.
9765. Is it not true that a number or several of these gambling-shops have given up business because of the falling off in attendance of late? Yes, that is so; but other shops have gained in consequence, so that it is as broad as it is long for the matter of that.
9766. That is, when one place is closed up the people who have been in the habit of attending there, go into other shops whose business perhaps is thus largely increased;—is that what we are to understand? Yes.
9767. You think the gross number of those who attend the gambling-houses is the same as before, although the number of shops may be less? Exactly so.
9768. Is it not a fact that the attendance of Europeans at these places has greatly fallen off compared to what it was, say, six months ago? The falling off has not been so large during the last six months as the last twelve months.
9769. Then you think the Chinese gambling in that quarter has fallen off during the last twelve months? Yes, it has done so. I know that Mr. Beale used to receive £38 a week from those houses near my place, and I do not think he gets £14 now.
9770. After the Chinese have vacated the premises I suppose great difficulty is experienced in getting European tenants for them? Yes. I recommended a person to take one of these shops, and he said he could not do so until they cleared the whole lot of the Chinese out of them, and made the places fit to live in.
9771. What is the matter with them? They are in such a filthy dirty state.
9772. Are they not comparatively new houses? So far as the buildings themselves are concerned, but it would cost £20 at least to do each of them up.
9773. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You stated in your evidence before that you saw Constables Beadman and Carson leaning over the counter in one of these gambling-shops, smoking opium—that you corrected, I think? Yes. They could not smoke opium leaning over the counter.
9774. You stated also that you went up to them, and spoke to them about being in these places, and you suggested that they were there to serve their own ends;—what are we to understand from that particular part of your evidence? Well, it means that they were not seemingly there to serve the public interests. I may say that this question bears on what the President said to me when I was here previously, being examined on this subject, and which does not look very well in print. I refer to the remark of the President, on some evidence of mine about the police, that "every man has his own form of delights." But I take it that a police officer is not supposed to have any form of delight but doing his duty; he is not supposed to be found mixing up with gamblers when he is on duty.
9775. Do you think it is possible for the police to discover what is going on in these gambling-dens for the purpose of proceeding against the proprietors of them unless they make use of objectionable characters for the purpose of working up evidence to that end? If that was so how came they to say that "nothing could be done," as they had Members of Parliament at their backs, and that the properties were owned by influential citizens. That does not look very much as if they were bent on doing their duty.
9776. Are you positive that you saw those constables go up to Chinese gamblers and slap them on the back, and ask them who won the last game, or words to that effect? I have given my evidence here on oath, and from that I will not go back.
9777. But I want you to be quite sure now, after reflection. We have had witnesses here since you were under examination, and I want to give you an opportunity of thinking over the matter as to whether you really had substantial foundation for the statement that you had seen those policemen clap gamblers on the back in a friendly manner, and ask them who won the last game;—have you seen them do that? I have.
9778. And you have heard them ask, "Who won the last game"? Yes; or whether it was Dick, or some other man, won the game, and how much he got out of it.
- 9779–80. If any one has denied the accuracy of a statement such as that which you made to the Commission on a former occasion, and have now repeated, he has not spoken the truth? Certainly not. I should say it was false. I may say that the conversation which I had with Beadman was repeated in the presence of a third party; that is the conversation in which I asked him to let me make use of the statement made by him as to the ownership of the Chinese houses, and he said I must think him a fool to do so.
9781. Who was the third party on that occasion? One of my men serving at the counter.
9782. Was that since you first gave evidence here? No; before that. The first conversation I had with him was twelve months ago, if not more; and as we were alone my statement would not go for more than his. But on the occasion I am now referring to I saw my man serving him in the shop, and I asked him why

why he still continued to go to the Chinese gambling-shop in question in the face of my caution. He gave me exactly the same answer as before, which I have told you; and when I asked him—as he had now repeated it twice—whether he would allow me to make use of the statement, he said, “You must think me a b— fool to let you do that.” I said in answer to that, “Well this man has heard what you have said anyway.”

9783. And what did he say in reply? He said nothing; but simply turned on his heel and walked out.

9784. Have you met either Beadman or Carson since you gave evidence here on the first occasion? I have passed them scores of times, but have not entered into conversation with them. I have heard them pass unkind remarks about me.

9785. You do not salute each other when you meet? No; I have looked them straight in the face, and they have pointed at me as I passed them.

9786. You have not had any conversation with them at all? No.

9787. Have you had any conversation with Inspector Atwill? None whatever.

9788. Have you met him in any way whatever? Yes; I met him the other day as I was going out of the shop, and he acknowledged me and said, “Good day”; but he said it as if he would have been glad to escape doing so if he could.

9789. You expressed your opinion to the Colonial Secretary that many more arrests would have been made on the occasion of the raid but for warning having been given? Yes.

9790. Now, were you in a position to state that warning had been given, or did you know any person who had heard that warning had been given before the police arrived on the scene? Those men are afraid to state were they get their information from.

9791. What men do you refer to? The European gamblers.

9792. They are afraid to say what they know? Yes; I have proof of it. A man came to me about three weeks or a month ago, at 10 o'clock one Saturday morning, and said, “You people are fools; you think you are going to have us to-night; but we have got the office, and you will see how we shall walk out when the police come in.” I think he mistook the League for the Commission.

9793. That was three weeks ago, you say? Yes; probably more than that.

9794. And did this man state to you that he had information that the police would be round on that occasion? Yes; he said that they heard that the police would be round at 9 o'clock.

9795. Who was the man? I would rather not give his name.

9796. I think you must? But the Commission will not protect me or —

9797. *President.*] The law of the country will? I think not, sir.

9798. Well, we cannot enter into a debate with you on that point now; if the Commission think it necessary that the man's name should be revealed, I think you should reveal it, the question raised being of such an important character? That may be, Mr. President, but the Commission will not protect me, or that man.

9799. You might just as well reason that way with regard to Lindeman, or any other man; but the Commission are not going to enter into a debate with you as to what you are going to state or to withhold in giving your evidence here; if we think it necessary to know the man's name you will have to reveal it. So far we have had too much hearsay evidence, and we have tried to get at the truth with regard to statements that have been made here, we have been met with, “Oh, So-and-so told me,” or something equally as intelligible or convincing.

9800. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You must see that your evidence is really of little value at this stage unless you give us an opportunity of verifying the truth of what you state; for the sake of preserving your own reputation for veracity you should give the man's name;—can you not see that? Well, it appears to me that I have given my evidence here on oath, and that ought to be sufficient. Besides, as I have said, the Commission will not protect me or the man whose name I may drag into the affair.

9801. *Mr. Abigail.*] Here is your protection clearly defined in the Act (44 Vic. No. 1), by which we derive our authority to examine you; it says: “Any witness appearing before any such Commission shall have the same protection, and be subject to the same liabilities in any civil or criminal proceedings, as a witness giving evidence in any case tried in the Supreme Court.”

9802. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I think, Mr. Nock, you had better make up your mind to give us the name of this man; you have given us information in connection with Mr. Lindeman of a far more serious character? That is a different matter. Mr. Lindeman would be missed if anything happened to him, but if they (the police) got hold of a wharf labourer on whom they had a “down” and ran him in for nothing at all, nothing would be heard of it very likely.

9803. That is only an opinion you are passing? I am stating what I believe to be the true facts.

9804. *President.*] So far as I am personally concerned, I do not attach any importance to the name being revealed as a means of throwing any light on the subject; nevertheless, the question has been put to you, and I would like you to answer it freely, and then we can summon the man to attend or not just as we please. You must understand that any weight to be attached to your testimony will depend upon some of your statements being corroborated;—now I want to get a corroboration of the statement you have made here with regard to a warning being given? Mr. Bowker said it to me in the presence of Mr. Chambers.

9805. Mr. Bowker is the man who made this statement to you about a month ago? Yes. I asked him to tell me where he got his information from, and he refused to tell me, on the ground that he would be a marked man if he did so. I know that I have to put up with insults now that I would not submit to if I could get at them.

9806. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you made a complaint about this to the Inspector-General of Police? It would not be much use until we get somebody at the head of the Department who is fit for the position.

9807. Are we to infer from that that you think the Inspector-General is not fit for his position? Certainly; the whole Department is demoralised.

[The witness withdrew.]

[NOTE.—Mr. Nock appeared at a later stage and informed the Commission that since he had been in giving his evidence Mr. Lindeman had complained of the statements which he had made with respect to him (Lindeman), that they were calculated to do him harm, and that consequently he should withdraw his custom from the firm of Felton and Nock. Mr. Nock made this explanation with a view of showing the difficulty he laboured under as a witness giving his evidence before this Commission.]

To the President, Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission,—

Sir,

194, George-street, 20 November, 1891.

In the course of my examination before your Commission on Wednesday last you remarked that my evidence had not been substantiated in all cases. I would therefore like to state that, though such may be the case, it does not necessarily follow that my statements are not true, and cannot be substantiated, for if I myself had had the slightest idea of

Mr. T. Nock, of the punishment my telling the truth has imposed upon our firm I would have hesitated to have come forward in the way I did. Having seen many of the witnesses who have given evidence, I find that in some cases they have withheld facts which could have borne me out, and they have explained to me that they have held by the police, through the sacredness attached to a constable's oath in Court, and they being without influence, and liable to be arrested at any moment on a false charge (such as the recent sailor's case), has prevented them from divulging all they knew, and I must say my sympathies are with them.

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As regards this Chinese gambling business and other forms of gambling, say that if the police did their duty (as in some cases they are now doing) the evil would soon be stamped out, and injustice on other people, as in the case of the tenants in this neighbourhood, by increased rent on their leases, combined with loss of trade by money going into illegitimate channels, would, in a great measure, be reduced. Now, sir, I would ask you the question who will recoup us our loss, say even the excessive rent paid to the landlord, which is, indeed, no small item during the last ten years?

During the passing of the Chinese Restriction Act we, who are sufferers by the loss of the genuine Chinese trade, to the extent of £500 per annum, knowing that the stoppage of the emigration was for the good of the public generally, made no complaint, although such stoppage has caused those Chinese who still remain to be independent, and, consequently, seeing their opportunity, take up fan-tan as an easy mode of living well without any hard work; for those merchants who, at one time, did their business through encouraging immigration, now employ these men who are left to carry on this gambling business. I would instance the case of my neighbour, who is a cabinet-maker, carrying on a legitimate business, he having frequent quarrels with his men; upon my inquiring the cause he informed me that, as no more Chinamen were coming into the country, his men were lazy and independent, and, on being remonstrated with, they have told him they could get an easier living by assisting at one of these fan-tan shops, and in fact some of them have left him to do so, making those still remaining working for him demand increased rates of pay, and, knowing his position, do less work.

The "boycott" placed upon our establishment by the Chinese (who form a considerable portion of the population down here), and the police, whose interest in this neighbourhood is very great, has nearly ruined our business, and we, who had hoped for speedy relief, find that we are simply punished for taking the steps we did.

Trusting that this letter will be attached to my evidence given before you,

I am, &c.,
THOMAS NOCK.

Mr. Chambers recalled and examined:—

- Mr. Chambers. 9808. *President.*] I believe you were present at an interview between Mr. Nock and Mr. Lindeman last month? Yes, I was.
9809. Can you state what was said in the course of that conversation relative to the matter which this Commission is investigating? Well, nothing much was said about the Chinese while I was there.
9810. Were you present when Lindeman told Mr. Nock that Mr. Atwill had come to him (Lindeman) and told him that he should give him £100 as a reward for allowing him to get a license for the "Ropemakers' Arms Hotel," or something to that effect? Yes; I was present when that was said, and Lindeman also said that had there been anyone else present besides his wife and the barmaid he would have brought it before the proper authorities.
9811. Was that the whole of the conversation? I cannot say whether that was the whole of the conversation between them.
9812. Was anything said about anyone obtaining cigars or tobacco from the warships free of duty for Mr. Atwill? I did not hear that said.
9813. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you remember a man named Bowker coming into your shop about a month ago and saying to Mr. Nock that it was no use the Commission thinking to catch the gamblers—that they always had the office? Yes.
9814. Tell us the exact words that were used if you can remember them? Bowker said that they never would get at the bottom of this Chinese gambling, because the word went round when raids were going to be made, and I think he also said that there was to be a raid made that night.
9815. Do you think he meant you to infer by that that some members of the police force gave information to him? Yes; that was my impression.
9816. Did he say so? I am under the impression that he said so.
9817. He was speaking to Mr. Nock at the time? Yes; and I overheard that part of the conversation. I am usually upstairs, but I happened to be in the shop at the time.
9818. Did Bowker say that he had been a witness before the Commission? No. He did not say anything to me at all—not at that time. I have only seen him twice to speak to.
9819. You do not know whether it was before or after he came up here? I should say it was after.
- [The witness withdrew.]

Mr. C. H. E. Lindeman called in and examined:—

- Mr. C. H. E. Lindeman. 9820. *President.*] What is your name in full? Charles Henry Edward Lindeman.
9821. What are you? I am a restaurant-keeper at present—I have been a hotel-keeper.
9822. Were you a resident of Lower George-street at one time? I was, from 1888 to 1889.
9823. What business did you carry on there? I was the licensee of the "Ropemakers' Arms Hotel."
9824. When you took the house I suppose you had to apply for the license in the ordinary way? Yes; I got a transfer of the license.
9825. Did you experience any difficulty in getting the license? Before I go any further I should like to say this much, with regard to the person that I am to give evidence about, that if he remains in his present position, my chances of obtaining another license are very remote, and I would therefore beg to be excused from saying anything which would further endanger my position in that respect, especially as I intend to apply for another license shortly.
9826. What you have said now will be recorded in evidence, and it amounts to this—that you are afraid to give evidence, lest when you apply for a license a certain police officer will be your enemy, and prevent you getting the license. But I may tell you now that it is imperative that you should give this evidence, and there is no escape for you. If you do not give the evidence we shall have to proceed against you in the ordinary way. You are aware, I suppose, that the Commission is clothed with the same power as a Supreme Court Judge, and if you render it necessary we shall have to take steps to compel you to answer the questions which are put to you. Now, when you applied for the license of the "Ropemakers' Arms," had you any difficulty in getting the license? My application was opposed.
9827. Who was the officer of the police who opposed the license being granted? Mr. Atwill.
9828. And what grounds did he give for opposing your application? Simply that I was not a fit person to hold a license.
9829. But what particular objection had he to you—did that come out in evidence? It was in this way: When I first came to this Colony I was employed in a club, and I afterwards took a private hotel in Princes-street, which I kept till last June. While there on one occasion my wife gave a bottle of stout to a certain individual, who happened to be an informer, and as a consequence I was fined for sly-grog selling.

9830.

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9830. That was one of the grounds? Yes.
9831. What other grounds did he state in the Court at the time? Simply that I was not a fit person.
9832. That was for the reason alleged. Was there any objection to the house? Not at that time.
9833. But you got the license? Yes; I got the license.
9834. You obtained your license in the teeth of the opposition from Inspector Atwill? I did.
9835. Did you bring any evidence as to character when you made your application for the license? No; I simply engaged Mr. Slattery to appear for me.
9836. Did you have any conversation with Inspector Atwill when the license was granted? Not at the time.
9837. Did Inspector Atwill strongly oppose your getting the license in the Court? In the first instance.
9838. Was it adjourned then? That is when the transfer was granted. The evidence really bears on the second occasion at the time of renewal. You must understand the hotel had a 61-foot frontage to Lower George-street. The property changed hands, and on a new landlord coming in he said he would take one side of it for a shop, and that was done. I went to Inspector Atwill and told him about it, I being the licensee, and he would not believe it. He said it was my doing.
9839. He objected to the accommodation being reduced? Yes; I told the landlord, but he took no notice, and went on with the alterations.
9840. Who was the owner? The owner was Mr. C. C. Scarrett, Mr. Kelso King being the agent. When the alterations were complete, Mr. Atwill told me I would not get the license. I asked him why, and he said I had acted against his orders. I said, "Look here, Mr. Atwill, I am in an unfortunate position. The landlord wants the rent, and I cannot stop him from coming in." When the alterations were completed, the shops were let. On the annual licensing day coming round, that is, the 30th June, 1889, I had to apply for a renewal of the license, and I had a notice of objection sent to me by Inspector Atwill.
9841. What was the objection? That the house had not got sufficient accommodation.
9842. Then it came on in Court again, and Inspector Atwill again opposed the license? Yes.
9843. And was it granted again, notwithstanding the objection? It was adjourned for a week, and the magistrates visiting the premises in the meantime. Then, there being only two on the Bench, the case was adjourned again to get a third magistrate, and the application was eventually granted by a majority of the Bench.
9844. Inspector Atwill never withdrew his opposition then? No, he did not.
9845. And is that the whole history of your connection with this public-house, so far as Mr. Atwill is concerned? Yes; excepting that after I got the license, I sold out right away, being anxious to get out of it. I sold four hours after I got the license. Meantime Mr. Atwill came to me in the evening, and said, "You ought to give me at least £100 for letting you get that license." This was in the bar.
9846. What did you say to that? I said, "I have nothing to thank you for, Mr. Atwill."
9847. As a matter of fact, you say he violently opposed you getting the license under any circumstances? Yes.
9848. Did you think he was serious in saying you ought to give him £100 for getting the license, seeing that he so strongly opposed your application? I can give no opinion as to that. All I know is that he never was very friendly to me.
9849. Do you think any sane man would expect you to give him £100 under the circumstances you have related to the Commission? No; I certainly would not.
9850. What further conversation, if any, did you have with him? I never spoke to him further than that.
9851. You simply pooh-poohed the idea of giving the £100? Yes.
9852. Who was in the bar at the time this occurred besides yourselves? My wife and the barmaid.
9853. What is the name of the barmaid? She is a Mrs. Dickenson now. Shields was her maiden name, and at that time she was unmarried.
9854. Where does she live now? I cannot say exactly; I think she lives at Pymont.
9855. Can you find out? Yes; I dare say I can; she called at my restaurant a few days ago.
9856. What is her husband? He was a fireman; but he is now working in a store in Sydney, I think.
9857. Do you know what store? I do not.
9858. We would like to know this person's address;—you say she lives at Pymont? Yes.
9859. Does she come to your place frequently? Not frequently.
9860. Do you know any one who is acquainted with her address? I do not.
9861. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Noek as to Mr. Atwill obtaining some cigars, duty free, from one of the warships? No.
9862. You have been carrying on business as a hotel-keeper in Lower George-street for twelve months? Yes.
9863. Were you ever prosecuted by the police for any offence during the time you carried on business in Lower George-street? No. I may say that Inspector Atwill, who is in charge of that district, has got a general down on foreigners. He has been heard to make the remark several times.
9864. May not that account for the large amount of Christian charity by which you are animated towards him? I do not know about that.
9865. You have no feeling towards him on that account? No; but I know he has slandered me in every way. After I left Lower George-street in June I applied for a license for the "Labour in Vain Hotel" in the central division, and Mr. Atwill told me that he would go up there and oppose me. I told him it was not in his division. I got the license, and held it till last July.
9866. Did he give you any reason when he said he would oppose your application, as to why he would do so? No.
- 9866½. When was that? The license was transferred to me in July, 1889, and I held it for two years all but a few days.
9867. Do you think it likely that he considered you acted rather sharply, having first represented to him that you were helpless in the matter of getting a license for the house in Lower George-street, and then selling out four hours after you got the license;—do you think he was annoyed at that? I do not see why he should.
9868. How long did you stay in the "Ropemakers' Arms" after getting the renewal? I got the renewal on the Friday, and sold out the same afternoon, and it was on the evening of the same day he was in there—that is Inspector Atwill. The transfer did not come up till the next Thursday.
9869. But he knew you had represented to him that you were helpless as regards your relations with Scarrett, the landlord, and that you had sold your license immediately you had got the renewal, notwithstanding his opposition? Yes.

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9870. Might he not have been incensed at your having outwitted him in that respect? I think not. It was the owner who was mostly concerned. Under the circumstances I do not think I would have got the license on my own merits, considering the opposition there was against me.
9871. But Inspector Atwill never withdrew his opposition, so that the owner could have no effect in that case, and you, having got your license in the teeth of the police opposition, sold out four or five hours after you got it;—he knew that you had done that probably? Certainly.
9872. Very well, then, might not that account for his apparent hostility to you which you complain of? I cannot say that.
9873. Then you accuse him of having acted in determined opposition to you because you are a foreigner? Well, I have been living in Church-hill, next the Fort-street school, since 1883, and he frequently said he would come and have me again for sly grog-selling.
9874. Do you not think he had sufficient against you as an applicant for a license on the ground of sly grog-selling? Yes; but it would only disqualify me from holding a license after a lapse of five years.
9875. I suppose you know it is the custom of the police to inquire into the character of a person applying for a publican's license? Certainly.
9876. So that his opposition might have been simply an act of public duty? Yes; but he might be far exceeding his duty, as I contend he was in my case.
9877. It was the duty of the inspector to place on record what he knew to be the facts. Did he appear in Court when you applied for the license for the "Labour in Vain Hotel?" No.
9878. Did he not openly oppose the application? No.
9879. Did you hear that he made any statement in writing, in the ordinary course of his duty, as to your character? No.
9880. Did you get your license on that occasion? Yes.
9881. And the inspector in charge of that particular district did not bring up anything against you? No.
9882. Does that look like persistent opposition on the part of Mr. Atwill;—do not you think your accusation against him is baseless? No; I do not.
9883. Is there not some anger or resentment left in you on account of his having brought a charge of sly grog-selling against you? I do not think so.
9884. You think your mind is quite free from any feeling of annoyance at his treatment of you on the occasion you have referred to? I go by his general conduct.
9885. *Mr. Abigail.*] How many licenses have you held in Sydney? Two.
9886. And you have sold out of both? No; I have not sold out of the "Labour in Vain Hotel."
9887. Does the license stand in your name? No; I only hold the hotel. I transferred the license after holding it for two years.
9888. Did you do so from fear of the police? No.
9889. Did you get paid for it? No. My intention was to remove to the Imperial Arcade (the Castle-reagh-street frontage), the owners of which were applying for a license.
9890. You meant to transfer your license to a better place? No, the license could not be removed, and there is no lease of the house. The owners of the "Imperial Arcade" were applying for a new license, and I had made arrangements with them to take over the place.
9891. They would have transferred to you? Certainly.
9892. Now, about the premises in Lower George-street, where Inspector Atwill made the remark to you about the £100;—did you sell out of that house? Yes.
9893. Did you make a profit on the transaction, or did you lose by it? I did not exactly lose by it. It was an insolvent estate, and I bought it at auction from the Official Assignee. I would have stopped there but that Inspector Atwill always seemed to have a down on me. First, the furniture was not right, and then something else was found fault with.
9894. What I want to know is, did you lose or make a profit on the transfer? I made a small profit.
9895. But your real reason for wishing to get away from that hotel was that Inspector Atwill appeared to be generally opposed to you? Certainly; but for that I might have remained there.
9896. Have you suspected any other member of the police force of having any animus against you? There is one, I think, but I cannot name him.
9897. Did the police watch you closely for Sunday selling in connection with the house in Lower George-street? No, because I made it a rule not to open on Sunday. I had a big place in Princes-street—a private boarding establishment—where I was engaged in looking after the place.
9898. That was the place in connection with which the police laid an information against you for sly-grog selling, was it not? Yes. It happened in this way: One of the boarders wanted a bottle when he came home, and my wife went to get it for him. A man came in afterwards, and said, "Can I have this bottle of stout?" My wife said, "It belongs to another gentleman, but we will get another one," and she let him have it. That man was an informer, and that is how I came to be charged with sly-grog selling.
9899. Did you have a solicitor in Court? Yes.
9900. And he put these facts before the Court? Yes.
9901. And the Court would not believe the statement? No.
9902. Did you sell the bottle of stout? Yes.
9903. Has any other member of the police force ever suggested to you at any time that you should give him money or a present of any kind? No.
9904. When Inspector Atwill suggested that you should give him £100, did he laugh, or seem to speak jestingly? I do not think he did.
9905. Do you really think he was serious about the matter? I thought so at the time.
9906. Why not have offered him the £100? Well, he might have taken me before a magistrate, and charge me with offering him a bribe.
9907. Did that suggest itself to you at the time? It may have done. I know he has done something of that kind once—at least, so I have heard.
9908. In what case was that? I cannot give the names, but I heard that certain Chinese offered him a chest of tea or something, and when he prosecuted them, he said, "Here is a proof of it; they tried to bribe me."
9909. You raised some objection to giving evidence before this Commission? Yes, I did.
9910. Why did you do so? Because what I say here will be remembered against me when I apply for a license again.
- 9911.

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9911. Do you think your telling the truth will have any effect upon a Bench of Magistrates in the direction of inducing them to refuse you a license? Well, if Inspector Atwill came to hear of it he would use all his influence against me, and I know he is an influential man down that quarter.

9912. Apart from this one case, do you know much of Mr. Atwill's general conduct as a police officer? No, I do not.

9913. Have you ever heard of him as a man of bad character, or as being untruthful, or dishonest? I have not.

9914. You have never heard of him receiving bribes from anyone? No.

9915. Or asking for anything in that way? No.

9916. Then, apart from this one instance, in which you are concerned, you never heard anything detrimental to his character? No.

9917. Have you heard it stated that Inspector Atwill is an efficient officer? I have.

9918. While you were conducting that public-house down there, did you notice that the police generally on that beat under Inspector Atwill's control performed their duties efficiently and conscientiously? Yes, so far as I know; I have no fault to find with them.

9919. I think you stated that your wife was present, as well as the barmaid, when the inspector made that remark to you about the £100? Yes.

9920. Was the barmaid thoroughly honest and truthful? Yes; I had her in my employ three years, and gave her £1 a week; in fact I kept her six weeks when I had no hotel because of her good character.

9921. Will you endeavour to obtain her address? Yes.

9922. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Regarding that £100, what hour of the day was it that Mr. Atwill came to you? It was about 7 o'clock in the evening.

9923. Was he accompanied by anybody? No; he came in alone.

9924. How did the subject come up in the first place? He simply said, "You got your license after all, and you ought to give me at least £100 for that."

9925. Would you say from his appearance on that occasion that he was speaking seriously to you? Well, Inspector Atwill is always serious. You will very seldom see a smile on him.

9926. You say your wife and the barmaid were present on that occasion? Yes.

9927. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Would it appear to you, as a man of common-sense, at all reasonable for an inspector of police, who has been a great number of years in the service, to come into an open bar, and in the presence of two witnesses ask in an audible manner for a present of £100? I did think it was a bit out of the way.

9928. Did you not think it very much "out of the way," as you put it? Well, yes, I did.

9929. It appeared to you unreasonable that a man occupying such a responsible position should make a suggestion to you of that kind? It did.

9930. Have you as a general rule found Inspector Atwill to be a man of common-sense? Well, I have had very little dealings with him except to the extent I have told you.

9931. Have you generally found him to be a man of good judgment? I can only speak of him from what I have had to do with him, and that I have told you.

9932. Did he ever approach you previously in the same way, that is, to ask you for a present? No.

9933. Did Inspector Atwill ever meet you when you were alone? Yes, frequently.

9934. Then, if he was really serious in what he said about this £100, it would have been more reasonable had he asked you when you were alone—that is, in the absence of witnesses? Certainly. I may mention that I never met him after that occasion.

9935. Did Inspector Atwill often come to your place in Lower George-street? He was there three times previously, inspecting the place; that is all.

9936. Did Inspector Atwill come in for a drink on that occasion? No.

9937. What did he do when he first came in? He said to me, "So you got it (meaning the license) after all, then."

9938. And what was your reply? He also said, "You ought to stand me at least £100 for it," and it was then I replied that I did not think it was through him I got the license.

9939. Was no further remark passed? No.

9940. Do you not think if Inspector Atwill had been in earnest on the matter he would have gone further than that? Well, he might have said something further; but it is two years since this took place, and I cannot remember everything that took place in detail.

9941. At a near guess, how many times do you think you have met Inspector Atwill since then? I do not think I have met him once to speak to, only when I met him in George-street shortly after, when I was applying for the license for the "Labour in Vain Hotel."

9942. Did he oppose you? No; he said he would, but he did not. It was not in his division.

9943. Did he ever make any reference to the question of the £100 after that? No; as I have said, I think the only time I spoke to him afterwards was when he stopped me in Lower George-street, and said he would oppose me in my application—that is, report against me—in the central division.

9944. Have you had a conversation with your wife in regard to this matter of the £100 since you were summoned to give evidence here? No.

9945. Did you know what you were called to give evidence upon before this Commission? Yes. It arose in a conversation in Mr. Nock's shop concerning the trouble there was about the Chinese being in that neighbourhood, and as to the effect upon the rents down there.

9946. Were you then induced to state to Mr. Nock, in the presence of other witnesses, about this £100 which you say the inspector asked you for? Yes.

9947. Had you ever mentioned it to anyone previously? No.

9948. How long is it since you applied for a transfer of the license for the Imperial Arcade? I did not apply, and there was no transfer. These are new premises. The manager applied for a license for the Castlereagh-street frontage. The police did not know that I intended to take the place.

9949. It was your intention to have taken it if they had procured the license? Yes; they would have transferred to me.

9950. You sold out of the "Ropemakers' Arms Hotel" four hours after obtaining a renewal of the license? Yes.

9951. Had you been in treaty before with the person to whom you sold out? Yes.

9952. Then you sold out conditionally on your getting the renewal? Yes.

9953.

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9953. Was the price and everything fixed? Yes. It was done through Ivan Henry, the hotel-broker.
9954. It was scarcely reasonable to expect that you could sell the license of a house that had no lease to it? I had a written promise of eighteen months.
9955. The landlord would not give you a lease? He wanted more rent, and I would not give him more.
9956. Could you have got your lease if you had paid more rent? Yes. The man I sold to treated behind my back for a lease of five years.
9957. After you were spoken to by Inspector Atwill on the occasion when he suggested you ought "to stand £100" was any remark made to you by Miss Shields, the barmaid, on the subject? No; it was not spoken of.
9958. Now, would it appear likely that a man in Mr. Atwill's position, having consistently opposed your getting a license for the hotel, should come and ask you for £100 as a kind of reward after you had succeeded in getting it in spite of his opposition, to say nothing of the fact that he must have known if such a thing were discovered against him it would have resulted in his expulsion from the force? I cannot say anything on that point. I certainly thought it very strange when he went to the person (Dawson) who was renting the shop and told him that he had better clear out of the shop, as, the original lessee of the hotel, I would not get my license again.
9959. It was after that you got your license? Yes, but before the renewal.
9960. How long after you got your license was it that he came to you and said you ought to give him £100? It was about six hours afterwards.
9961. Did he have anything to drink? No.
9962. Did he seem to be in a jovial mood;—did he laugh when he spoke to you? No; I never saw him laugh, I think.
9963. But he might crack a joke without laughing, I suppose? He might.
9964. Did you take what he said to you quite seriously? Yes; I thought he really did mean it. I asked my wife afterwards if I should give him something, and she said I had better leave him alone, as he would only have me up again.
9965. Did you ever approach Inspector Atwill again in any way after that? No; I thought it best to let him and the whole matter alone.
9966. Then you let it rest for two and a half years, and then mentioned the matter publicly in a shop in the neighbourhood? I first spoke about it to Mr. Nock. I have known him nine years.
9967. Did you not think it was a serious matter to speak about in a shop in that way? No; it did not strike me as being out of the way to do so when it was the truth.
9968. Did you not tell him you were prepared to give evidence on the subject? No, I did not; I asked him not to speak of it afterwards, because I was afraid of Mr. Atwill's influence being used against me if I applied for another license.
9969. Did you know what you were called to speak upon when you were summoned to attend this Commission? Yes; Mr. Nock wrote me a letter. [Letter, dated 30th October, 1891, handed in and read, as follows:—"Mr. C. H. E. Lindeman. Dear Sir,—As I told you the other day that I would lay what you told me before the Commission, I have now done so, and no doubt they will summon you; and as the statement you made is an honest one, I trust you will, when called upon, give them the exact facts as stated to me. I may mention that yours is only one out of a good many like statements, and as the Commission is held with closed doors you will have nothing to fear, and I am sure they will compensate you for your loss of time. As I have no doubt you will have to give them my version of the affair, I trust you will give them all you know.—Yours truly, THOMAS NOCK."]
9970. Did you make any reply to that letter? I did not.
9971. You stated just now that you intended what you said to Mr. Nock to be a confidential communication? Yes.
9972. Did Mr. Nock tell you he would bring the matter before the Commission? Yes; he did so after this conversation passed in the shop. He said he would bring it before the Royal Commission. I said, "You had better not; I will not have my name brought in there." But he said he would do so, and I then left.
9973. You evidently did not feel very much about it, or you would have pressed him further;—did you speak to Mr. Nock to-day just before you came in here? Yes; I told him that it would injure me.
9974. Did you say anything about withdrawing your custom from his shop? I said I would never go near him any more.
9975. If it was a truthful statement you made to Mr. Nock, do you not think you were justified in exposing the action of a man so high up in the police force as Inspector Atwill? Well, I do not think I would gain as much as I might lose.
9976. *Mr. Abigail.*] You take it more in the light of a personal matter, and fear that in making a statement of that kind you will be in danger of bringing the police down upon you? Certainly.
9977. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you been in conversation with any of the police force since you received notice to attend here? No, I have not.
9978. You are really afraid of the police injuring you? Yes, in this matter of applying for a license.
9979. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Have you ever been summoned for any breach of the law as a publican in Lower George-street? No; I have never been summoned for any offence since I have held a license.
9980. When Inspector Atwill came into your bar and stated to you that you ought to give him £100, did he speak in a subdued tone, or in an ordinary tone, so that anyone in the immediate vicinity could hear him? Just in an ordinary tone. He came up to the counter.
9981. He did not speak so that only you could hear? No.
9982. Did he address his conversation to the whole of you—that is, your wife and the barmaid and yourself? Well, no; the counter is 20 feet long, and they were, I think, at one end of it.
9983. Then he must have spoken in a loud tone for them to hear him? He spoke in the ordinary way.
9984. Did it not strike you that if the inspector wanted to make a request for £100 to you seriously, he would have called you to one side so that only you could hear? Well, yes, he might have done so.
9985. Supposing that you were going to ask anyone for £100 under similar circumstances—that is, if you risked so much by the fact of your asking it in the event of it becoming known,—do you think you would be likely to seriously make such a request in the presence of third parties? No; personally I would not.
9986. How was it that you kept this matter penned up, as it were, for two and a half years, and then let it out in the course of a general conversation in Mr. Nock's shop? We were speaking about things in general, as I have stated before; and I was speaking of Mr. Atwill's attentions to me. There is a house,
the

the "Blue Anchor Hotel," close by which was frequented by the blue-jackets day and night, and which did a wholesale Sunday trade; and yet no complaint was made about that, although he was always down upon me about the furniture or something.

9987. Inspector Atwill passed there frequently, and yet did not molest them in any way? No.

9988. And you concluded that as he treated you differently he had a down upon you? Yes.

9989. Did it strike you that he was bribed in any way? That I cannot say.

9990. But you think he treated you with exceptional harshness? Yes.

9991. On the face of it do you not think Inspector Atwill must have had a very high opinion of you to ask you for the sum of £100? That I cannot say.

9992. Well, you appear to be pretty well up in the Licensing Laws; did it not strike you that Mr. Atwill was doing a rather dangerous thing in asking you for this £100? It did.

9993. How did the conversation arise in Mr. Nock's shop;—were you the first person to start on the Chinese question, or was Mr. Nock? It came up in this way: Felton and Nock have two shops. Mr. Nock was saying that he took the lease of a shop next to him simply to keep the Chinese away. Then he let to a person who found he could not pay the rent, and so Nock had to take it again—all on account of the Chinese; and he said the Chinese nuisance ought to be done away with. Then the question of Freemasonry came up, and I said I was not a Freemason, but Mr. Dawson was, and then Mr. Nock mentioned that Dawson had told him that Inspector Atwill advised him (Dawson) to clear out of his shop, in the building for which I had held a license as "Ropemakers' Arms." It was when the conversation reached this point I told Mr. Nock that Inspector Atwill had actually come to me for £100, on account of my getting the license, and Mr. Nock then said he would inform the Royal Commission.

9994. Did your wife or the young woman in the bar say anything to you about Inspector Atwill asking you for the £100? No. I think I made the remark that if anyone else had been present besides ourselves I would have taken the matter up. But not much credit would have been given to a barmaid—just because of the name, although she might be of excellent character—and my wife, of course, would not have been taken as evidence.

[The witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Cheang Ah Sang called and examined:—

9995. *Mr. Abigail.* Where do you live? I live at Sing Suen's, 198, Lower George-street.

9996. What occupation do you follow? I am doing nothing now. I was in Tiy War Tong's for about a week.

9997. What were you doing in that employ? I was cook. I was also in Bow Sing Tong's, carrying on a chemist's shop.

9998. What other business is carried on there besides the chemist's shop? Gambling inside.

9999. Both fan-tan and the lottery? Yes.

10000. Who are the owners of the gambling part of the premises? Nug Quay, Ah Tong, Lee Sow, and Ah Mow. Those are all I know of.

10001. They formed a syndicate? Yes; a company.

10002. Who is the chief of the firm? They are all equal.

10003. The profits are equally divided? Yes.

10004. Now do these men run gambling-houses in other portions of the city and suburbs, or country parts? I believe Lee Sow has several other places, but I do not know about the other partners.

10005. Is the gambling in connection with this place particularly extensive? No; it is not very large.

10006. Do Europeans as well as Chinese frequent it? There are no European gamblers there—only Chinese.

10007. Do you take any part in the gambling? No.

10008. Have there been any prosecutions against that place? Not since I have been there.

10009. Have the police ever visited it while gambling has been carried on? Yes, several times.

10010. What did they do? They simply came inside and warned them not to gamble.

10011. Has there ever been any quarrelling or fighting in that place? Not since I have been there.

10012. How long have you been there? Only one week.

10013. Have you heard of money being paid to settle disputes that occurred through gambling? No.

10014. Have you a very intimate knowledge of Ung Quay? I have known him a long time.

10015. How does he make his living? I know he has a merchant's place in Lower George-street for one thing.

10016. Do you not know that he is connected with a number of gambling-houses? I know that he is in the Bow Sing Tong and Tiy War Tong.

10017. Have you ever held shares in any of these places? I have had a share in the Yun War Goon—that is, late Suen, Long, & Co.

10018. What amount of profit did you derive from that? We received no profits—nothing was divided.

10019. Who were you associated with? Lee Sow and Ah Chung.

10020. Was there no gambling carried on while you held your share? No.

10021. Have you ever heard of a portion of the winnings in these places being set apart for the police? No.

10022. Have you never heard of the police receiving sums of money or presents in kind from one or the other of these gambling-houses? No, I never heard of it.

10023. Were there proper accounts kept, of receipts and disbursements in connection with your establishment? Yes, books were kept.

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10024

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Ah Sang.

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- Cheang
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10024. Where are the books;—who has them? The books are burnt when they are finished.
10025. When a number of persons start a gambling-place they have to put down so much money, do they not? Yes.
10026. Well, what becomes of that;—how is it disbursed? Each man puts in so much, and one man holds the bag (that is, the funds), and books are kept, in which are kept all the expenditure—everything is put down in the book.
10027. In your particular case it was not a successful partnership, since you did not divide any profits? It was not successful. It did not pay, as we merely kept the premises, and there was no gambling.
10028. Do you mean to say there was no gambling carried on during your partnership? No, it was more of a lodging-house than anything else.
10029. Was there no fan-tan gambling carried on there? There was fan-tan gambling.
10030. To what extent, and who were the parties that participated in it? It was just a few of the Chinese gambling amongst themselves, for a few pence.
10031. Why did you say previously that there was no gambling? I thought you meant now—at the present time.
10032. How long is it since it stopped? Over ten weeks.
10033. Do you know of any of your countrymen or Europeans losing large sums of money at fan-tan gambling? No, I have not heard of it.
10034. Do you ever visit Goulburn-street? Yes; sometimes I go there.
10035. Do you know that gambling among the Chinese is carried on largely there? I visit the stores—I do not go among the gambling-houses.
10036. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You remember a row that took place at Tiy Wortong's;—do you remember the cause of that? I remember a row occurring there at the time I was cook.
10037. Who employed you at that place? Lee Sow engaged me to cook at that place.
10038. How much per week did you receive? I got £1 per week.
10039. Now tell us very shortly about the row that occurred there? The row arose over the food—the quality of the food—and Lee Sow came down stairs and spoke to me about it, and at first I just allowed him to go on, and took no notice of him. But one Sunday he came down to the kitchen and we had some more words, and he struck me in the chest, and I fell. I got up and struck him on the nose. I had a ring on my finger on the hand I struck him with. And he went out and got a policeman to arrest me.
10040. He took a warrant out for you? No, there was no warrant—the policeman came into the kitchen and arrested me. I was bailed out by a countryman of mine, Ah Wah, and on the following day some of my countrymen came together and advised me to settle it, Ung Quay being among the number.
10041. Had Ung Quay any connection with Tiy Wortong;—did you ever see him in there? No, I never saw him at Tiy Wortong.
10042. Have you seen him in Bow Sing Tong's? Yes, I have seen him there.
10043. Do you know of any respectable Chinese being connected with gambling in Lower George-street? I do not know of any Chinese merchant connected with gambling in Lower George-street.
10044. Do you know who owns the place you described as Yun War Goon;—who pays the rent? I do not know who pays the rent. It is paid by the company.
10045. Do you know who pays the rent of the Bow Sing Tong? I do not.
10046. Do you know who owns the place called Ting Sing? Yes; Ting Sing is a gambling-shop, and is owned by Lee Sow and another.
10047. Do you know who backs up Lee Sow with money? No.
10048. How long have you known Lee Sow? Only for about a year.
10049. Where did he come from? From Vegetable Creek.
10050. Do you know any other gambling-houses that Lee Sow is connected with? No; that is all I know.
10051. Is Lee Sow a particular friend of Ung Quay's? Yes; Lee Sow is a very great friend of Ung Quay's.
10052. Did Ung Quay know you were employed at a gambling-house? Yes.
10053. Do you know whether Ung Quay has ever endeavoured to put down gambling or not? I could not say.

[The witness withdrew.]

[NOTE.—The question 10016, witness in correcting his evidence makes a note to the effect that he does not know whether Mr. James Ung Quay has a share in Tiy War Tong or not.]

Mr. Dawson recalled, and examined:—

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10054. *Mr. Abigail.*] We have called you a second time, Mr. Dawson, to inquire about the statement you made on a former occasion, as to Mr. Atwill and the presents of cigars and tobacco you made to him on certain occasions. We should like you to state to the Commission in as brief and clear terms as possible the whole of the circumstances connected with that? Well, sir, when I made that statement I did not intend it to come to—but I made the statement, and I cannot deny it. In explaining the circumstances I shall have to go back two and a half years.
10055. Is it two and a half years ago since it took place? It is about that. I was living next to the "Ropemakers' Arms Hotel," in Lower George-street, when I came to Sydney. I had been there some months when Mr. Atwill came to me and said, "Dawson, you had better get another place; I am going to oppose the license of this place"—meaning the "Ropemakers' Arms," of which my shop formed a part. I saw a shop empty about two months after, and I took it. I thanked Mr. Atwill for telling me about the matter at the time. "Well, Dawson," said he to me, "You are supplying the men-of-war in the harbour, and you might get me a good piece of tobacco, or a few cigars now and then." I told him I got it from the men on board; and I said if he was anxious to have a piece of ship's tobacco I would get him a piece. I afterwards did get him some, and also a few cigars from the captain's steward (Richards), of the "Opal."
10056. How many did you get? I think I got about twenty-five cigars, and 1½ lb. tobacco.
10057. What advantage was there in asking you to get it in that way from the men-of-war? Well it cost him nothing. I did not pay anything for it, and I did not charge him anything.
10058. Did you tell the steward of the "Opal" that the cigars were for an inspector of police? No. I asked him to get me a few cigars for a friend, and a prick of tobacco. Of course every man on board can draw his own tobacco if he chooses, and do what he likes with it.

10059.

10059. Was that the only occasion on which you got tobacco or cigars for Inspector Atwill? Yes.
10060. When you gave the tobacco and cigars to Inspector Atwill did he ask you if there was anything to pay? No.
10061. When you promised to get him some cigars and tobacco did you tell him that it would cost you nothing? I said I would get him a bit, that is all. Nothing more passed. I dare say it was a week after that I got them.
10062. Did he come to your shop to get them? No; I took them to the police station. I gave them to an old man who waits on him.
10063. Mr. Atwill was not there? No.
10064. Then you did not give them to Mr. Atwill direct? No. There is an old man there at the watch-house, and I gave them to him.
10065. Had you spoken of this circumstance to anybody else prior to speaking to Mr. Nock? No. I will tell you how it came out: Three weeks ago last Monday I had been down to Manly, and came home by the 6 o'clock boat. I went into the "Commercial Hotel" to have a drink, and on coming out I saw a crowd of Europeans at a shop a few doors below—No. 199. At first I thought there was a free fight going on, and then I found that the Europeans were gambling there. I walked up and down till I saw a policeman, and I then told him that the place I have mentioned was crowded out; remarking at the same time that, "You chaps cannot see it seemingly." This constable said he would have to go up and report it. I afterwards met Mr. Atwill, and mentioned the thing to him, and he told me to mind my own business. I said, "I think it is my business," and added, "It is a d— nice thing to tell a man to mind his own business when he knows that a breach of the law is being committed. I consider that is my business." He said to me then, "Do you know who you are talking to?" And I replied, "Yes; I believe they call you Mr. Atwill." He then told me if I spoke like that to him again he would find me another billet. I told Mr. Nock the following morning, and said I was surprised at the conduct of Mr. Atwill, especially as he had asked me to get him some cigars from the man-of-war.
10066. Mr. Atwill did not seem to thank you for supplying information that gambling was being carried on? No; he threatened to find me another billet—in other words to run me in.
10067. Did Mr. Atwill ever show any ill-feeling towards you before that? No. We were very good friends before; but he scarcely looks at me now.
10068. He has never asked you for any tobacco since? No.
10069. Did you think Inspector Atwill was really serious when he told you he would find you another billet, or did you think he was simply chaffing? I do not think he was ever more serious in his life; and I felt very small I can tell you. I am over 58 years of age, and if he carried out his threat it would have been the first time in my life that ever I was locked up.
10070. He did not laugh when he said it? No.
10071. Did he say he would find you another billet, or that he would run you in—what were the exact words he used? He said, "If you speak in that way to me again, I will find you another billet."
10072. Might not he have meant a better one? I am afraid Mr. Atwill has no better billets to give than I can find myself.
10073. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Regarding the tobacco and cigars you gave to Mr. Atwill, about how much would it be worth to buy in the shop? At a rough guess I daresay it would cost about 10s. in a shop.
10074. At what hour of the day was it that you gave them to Inspector Atwill? I cannot say now whether it was in the forenoon or in the afternoon. I know I gave it to an old man who looks after the Police Station.
10075. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did you tell the man what you had brought for Mr. Atwill? I said there was a bit of tobacco and some cigars for Mr. Atwill when he came in—that was all.
10076. The old man made no inquiry about particulars? No.
10077. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Did you see Mr. Atwill afterwards on the subject? Yes; he thanked me a few days afterwards.
10078. That dispute you had with Mr. Atwill about the crowd of people in No. 199 occurred about three weeks ago? Yes. That place was crowded with Europeans, and I called the Inspector's attention to it.
10079. Do you know the name of the place? It is Sue Hing Long I think—three doors from the "Commercial Hotel," on the left-hand side going down George-street.
10080. And when you reported the matter to Inspector Atwill he told you to mind your own business? Yes; I said it was my business; and then he threatened to "run me in."
10081. Before that you were good friends? Yes; I had no grievance against Mr. Atwill.
10082. Did he on any other occasion ask you to get him tobacco or cigars? No; if I were to get tobacco and cigars in that way to any large extent I should be getting myself into trouble.
10083. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How was it that you kept this information to yourself for two years and a-half if you really thought you were doing a wrong thing in getting the tobacco and cigars for Inspector Atwill? I did not consider I was doing wrong in getting the tobacco, because the men on these boats can draw a certain amount if they choose, and do what they like with it; as I have said it did not cost me anything; but I was surprised at Mr. Atwill asking me to get him some; and I told Mr. Nock so.
10084. Did you go to Mr. Nock's place on business, or simply to have a chat? I went in to have a chat; to tell him about Atwill threatening me.
10085. Is Mr. Nock's shop a kind of meeting ground to discuss the Chinese question in Lower George-street? Not that I know of; I never saw any meetings there.
10086. How came you to go there? Well we are neighbours; his place is near to me; and I went in, as I say, to have a chat.
10087. Did you go there to make this statement to Mr. Nock with a view of having the matter brought before the Commission? No; I did not; and I am very sorry it was made known. I would sooner have given £5 than come here this morning.
10088. Did you think you were doing a great favor to Inspector Atwill, when you gave him the tobacco and cigars? No; he asked me, as I have said, and I got them for him.
10089. Did Mr. Atwill owe you any money for what you got for him? No; he simply thanked me.
10090. Did he ever ask you to get any more? No.
10091. Did he ask you how you procured the tobacco and cigars? No; he made no inquiries at all.
10092. Did it strike you that he might have had some ulterior object in view—say in trying to ascertain whether the crews of these vessels were trading in dutiable goods, without paying the duty? No; it did not strike me in that way.

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- Mr. Dawson. 10093. I suppose something occurred to your mind in the shape of a reason why Inspector Atwill should ask you to get these cigars and tobacco? Well, I thought he asked me to do it as a return for the kindness he had done me in telling me to look out for a new shop, as he was going against Mr. Lindeman's license for the "Ropemakers' Arms."
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10095. So that in giving that tobacco and cigars to Mr. Atwill you thought you were recompensing him for the information he had given you in reference to the shop you rented from Mr. Lindeman, of the "Ropemakers' Arms"? I was renting from Lindeman's agent. But I thought if they took away Lindeman's license they might call upon me to quit, as the shop I occupied used to be part of the hotel premises.
10096. In other words, your shop formed part of the original hotel, and if Lindeman lost his license you would not be in a position to pay the rent required for the whole of the premises? No.
10097. Does the nature of your business in any way necessitate you keeping on good terms with the police, to prevent your being proceeded against by them for any breach of the law? No; I am quite independent of any police under the canopy of heaven.
10098. So that your doing a favour, as you say, for Mr. Atwill, was not prompted by any idea of the police being lenient towards you in their treatment—that is to say, you had nothing to fear from their attentions in the ordinary course of your business? No; I have no cause to fear the police.
10099. So that Inspector Atwill could not possibly have had any object in asking you to present him with these things under the idea that you were under his control in any way whatever? No; I am certain of that.
10100. And when you made the present of tobacco and cigars it was not done with the view of escaping police supervision in any way? No; I am entirely independent of the police. They have nothing to do with me so long as I conduct the myself properly as a private citizen.
10101. You are simply a fruiterer? Yes; and I also supply the vessels in port with vegetables.
10102. How did it arise in the first place that you were commissioned to get tobacco and cigars for Mr. Atwill; had you been discussing the subject of getting such things from the men-o'-war or other vessels in port? No.
10103. How did Inspector Atwill know that you could get them? I do not know. I had thanked Mr. Atwill for the information he had given me, as I have already told you, when he said, "Well, Dawson, you are supplying the men-o'-war, and you might get me a bit of tobacco and some cigars," and I said, "I will, Mr. Atwill."
10104. Did you take it that you were to make this present as a return for the information he had given you? Yes; I took it that it was to be a return for the kindness he had done me in giving me the information about the shop.
10105. When you went into Mr. Nock's and made this statement, were you induced to do so by your wounded feelings at what had taken place the previous night? Yes; it had never been mentioned by me before.
10106. Did you see Mr. Nock afterwards about this? No; I went to his place last night, as soon as I got your summons, and if I had seen him I would have given him the length of my tongue. I told him that I did not want to be brought into it.
10107. Did you think it was right of you to make such a serious charge against a police officer, and ask that it should be treated as a confidential communication? Well, I did not think when I let that statement fall from my lips that it would travel another inch.
10108. Are you a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I am.
10109. Did you not go to Mr. Nock in his capacity as an officer of the League to give that information? No.
10110. Did he not tell you some time after you informed him of it that he intended bringing this matter before the Commission? No; not long after.
10111. How long after? About a week after. He was standing at the shop door one morning when I was coming up from the boats, and I told him he must not think of mentioning it—that I never intended it.
10112. Did you go up to Mr. Atwill in an offensive manner when you informed him about the gambling in this house you have referred to—No. 199? No; I would not go up to any man in an offensive manner.
10113. Were you civil and peaceable in your demeanour when you drew his attention to it? Yes, sir.
10114. Had you ever drawn his attention to any matter of gambling in that or any other house previously? No.
10115. Was that the first time you ever approached Mr. Atwill to ask him to perform his duty in connection with the gambling-places in that locality? I spoke to him many times before I came before this as a witness; but since then there has been a coolness between us.
10116. How did Inspector Atwill know you had been a witness? That I do not know.
10117. Had you been discussing it with the neighbours? No; I have no neighbours.
10118. Then how do you think he would know that you had been before the Commission? I do not know. These things get about somehow. For instance, I heard the other day that Beadman and another constable had been up here, and I did not know of that until I heard of it in George-street.
10119. Have not you discussed the evidence you gave here with any of the residents of Lower George-street? No.
10120. Or with any of the police? No. I do not speak to them further than to bid good-day to those I am acquainted with.
10121. Previous to this circumstance you have related, were you on good terms with Inspector Atwill? We were on friendly terms enough. For anything I know we might be on friendly terms now; there has been a coolness, that is all.
10122. Had you been taking refreshments that evening when you had the difference with Mr. Atwill? I had only one glass of beer.
10123. Had you not had any drink at Manly? No. I cannot get a good glass of beer at Manly. I had one at the "Commercial," in George-street.
10124. Is there only one place in George-street that you patronise for your beer? I go to the "Commercial" and another house in George-street sometimes.
- 10125.

10125. If you felt, as I suppose you did, that you had given utterance to a statement for the benefit or in the interests of the community in general, with regard to Inspector Atwill, what was your disinclination to come and give evidence before this Commission on the matter? Well, I did not think that a paltry matter like that of a few cigars and a bit of tobacco would go forth to the world, and that is a fact. I did not expect it would come to you when I said it. That was the first time it escaped my lips, and I would not then have mentioned it, but that I was smarting under the insult that Inspector Atwill had put upon me.

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10126. Has Inspector Atwill ever asked you for tobacco or cigars since then? No.

10127. Did he complain or speak about their quality at all? No.

10128. He never spoke to you at all about them, except to thank you for getting them? No.

10129. *Mr. Abigail.*] He admitted having received the present? Yes; he thanked me.

10130. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] In what way;—did it simply terminate in his thanking you for the tobacco and cigars? He merely said, "Thank you for the tobacco and cigars, Dawson"; and I said, "You are welcome, Mr. Atwill."

10131. And nothing further transpired? No.

10132. He did not ask you whether the officers of the vessels were in the habit of supplying other people with tobacco? No.

10133. Were the articles you got supposed to be supplied on board for the use of the officers? Yes; the tobacco is. The cigars I got from Captain Bosanquet's steward, of the "Opal."

10134. Would it be possible to take a box of cigars off? No; I would not try it.

10135. Are you never searched by the officials? No.

10136. Then it would be possible for these men to have dutiable goods on board, and you could take them off and sell them, or give them to your friends without paying duty on them? No. In the first place, I never go on board the men-o'-war.

10137. Then how did you get these things off? The captain's steward of the "Opal" brought them to my shop.

10138. You admit having got them off a man-o'-war? I asked the steward to bring me a few cigars and a bit of tobacco, and he did so.

10139. And where did you imagine he was getting this stock from? The tobacco was his own drawing. Each man draws so much, and the cigars he got from Captain Bosanquet. He asked the captain for a few for me.

10140. Had you ever got any previously in that way? No; I have never brought any ashore.

10141. There must have been some conversation that led up to his asking you to get him the tobacco and cigars? I tell you there was not.

10142. Then how did he know about your being able to get them? I do not know.

10143. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are not a tobacconist? No; but I have smoked ship's tobacco for many years. I cannot smoke the other tobacco.

10144. Did not you state some time ago that you wondered why Mr. Atwill had asked you to get him these things? Well, I did think that I being new there, he might have wanted to try me perhaps. But I had no fear on that score, because I have had no dealings in contraband—there is not that much to be made out of it.

10145. But since the time you made this present of tobacco and cigars, I suppose you have had many and frequent opportunities of intercourse with Inspector Atwill, had you not? Yes.

10146. And he never asked you for any other favour? No.

10147. You were on good terms with Inspector Atwill? Yes; I would bid him "Good morning," and perhaps shake hands when we met; or he might stop to have a chat at my shop-door.

10148. You had no altercation with him? No; the coolness sprang up after he had been in my shop one day to ask about the commission.

10149. What was the nature of the inquiry? He asked if I had been up to give evidence.

10150. Was that since you gave your evidence here? No; I had not been up here then.

10151. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Is there much gambling going on down there now? Well, it is decreasing slightly now.

10152. There are three places above Felton & Nock's that used to be gambling-houses, are there not? Yes; all of those houses were. There are three to let now.

10153. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do the members of your League go about supervising, as it were, the Police District under Inspector Atwill's control? Not that I am aware of.

10154. Did you consider it your duty, in the interests of the League and the general well-being of the community, to go up and down the street to see whether gambling was being carried on or not? I did not consider it my duty.

10155. You did not go up to Inspector Atwill in a bumptious or officious manner that night? No; I said, "Good evening," and he said, "Good evening, Dawson." And I then told him that I had sent him word down about the Europeans gambling in No. 199. He then said, "Dawson, you had better mind your own business, and you will have as much as you can do to do that."

10156. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know of any new places being opened for gambling lately? I do not know of any.

10157. If any one has said that there have been some new shops opened would that be untrue? I would not say that.

10158. *Mr. Abigail.*] What county of England do you come from? I come from Huddersfield, in Yorkshire.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. James Macintosh called and examined:—

10159. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are a senior-sergeant of police? Yes.

10160. Now stationed at Manly? Yes.

10161. And you were formerly connected with No. 4 Police Station? Yes.

10162. How long were you connected with that district? At No. 4 station I was about four years.

10163. And, I suppose, while you were stationed there you had a pretty intimate knowledge of what was taking place in connection with Chinese gambling and so forth? Yes.

10164.

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10164. Did you make any raids upon the Chinese gambling-houses during that time? I assisted to make them.
10165. How many raids did you assist in during that time? Well, I think there was only one successful raid. We attempted to make raids in some cases, in which we failed to get into the premises.
10166. Did you experience any great difficulty in obtaining admission to these places? Yes; they would have men continually watching for us.
10167. And barricades? Yes. For instance, they would have a door inside locked, and a little trap-door which they could see through, and watch for anyone coming, and when they would see the police, a stampede would take place, and they would be cleared out before we could get in and see anything to justify us taking action.
10168. During your time were these places visited largely by Europeans? Yes, a good many Europeans used to frequent them.
10169. You had complaints brought to the police station that men lost all their wages there and so forth? Not exactly brought to the police station. I have had complaints made to me by individuals occasionally.
10170. Did you receive any complaints with regard to the insanitary or immoral features of these places? No, I never received any complaints about that.
10171. Used you to visit these gambling-houses in Lower George-street? Yes; we used to visit them night and day.
10172. And during your visits did you find them clean and wholesome, and so forth? Well, yes. I never saw anything to complain of.
10173. You never noticed any bad smells, for instance? Only the smell of opium.
10174. Now, did you ever hear any statement made about the police neglecting their duty in respect of these Chinese quarters? About five years ago, I think, Mr. Maguire, a photographer down there, wanted me to communicate to Mr. Atwill that a question would be asked in the House of Parliament if something were not done. I said that, as it was put in that way, he had better do it himself. We were trying in every way to put the evil down.
10175. That was in reference to the gambling? Yes; it was in reference to gambling, more particularly in a house nearly next door to Maguire's place. I think it was immediately before or after that a successful raid was made on that place, and they were fined.
10176. Was that raid made in consequence of the communication made to you by Mr. Maguire? No. I did not say anything about it, as I thought it might be the means of upsetting what there was to do. The raid we made there was contemplated some time before.
10177. When you contemplated these raids did you carefully keep the knowledge of your intentions to yourselves, or did the police go about telling the shop-keepers in the vicinity what you intended to do? Not at that time. In fact the men we brought to assist us never knew anything about it beforehand. Mr. Atwill would tell one or two of us to get the things ready, and to have the men placed in certain positions to be in readiness for the raid.
10178. Then, in reference to Maguire, his was the only complaint you ever heard as to the police neglecting their duty in dealing with the Chinese question? Yes.
10179. Has it ever been brought under your notice that the police, as a body, have neglected their duties in Lower George-street? No.
10180. Did you never hear it stated down there that the police were bribed by presents of gold watches and chains, and diamond rings, to wink at certain breaches of the law in connection with the Chinese residents of the locality? During my time I never heard a single word of the kind. It is four years since I was there.
10181. Did you ever hear it stated that the inspector received presents from the different gambling-house keepers? Just before I left I heard something of the kind insinuated. I think it was Maguire passed the remark to a sergeant who was in company with me on the occasion, and I said I did not think that could be so.
10182. What remark was passed? I did not hear distinctly what Maguire said, but I understood from what passed that Maguire had said that Inspector Atwill must be receiving presents, or something like that, and I said I did not think that could be true, because I recollected Mr. Atwill being offered something that a Chinese merchant was wanting to give him, as I thought, in the way of a present; and I heard Mr. Atwill say, as I was passing, "No, thank you, I do not want it; please do not send it."
10183. Did you know what it was? No; I did not hear what the Chinaman said; I was simply passing at the time.
10184. Have you ever heard it stated that private clothes constables were bribed? No.
10185. Have you ever heard anything to the effect that the police constables regarded the George-street beat as a good beat to be on? No.
10186. Have you heard that a constable on that beat can obtain a gold watch and chain within three months of starting there? I have never heard it; but I have seen it in the papers.
10187. You saw an account of the deputation that waited on the Colonial Secretary? Yes.
10188. Having been a sergeant on duty in Lower George-street, you have a pretty accurate knowledge of that district? Yes.
10189. Would you say that the people there are liberal, kind, and considerate to the constables on that beat? I never experienced anything of the kind.
10190. They never chased you with presents? No.
10191. Were you ever offered a present while you were down there? No, I never was, either from a Chinaman or anyone else.
10192. Is it a fact that you were considered a strict and almost harsh officer in the discharge of your duty down there? I daresay I might have been so considered by some. I may say I was Sub-inspector under the Licensing Act, and being the only one there all the duty fell on me, and as I tried my best to keep drunkenness down I suppose I was considered harsh by some people.
10193. Were any complaints made to the Inspector-General about your harshness while you were down there? No.
10194. It did not influence or bring about your removal in any way? No; I have been promoted since.
10195. Did you give special attention to the Chinese gambling in Lower George-street? Yes; I did so, in

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in consequence of complaints received from women about their husbands losing their money in those places. If I could catch them there I used to chase them out as much as I could.

10196. Is it a fact that you were afraid to take action in connection with these places because of the premises being owned by Members of the Legislative Council and other influential citizens? No. As a matter of fact I never knew that they did belong to any person in the Legislative Council or the Assembly either.

10197. Well, now, when you were trying to detect this gambling and put a stop to it, did it ever occur to you that an amendment of the law was necessary to enable you more effectually to deal with the evil? Yes, I often thought there should be some special law to deal with the Chinese, owing to the peculiar way in which they conduct their business. For instance, as the law stands, if you make a raid on one of these places and find a number of people there while the game is going on, you cannot proceed directly against those persons as in the case of the banker or croupier, but you have to procure a summons.

10198. You regard that as a great hindrance? Yes, to a certain extent.

10199. And do you think that the imposition of fines is not a sufficiently severe form of punishment in these cases. That the fear of fines such as are imposed upon them is not calculated to act as a deterrent. In other words, would you suggest imprisonment on conviction for offence of this nature? I should think so myself.

10200. Do you think the landlords—that is, the owners of these houses—after receiving due notice, should be held responsible if gambling is still allowed to be carried on in their houses? Yes, I should think it would have a tendency to stop the evil if the landlords were cautious as to who they let their houses to. For instance, they might have a stipulation to that effect when letting the premises, and then, after due warning, if the tenant would not stop the gambling they could break through the lease. I think it might be very easily put down in that way.

10201. Are the owners of public-houses held responsible for the respectability of their tenants, or of the houses? No. But if a landlord finds he has got a man in his house who is likely to injure the property by losing the license for that house, he can make application to have him removed, and get another man put in.

10202. Have you heard, or do you know, that the keepers of these Chinese gambling-houses pay a higher rent than other people occupying houses in the same neighbourhood? Yes; I have heard that.

10203. Do you know anything about the general question of rentals down there? No.

10204. Have you heard of any of these Chinese gamblers paying a bonus to get into houses down there? No.

10205. Do you know whether the Chinese gambling-houses have increased in number during the last four or five years? I cannot say that, because I have not been down there for some years regularly, and have only just passed up and down occasionally, sometimes in a 'bus.

10206. How many gambling-houses were there in Lower George-street when you were on duty there? I think there were only two regular gambling-houses.

10207. Would you be surprised to learn that there are at least eighteen or twenty in Lower George-street now? Yes, I would.

10208. Well, if that increase has taken place with the knowledge of the police, do you not think there must have been some neglect of duty on their part in allowing such a development of the evil to occur in the division? I cannot say, I am sure, not having been there.

10209. You feel some hesitation in giving an opinion as you have not been there to see what action the police have taken in the matter? Yes.

10210. Have you remarked these placards outside a number of these Chinese-kept places? Yes.

10211. Do you know what they signify? Yes; I understand that they give the successful numbers in some of the pak-ah-pu lotteries.

10212. Now suppose I were to open a shop in your district of Manly, and I were to put up a notice outside to the effect that gambling was carried on there day and night, how long would you allow me to remain without police prosecution? I should look into the matter at once.

10213. Would you be surprised to learn that twenty of these places in Lower George-street have had these placards exhibited, notifying that gambling is carried on day and night, and that those notices have been up for a long time without any interference from the police? Well, these notices [*referring to photograph produced*] are written in Chinese characters, and I question if the police would know that they were anything different to those which indicate the successful numbers in the pak-ah-pu lottery. I should not.

10214. Do you not think it is the duty of constables to make themselves acquainted with all notices put up outside business places in the city, more especially when they are in a foreign language? Probably so.

10215. You admit that if Europeans put up these notices in English they would not be allowed to carry on very long without police interference? Certainly not; but I would like to point out that in these Chinese places they put up notices directed to their own countrymen, and Europeans would not be aware of the meaning of them.

10216. You have a Chinese interpreter at the disposal of the police, I suppose? Yes.

10217. And you admit that it is the duty of a constable to make himself acquainted with public notices, especially when they are in a foreign language? Yes.

10218. Do you think a knowledge of what these notices announce would have enabled the police to have moved with a greater amount of freedom than what they have done? It might.

10219. During your time, if you had known that announcements of the kind were made, do you think it would have induced you to pay more attention to these places? I cannot say that exactly, because I used to go and see these places for myself.

10220. Did you ever walk in and find them playing fan-tan? Well, at one time the police did not pay so much attention to the Chinamen playing amongst themselves, but I never went in where the Europeans were playing with them without finding the doors locked, and as soon as they knew of our approach there would be a stampede, and they would clear out the back way before we could get in amongst them.

10221. Did you ever get in so as to see the money on the table? No.

10222. Did you ever hear of a constable going into one of these places when a scramble took place, and he took the money up and put it in his pocket, and went away with it? No.

10223.

- Mr. J. Macintosh.
12 Nov., 1891.
10223. Did you ever know of any feeling to be exhibited on the part of the police against a shop-keeper in Lower George-street for making complaints about the Chinese gambling there? No.
10224. Do you think it would be an advantage to have the Chinese confined to one locality instead of being spread over the city as they are at the present time? I do not think so. I think if they were confined to one district it would increase their facilities for carrying on gambling.
10225. From your extensive experience do you think the Chinese are generally of bad character, riotous, and altogether undesirable people to have located in this country? No. I may say that I have seen more gambling carried on among the Chinese in Lower George-street than anywhere else. In other places I have not found them undesirable as a class.
10226. You find them a law-abiding people, who do not give the police much trouble? Yes. It is only in regard to gambling that I have found anything against the Chinese.
10227. *President.*] They have given you trouble in that respect? Oh, yes; they have given us trouble there, certainly.
10228. But they always respect the law; you can go into their places at all times; they respect the uniform of authority? Yes.
10229. Have you never known any cases of violence, or riotous behaviour, or squabbles among them? Not as a rule. There was one case I heard of where a man was said to have got struck with a bar of iron. I made inquiries and found that he had received a knock from some of them, and they made a scramble for his money after knocking him down. I went to the place where the man was; the doctor said it was not a very serious case, and the man did not want to take proceedings. That is all I know about it; and that is the only case I ever heard of. The Chinese generally are very quite and law-abiding if they are left alone, and very seldom retaliate when abused indeed.
10230. When you read that report in the papers of statements having been made that the police received bribes, what was your impression? I did not think there was a word of truth in it at the time, nor do I now.
10231. How long have you been in the police force? About thirteen years altogether.
10232. Has your police experience been confined to this country? No; I was in the Lancashire Police in England, for five years.
10233. Have you any property Mr. Macintosh? I have got some land—three allotments.
10234. Where is your land situated? I have one allotment at Botany, one at Croydon, and another at Ashfield.
10235. Is all the land paid for? Yes.
10236. How long have you had that property? About seven years.
10237. Can you say roughly about the amount they represented in value at the time you bought them? I paid about £400 for them altogether.
10238. What is the amount of your police pay? £4 10s. a week.
10239. Are you a married man? No.
10240. That is your present pay of course? Yes; I have been a sergeant for the last nine years. I was a sub-inspector under the Licensing Act, and got £15 a year additional for that.
10241. Then the money with which you purchased this land was the result of your savings during a course of years, and not from any gifts or presents made to you? No; it was entirely my savings, up to that time, about six and a half years ago. I never drink anything or spend my money foolishly. I should say that I had £150 when I came to this country.
10242. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many years were you under Inspector Atwill? About eight years.
10243. How long were you on duty in Lower George-street? I was about four years down there, and I have been under him four years at Manly.
10244. Now, can you tell us whether the Chinese are worse than any other class of the community in the matter of gambling? Well, if it were not for the Chinese down Lower George-street, I do not think there would be any gambling there at all.
10245. But take any other part;—what is your experience of the Chinese generally? In other parts, at Manly, for example, I have found them a very quiet and industrious class of people in every respect.
10246. How many different nationalities do you think are represented by the people who frequent the Chinese gambling-dens of Lower George-street? They are a mixed class—people from the old country and other parts, and generally of the working class—wharf labourers and coal-lumpers and sailors, for instance.
10247. Do you know many cases, or to what extent, Europeans have been ruined through visiting the Chinese gambling-shops? I cannot say to what extent they may have suffered through gambling. I know wharf-labourers' wives have complained to me about their husbands spending their money and losing it in these places.
10248. From your experience as a police officer, which do you think is the worst, opium-smoking or the drinking habit? I have no doubt that the Europeans suffer more from drink than opium-smoking.
10249. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Yes; but do you think opium-smoking among the Chinese is more injurious to them as citizens than drink is among the European population;—which is the greater evil of the two considered generally from that point of view? I should think the drink was the greater evil. At the same time I cannot speak with authority as to which is the more injurious physically, because I have not the necessary medical knowledge.
10250. During your time in George-street did any of the Chinese or Europeans complain to you about the gambling as a nuisance to the neighbourhood? No; they did not complain to me.
10251. Can you tell us some of the chief gambling-houses that existed in your time in Lower George-street? I forget their names now. There is one near M'Guire's shop, further down—Sun Sam Kee; then there was another where they used to play pak-ah-pu—several of them in fact, but I forget their names.
10252. Do you understand the game of fan-tan? Yes.
10253. Do you think it is a fair game? No; it is a game of chance, and I do not think any game of chance is fair.
10254. What is your opinion of pak-ah-pu? That is about the same; I do not think there is much difference. Only there is a greater chance of winning.
10255. Do you know any Chinese informers? There were no Chinese informers then.
10256. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Had you not, during your experience in Lower George-street, occasionally to make use of Chinese informers to give you information respecting the gambling-houses, to assist you in
your

your investigations? No. We never could find the Chinamen to give us information. As a rule, if you asked them anything they would look at one another and say "No savee."

10257. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you think any of the police have overlooked the existence of this gambling evil, even after having been told of cases down there? No, not during my time; not that I was aware of at any rate.

10258. If anyone has made a statement to that effect would you say it is untrue? No, I would not say that, because I do not know what ground of complaint that they might have.

10259. If you were told that gambling was going on in a certain house in Lower George-street I suppose you would think it your duty to make an inspection of the house, to ascertain if it was true or not? Yes; and I have done it on several occasions when I have suspected houses; when, for example, I have seen people going in and out of a house frequently where there was no appearance of a legitimate business being carried on.

10260. That is what I want to know—whether constables have, to your knowledge, ever neglected such houses when they have been informed that they were gambling-houses? A constable could only report to his superior officer; he could not lay an information. The public might see him walking by a place and think he was taking no notice of it; but the constable, as a matter of fact, can do nothing except to report to his superior when he came along.

10261. What do you think is the feeling of the Chinese merchants in Lower George-street with respect to gambling? I have heard that some of them would like to put it down; on the other hand, I have heard that some of the merchants were concerned in keeping the banks up.

10262. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] During your intimate connection with Inspector Atwill in Lower George-street division, have you ever heard or seen anything yourself that would lead you to believe that Inspector Atwill himself or any of his officers were receiving presents that might be construed to mean bribes to keep them from prosecuting Chinese in that locality who were engaged in pursuits contrary to the law? No, sir; I never saw the least sign of anything of the kind. I never heard of a present being given to Mr. Atwill, or any other officer, or any constable on the beat.

10263. And you yourself have never accepted or been offered a bribe by the Chinese residents of Lower George-street? No.

10264. And you think any statement that the police have received bribes in the way I have stated would be untrue? From my knowledge of Mr. Atwill and the other officers there, I should say it was, certainly.

10265. Were you in that division during the engagement of Constables Carson and Beadman? Beadman came when I left. Carson was there.

10266. Did you always find him an upright man? Yes; he was a reserve man, and always in the station when I was there.

10267. Now, with regard to this bribery question, to make bribery effectual, Mr. Macintosh, would it not be necessary to bribe every constable on the beat? I should think so. It would be useless to make presents to a couple of them—especially to Carson, or his mate either, because they have nothing to do with the inspector getting a warrant to make a raid.

10268. So that the gamblers concerned in that division, in choosing Constables Carson and Beadman, would be choosing probably the weakest men in the force to suit their purposes under the circumstances? Yes, I should think so, although they might have more power to inform upon them than a man in uniform, because they can go in and out of these places with greater facility.

10269. A man in uniform has his beat prescribed, and cannot go outside that beat? No; except in a matter of urgency.

10270. In the district of Manly, is there any gambling carried on among the Chinese? No; not in any way whatever. They are employed working the gardens there.

10371. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are you in charge of the Manly district? Yes.

10272. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many Chinese are there in Manly? About sixty or seventy.

[The witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Constable Phillip Sweeney called in and examined:—

10273. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are a police constable? I am.

10274. And you are attached to No. 4 police station? Yes.

10275. How long have you been stationed there? Thirty-three years on the 25th June last.

10276. All the time in connection with the same district? Yes.

10277. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You have never been attached to any other district? No.

10278. *Mr. Abigail.*] Then you have a very intimate knowledge of what has taken place in connection with the police supervision of that district? Well I have been principally on reserve duty in the station itself during that time.

10279. You were never engaged on outside duty? No; I have been on reserve duty for thirty years.

10280. Then as a matter of fact you have not an intimate knowledge of the Chinese gambling that is carried on in the neighbourhood of Lower George-street? I have no knowledge of it whatever.

10281. I suppose that anybody going down to No. 4 station to see Inspector Atwill comes in contact with you when the inspector himself is not in? The sergeant on duty—there is always a sergeant on duty there—attends to him.

10282. Do you go on messages and so forth? I generally go a message in the afternoon to the Superintendent's office for orders.

10283. Did not you on one occasion go down to Mr. Ah Toy's for Inspector Atwill to get an account for a cabinet that he had had from him? No; your worship, I did not.

272—2 L

10284.

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Macintosh.

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F. Sweeney.
13 Nov., 1891.

10284. Do you know anything about an account for anything of that kind? No; I don't.
10285. Did you not receive a parcel from Mr. Dawson on one occasion for Inspector Atwill? No.
10286. Didn't you once receive a parcel of cigars and tobacco from Mr. Dawson? No; I didn't.
10287. Have you never received any parcel for Inspector Atwill? No; I never received anything of the kind.
10288. Is there any other lockup-keeper down there beside you? There is the station sergeant and a reserve man to look after things when I am not there.
10289. And you are not aware of any parcel of cigars and tobacco being left at No. 4 station for Inspector Atwill? No; I do not remember ever seeing anything of the kind there.
10290. Are you aware of any member of the Police Force attached to No. 4 station ever having received anything—any present of any kind at any time? No; I am not aware of such a thing.
10291. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you remember, about two and a half years ago, a Mr. Dawson, a fruiterer, in Lower George-street, coming to your quarters in Lower George-street for a parcel which he said was something for Mr. Atwill? No.
10292. Of course if you have been at the station for over thirty years you were there two and a half years ago? Well, I am not in the station at all times. I get the place cleaned up in a morning, and then I go home for dinner and get myself cleaned; then I come back and go to the Superintendent's office for orders.
10293. The parcel to which we refer would not be a large one. It would be about the size of that book, only square? I do not recollect either receiving or seeing anything of the kind left for Mr. Atwill at No. 4 station.
10294. You know Mr. Dawson? I know the shop, and as I have passed I have seen an elderly man and woman there—Mr. Dawson and his wife.
10295. So you know them by sight? I know them by passing up and down the street, that is all.
10296. But at all events you are positive that you never received a parcel from Mr. Dawson which he said was for Inspector Atwill? Yes; I am positive of that.
10297. Have you ever heard during the whole of your residence down there of any of the police in your district receiving presents from the Chinese or from any other class of the community? No, never.
10298. You have never seen or heard of any Chinaman coming into the station and charging the police with having received bribes or presents of any kind? Never.
10299. And during the whole of the time you have been down there you have never heard anything against any of the police on duty in that division? No, never.
10300. You are quite sure that you have never heard anything said about Inspector Atwill or Senior-constables Beadman or Carson receiving bribes? Never.
10301. You have found them on the whole straightforward and upright men? Yes.
10302. Of course you know Senior-constable Beadman very well? Yes; I have known him since he joined the force in Balmain.
10303. He is rather given to wearing jewellery, is he not? Well, yes, he wears jewellery.
10304. Rather more than the general run of policemen? Yes; he seems to have a taste that way.
10305. Has Mr. Beadman ever told you where he has got his jewellery from? He got it for saving life I believe. Of course I have never looked at his jewellery myself more than just seeing his watch, chain, and a few ornaments on it.
10306. And you have never heard him charged with having received this jewellery for neglect of duty? Never.
10307. Can you call to mind whether you ever saw Mr. Dawson the fruiterer inside your station for any purpose whatever? I don't recollect ever seeing him there. Of course he might have been there and me not having seen him.
10308. Who takes charge of the station when you go away? The station sergeant is always on duty when I am out, and there is a reserve man there too. There are always two of them there, one of them to look after the prisoners and the cells, and the other to attend to anybody who may come in for information and so on.
10309. Do you live on the station premises? No; I live in Cumberland-street.
10310. Who lives on the station? There is only the station sergeant and the reserve man.
10311. And they are relieved at stated periods? They come on duty at 10 o'clock one morning, and remain on until 10 o'clock the next morning. They are on duty altogether twenty-four hours at a time.
10312. Has that been the case always during the last two years and a half? That has always been the case.
10313. Well, do you remember any of the men who have been doing duty at the station during your absence ever saying that a parcel was received for Mr. Atwill? I never heard of it.
10314. And if a person said that he had left a parcel at the station for Mr. Atwill, and further said that he had left it with you, that would not be correct? Quite so. I recollect nothing at all about it.
10315. Do you recollect any statement being made about Mr. Ah Toy, a Chinese cabinet-maker in Lower George-street, having presented Mr. Atwill with a piece of furniture? No; I never heard that said.
10316. Are you sure? I am quite certain.
10317. Were you ever sent down to Ah Toy's to get a receipt for an article of furniture? I do not recollect going there for anything of the sort.
10318. Do you not remember Ah Toy going into Felton and Nock's, the ironmonger's place, next door, and getting them to write out a receipt? No, I don't.
10319. Are you quite sure of it? Yes, quite.
10320. Were you ever in Felton and Nock's establishment? Oh, yes, often. I have been there when I wanted nails and the like.
10321. But whenever you have been there it has been on private business? It has been on business connected with the station.
10322. But you never went there on any business connected with Mr. Atwill? No, never, as far as I can recollect.
10323. Is there any other very old policeman connected with the station? Well, there is Sergeant Higgins; he is getting on in years.
10324. Yes, but he would be well known to Mr. Nock? Yes.
10325. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you clean out the cells in No. 4 police station? I clean out the cells every morning, and look after the prisoners coming in when I am there. 10326.

10326. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You are quite positive that you never went down to Ah Toy's place for a receipt? I recollect now. I am mistaken. I am just bringing it to my mind that I went down to Ah Toy's place on one occasion for a receipt, I think. It was for Mr Atwill. I have just been turning it over in my mind.
10327. It is a most important matter, and you ought to be exceedingly careful what you say? Yes, it was some time ago, and it was something for Mr. Atwill. I remember now.
10328. What message did Mr. Atwill give you on that occasion? He told me to go to Ah Toy's and get a letter for him, but what the letter was for I cannot say.
10329. Had Mr. Atwill previously spoken to Ah Toy on the question? That I cannot say.
10330. But, from the way in which he told you what to do, should you think that he had? I understood that Ah Toy was aware of it.
10331. And when you went to Ah Toy's did Ah Toy appear to understand the object of your visit? He said that he had not time to make it out.
10332. And did you not get it? No.
10333. You came away without it? Yes; I never received it.
10334. If anyone has said that you went there and obtained the receipt would that be stating what was not a fact? Yes, it would be stating what was not true.
10335. When you went down to Ah Toy's did he tell you that he had not time to make it out then? He did.
10336. But what did he say in addition to that;—he must have said something else too? I went on two occasions to his place, and each time he said that he hadn't time to make it out, and, as a matter of fact, I never received it.
10337. So that if any receipt was given it did not pass through your hands? No.
10338. You are quite certain on that point? Quite.
10339. *Mr. Abigail.*] Carry your memory back now for two years and a half to the circumstance connected with the tobacco and cigars from Mr. Dawson. You have admitted to making a mistake about the receipt. Think if you have not made a mistake about the tobacco and cigars too? No, I am quite sure about that. I never received a parcel of any kind from Mr. Dawson.
10340. Not two years and a half ago. Did you not at that time receive a parcel for Mr. Atwill? No.
10341. Suppose Mr. Dawson has said that you did? I never did. I never received anything from Mr. Dawson that I am aware of.
10342. What age are you? I am over 60 years of age.
10343. Is your memory very good? Yes, it is very good; but I did not think of that receipt when first you mentioned it.
10344. Well, you see as you forgot about going down for the receipt you might easily forget about the tobacco? Well, you see after you had been asking me about it for a while I had a chance of thinking over it. There are so many things happening in the course of two years; but I am sure that I never received any tobacco or cigars for Mr. Atwill.
10345. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] But you would not know what was inside the parcel? No, quite so; but I never received any parcel from Mr. Dawson as far as I can recollect.
10346. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is it not a customary thing for several parcels to come to the station for the inspector? Yes, several parcels come at different times, but I do not recollect Mr. Dawson leaving a parcel there.
10347. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] As you know Mr. Dawson you would probably notice him coming in with a parcel if he did so, and recollect the incident? I know both the old lady and the old gentleman.
10348. So that if he has said that he left a parcel containing tobacco and cigars in your keeping that would probably not be true? No.
10349. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Have you had any conversation with any member of the police force since you received the summons to attend as a witness before this Royal Commission? No, I have not.
10350. Can you tell us about how many parcels have been received at the station for Mr. Atwill during the last three years? No, I cannot say.
10351. You have received some, you say? I have seen parcels coming there at different times, but I cannot say what was in them.
10352. Have you received any during the last six months? There may have been some left there; they may have come when I was in or they may have come when I was out.
10353. At all events you cannot say how many? I cannot say how many.
10354. What is the size of the largest parcel that you have received for Mr. Atwill? I cannot say. Sometimes they are large parcels and sometimes they are small ones.
10355. Have you ever heard any conversation amongst any of the men attached to your station about large boxes of tea being left at their houses and of their not being able to tell whom they were from, bringing them back to the station? I did not hear anything about it.
10356. In your time have any Europeans or Chinese complained to you that the police have not done their duty in looking after the Chinese gamblers and putting a stop to fan-tan and pak-ah-pu? Sometimes women and children will come to the station and complain of their husbands spending their money in the gambling-houses and leaving them without food.
10357. Did the women seem in great distress? Yes, the woman I am talking of said that herself and children were starving.
10358. How often have women come to you with that story? I cannot say.
10359. And when they have come what have you done; have you passed them on to Mr. Atwill? Of course the sergeant on duty saw them, but could not do anything for them.*
10360. Did the sergeant say to them that he could not do anything for them? Yes; the sergeant would be there when they came and Mr. Atwill would be out.
10361. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did the sergeant inquire from them the house in which their husbands were gambling? No, they did not mention the house.
10362. And no inquiries were made from them as to what it was? No, I did not hear any, your Worship.
10363. How long ago is it since these circumstances occurred? It might be three or four months ago, or it might be longer.

Constable
P. Sweeney.
13 Nov., 1891.

* NOTE (on revision):—These women came with dinners for their husbands, who were locked up for being found in Moy Ping's gambling house. It was then that I heard the complaints.—P.S.

- Constable P. Sweeney.
13 Nov., 1891.
10364. Are there many cases of that kind, or have there only been a few? There have not been very many.
10365. And the complaints have mostly come from-women? Yes, women complaining about themselves and their children.
10366. Young women? Middle aged women.
10367. With families, I suppose? Yes.
10368. Have any Chinese come to you to complain of the gambling? Well, you see they would not address themselves to me; it would be to the sergeant on duty. I have seen Chinese there on some occasions, however, complaining of gambling.
10369. What kind of Chinese;—informers or merchants or what? I cannot say what they were, but I do not think they were merchants.
10370. Do you think they were Chinese informers? I think so.
10371. You must have come across a good many Chinese informers;—what do you think of them;—what kind of characters are they? Well; they seem to want to put a stop to the gambling.
10372. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Mr. Tart wants you to convey to the Commission your impression from your own experience as to the class of men these informers generally are;—do you think they inform the police of the crimes of their countrymen, more for the sake of making money for themselves than for the public good? I do not know; it may be more out of spite that they come on some occasions. They do not appear to be able to agree very well among themselves.
10373. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You do not think that they are Chinamen of very high class character then? Well, of course, I cannot say what their character might be.
10374. Have you ever had anybody complaining to you of much opium-smoking down there? No; I have never heard anything about it.
10375. Did you ever hear of any of the business people down there going to the lock-up, and complaining about the Chinese injuring their business? No; I never heard of it.
10376. Have you heard of anyone coming to the lock-up about three weeks ago, and drawing the attention of the officer in charge to the large amount of Chinese gambling going on? No; nobody came that I am aware of. They might have come; but I did not see them.
10377. How many police are there in charge of that district? Well; there are about sixty under Mr. Atwill; at No. 4 station—sixty men.
10378. Now there is one matter that I want to ask you about again. I want you to think over it again very carefully. Both Mr. Abigail and Mr. Hawthorne have asked you about the parcel that we have been told Mr. Dawson brought to you about two years and a half ago. I want you to try again to remember whether he brought it to you or not? Well, as to whether the parcel came to the lock-up or not, I cannot swear either one way or the other. A parcel might come and be received by somebody else when I was away.
10379. You said at first when you were asked about the receipt, you forgot it? Yes; I could not think of it at the time, but when I had turned it over in my mind, it came to me again, and I recollected that Mr. Atwill did send me for a letter to Ah Toy's place.
10380. How long ago would it be? It might be a couple of months ago.
10381. At all events it was after the Commission was appointed? I do not know about the Commission, but I think it was after the raid was made on Moy Ping's gambling-place.
10382. Have you no idea why Mr. Atwill sent you down there particularly to get a receipt? No, I have no idea. I never heard.
10383. He sent you down there twice? Yes.
10384. Did he send you down in the morning of one day, and then again the same day, or was it the day after that you went down the second time? I think the first time he sent me down was in the forenoon, and the second time in the afternoon of the second day, but I cannot be sure. Ah Toy was out.
10385. What has been your experience of Mr. Atwill. Have you always found him a respectable and upright man? Yes; always.
10386. Have you ever heard of any member of the police force taking any bribes, on condition that they would not interfere with the gambling? No; I never heard of anything of the kind.
10387. If anybody has said that the police have been in the habit of receiving bribes, it would be untrue? Well, so far as I am concerned, I should say so.
10388. That is all I want to ask you about? Of course you will excuse me forgetting about that account, I did not think of it at the time; but I am glad that I thought of it afterwards, so that you will not think that it was wilful on my part.
10389. *Mr. Abigail.*] Yes, that is all right. We accept your statement as quite satisfactory? As far as the gambling by the Chinese is concerned, I do not know much about that. I have never been in the way of finding much out; but with regard to Mr. Dawson, he may have left a parcel at the station, and I know nothing about it. I do not know whether he did or whether he did not.

[The witness withdrew.]

Constable John O'Sullivan called in and examined:—

- Constable J. O'Sullivan.
13 Nov., 1891.
10390. *Mr. Abigail.*] What rank do you hold? I am a 1st class constable.
10391. And you are attached to No. 4 police station? Yes.
10392. How long have you been in that district? About five and a half years.
10393. Where were you before you went there? I was living in Sydney for some time before that. I was in Sydney before I joined the police force.
10394. But you have been under Inspector Atwill ever since you have been in the police? Yes.
10395. Do you do duty in Lower George-street? Yes.
10396. And you have a good idea of what goes on amongst the Chinese down there? Yes.
10397. Do you know many of the European shopkeepers in that part of the town? Yes; I know most of them.
10398. Do you ever have any conversations with them? Very seldom.

10399.

Constable
J. O'Sullivan.
13 Nov., 1891.

10399. Do they ever make complaints to you about the Chinese gambling-houses and say how it demoralises their business? I believe that some of them have said so lately.
10400. When they have made those complaints, what have you done? Well there is only one thing for me to do, and that is to clear the street if anybody complains that traffic is being intercepted.
10401. But I am referring particularly to what goes on inside these places? Supposing complaints are made to you about a number of people assembling in the Chinamen's houses for the purpose of gambling what is it your custom to do? Well, nobody has ever made a direct complaint of that kind to me.
10402. You have visited these places pretty often, have you not—you have been in the habit of walking in and out to see what is going on? Yes; I have been into those places on duty.
10403. Have you ever seen them engaged in playing fan-tan, and so forth? No; I have not.
10404. Have you never been present when a raid has been made, and there has been a scramble for the money on the table? No; I have not.
10405. Are you sure of that? Yes; I am positive.
10406. Have you ever been in any of those places when there has been a fight on? I have been in several times to quell a fight. I have been called in.
10407. Do you remember being in a shop one day and saying to a Chinaman, "Do you want to fight?" Then taking him by the arm and walking with him to the back part of the premises? I do not remember that.
10408. Well is it likely that an event of that kind would take place without your remembering it? No.
10409. Did you ever receive a present of any kind from any Chinaman? I have not.
10410. Did you ever refuse one? I was never offered one.
10411. Not even a gold watch or a diamond ring? No.
10412. Are you in the habit of going into these Chinese gambling-places and leaning on the counters there and talking to them for a considerable time? I am not, sir.
10413. And you say that if it has been said that you went into a shop and said to a Chinaman, "Do you want to fight?" in a jocular manner, then took his arm and walked with him into the back part of the premises, that would not be the truth? It would not, sir.
10414. Do you know Felton and Nock, the ironmongers, personally? I know Mr. Nock.
10415. There are Chinese gambling-places near their shop, are there not? Yes.
10416. And I suppose Felton and Nock's business suffers very considerably in consequence, does it not? I do not know.
10417. Do you not think it very likely that the assembling of a number of Chinese in gambling-shops as they assemble in Lower George-street would have a tendency to injure legitimate European tradespeople? I do not know. I cannot say.
10418. Have you been connected with any of the raids that have been made by the police upon the Chinese gamblers down there? Yes; I was in one of them some time ago.
10419. How long ago is that? I really forget the date.
10420. But at all events it was some time ago? Yes; it might be a couple of years ago—perhaps more.
10421. And how many did you arrest on that occasion? I think we arrested about thirty as near as I can tell.
10422. Were they all convicted or fined? I quite forget though; I think they were.
10423. Can you give us any reason why raids have not been made more frequently? I cannot.
10424. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that Europeans assemble in those places now, as they did formerly, for gambling purposes? Well, I do not know. They may do so, but I really do not know whether they do or not at the present time, because I have not been on duty in that street for some months. Except on one or two very rare occasions I have not been there at all.
10425. Then what part of the district are you in? My beat is round Miller's Point now, and has been for some time past.
10426. Twelve months ago, however, when you were on the Lower George-street beat, you used to see a great deal of gambling going on? Yes; there was a good bit then.
10427. Can you see any reason why raids were not more frequently made, then? No; I cannot.
10428. [Showing a photograph to the witness]. When you were on that beat; did you see a good many white paper notices like those stuck up outside the gambling-houses? Yes; I did.
10429. Did you ever make yourself acquainted with the meaning of them? No; I did not.
10430. Are there any Chinese gambling-shops at Miller's Point? No.
10431. Supposing I was to start a gambling-house down there and put up notices saying, "Gambling carried on day and night," what would you do? I would report the matter to the inspector.
10432. Do you know that when you were on the Lower George-street beat there were eighteen or twenty shops with notices stuck up outside saying, in Chinese language, "Fan-tan (gambling) carried on day and night within"? I did not know that. They might say that, but as they were in Chinese we did not know what they said.
10433. But do you not think that it is your duty to make yourself acquainted with every public notice appearing on your beat? Well, to tell you the truth, I never thought it was worth while to take any notice of them.
10434. Do you not know that there are Chinese interpreters employed by the Government from whom you could have found out the meaning of the placards? I know there is a Government interpreter.
10435. And could you not have found out from him the purport of the notices? I should have had to bring the matter under the notice of my superior officer.
10436. And could you not have done that very easily? Yes, I dare say I could, but I did not think that the notices were of sufficient importance.
10437. Have you got any property? No.
10438. Are you a married man? Yes. I have no property, but I have a little money in the bank.
10439. How much money have you in the bank—you must understand that we do not wish to be inquisitive, and it is only from a sense of duty that I put the question—indeed it is in your own interest to answer it—have you £1,000? No.
10440. Five hundred pounds? No.
10441. How much have you? About £200.
10442. Is that, or any portion of it, the result of gifts or presents? No.
10443. The result of your own savings? No, it is money that belongs virtually to my wife. 10144.

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10444. And you positively state on your oath that you have not received any presents of money or anything else from anyone in Lower George-street? Not from anyone anywhere.
10445. Have you ever made the statement that you were afraid to perform your duty because some of the properties occupied by the Chinese gamblers in Lower George-street were owned by Members of Parliament? I have not.
10446. That fact never influenced you in the performance of your duty? No.
10447. Do you know a man named Bowker—a carpenter? No. I do not know any carpenter of that name. There is a Dr. Bowker.
10448. Yes; but this man is a carpenter—a young fellow? I do not know him.
10449. Is there one individual whom you are in the habit of coming down on, more especially when he is in the company of a young woman? No.
10450. And you do not know a man named Bowker? No, I do not.
10451. Have you ever heard the police say that it is a very fine thing to be on duty in the Lower George-street district? I have not.
10452. Never heard of them scrambling to get hold of that beat? No, I have not.
10453. Have you ever heard that a man on that beat must be very inactive if he does not get a gold watch and chain in three months? I have never heard it amongst the police.
10454. What is your impression of the Chinese as a class—are they orderly or disorderly? They are far more orderly than many of the Europeans who frequent their places.
10455. Europeans of the same status? Yes.
10456. Do they get drunk very often? Who, the Chinamen?
10457. Yes? I do not think they do. It is not my experience.
10458. Is the amount of immorality with women very bad down there;—do you ever witness any outrageously indecent or immoral scenes in the places inhabited by Chinamen, and frequented by European women? No, I have seen nothing of the kind. There are a lot of Chinamen married to European women down there, but otherwise I do not think there is anything in it.
10459. So that your opinion is that apart from the gambling there is nothing to find fault with in the Chinese as citizens? There is not.
10460. Was any complaint ever made when you were on the Lower George-street beat about Chinamen insulting females as they passed along the street? Yes; a woman complained to me once that she had been assaulted by a Chinaman, but as there were no evidences of injury at all about her—and as there was some doubt about it—we could not arrest the man, but I got his name and address for her, and told her that she could summons him; so that really after that the case was out of our hands altogether. As a matter of fact we never heard anything more about the affair.
10461. What was her complaint;—did she say that the Chinaman struck her? Her complaint was that she called there (it was a gambling-house) for her husband, and that the Chinaman struck her.
10462. But have you ever received any complaints from women that they had been insulted as they were passing up and down the street? Never.
10463. In the instance to which you have referred, the woman had been to look for her husband, who was losing money inside? Yes. She had no injuries whatever, so we should not have been justified in locking the man up, but I took him to the station, and got his name and address.
10464. Did Inspector Atwill ever give you special instructions about the Chinese? No, he did not.
10465. Constables have a set of rules for their guidance, have they not? Yes.
10466. And suppose a European shopkeeper gave you information to the effect that gambling was being carried on at some particular shop could you go in at once and stop it, or would you have to report it to your superior officer? I should report it to my superior officer. As for going in it is almost an impossibility.
10467. But have you not power to go in? I do not know. My impression is that without a special warrant for the purpose a policeman has no right to go in. If there is a disturbance inside of course he can go in if he is called.
10468. Did you read an account of a deputation that waited on the late Colonial Secretary about three months ago? I read a portion of it, I think.
10469. That deputation made very sad and serious charges against the police, did it not? Yes; there were some very serious charges made.
10470. Do you believe there is any truth in the statements? I do not think there is a particle of truth in the matter.
10471. You are not in a position to make any suggestions, as far as any alteration in the law, for the more thorough suppression of these gambling-houses is concerned, are you;—you have not given the matter any thought, I suppose? I have not.
10472. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you know Moy Youk, in Lower George-street? I do not know Moy Youk personally.
10473. But you know the establishment kept by Moy Youk, do you not. Do you know the number? It is No. 202. I know the place, that is all.
10474. Do you remember on one occasion going into Moy Youk's? Well, I suppose I have been into that shop. I have been into all of them, I think, several times.
10475. And what would you go in for—just to make an ordinary inspection? No; I went in when I was called.
10476. Do you remember, on any occasion, going in with the master of the house, and walking through to the back with him? No; I do not.
10477. Have you ever partaken of any refreshment with the proprietors of any of the Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street, or, indeed, with any Chinamen at all down there? No; I do not think that I have.
10478. Are you positive? Yes; quite. I recollect, now that I come to think of it, being called in one day to a Chinaman's house, at the back of which there was some new building going on. I was told that a man on the buildings was insulting the proprietor of the gambling-house, and I told him that if he did not conduct himself properly he would very likely suffer for it.
10479. So that the only time you went to the back of the premises of a Chinaman was on one occasion when you went to tell a European who was insulting a Chinaman that he must conduct himself properly? Yes; that was the only time.
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10480. And you have never been on friendly terms with any of the proprietors of Chinese gambling-houses down there? No.
10481. Never partaken of their hospitality—had drinks or plates of oysters with them? No.
10482. You say that you do not know Mr. Bowker? No; I cannot call him to mind.
10483. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you live in Princes-street? Yes; I have lived there for three years, if not more.
10484. Did this occurrence that you have referred to happen six months ago—was it not more like twelve months ago? No, it is more than twelve months ago. I cannot tell the exact date. The new building was begun in the street behind about eight or nine months ago.
10485. Have you ever heard any charges made against your superior officers—any charge of receiving bribes or anything of that kind? No, sir.
10486. Never heard it hinted during your rambles about the place? No, sir.
10487. You know Senior-constables Beadman and Carson? Yes.
10488. Have you ever heard anything against them—anything to lead you to believe that they were receiving presents from anybody? No.
10489. You have found them, on the whole, very straightforward men? I have found them rather too straightforward sometimes.
10490. What do you mean by too straightforward? That they would tell a man what they thought of him.
10491. They are men who are not given to concealing their feelings—regular Jack Blunts, eh? Yes.
10492. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How long have you been stationed at Lower George-street? About five years and a half.
10493. Have you been under Mr. Atwill all the time? Yes.
10494. What instructions have been given to you about dealing with gambling? No special instructions have been given to me, but the usual course of procedure is this: The officer in charge of the station gets a warrant at the police court, and he details men to make a raid on a certain place. If they can get in it is all right. If they cannot get in then they have to go away again, and I have heard that on two occasions when Mr. Atwill got warrants to make raids on places the places were closed when he got there.
10495. You have told the Commission that you took part in one raid;—did you have any trouble in getting in on that occasion? Yes; we had a great deal. In fact I did not get in at all. I met the others on the steps. They were strangers in the district who got in.
10496. How long ago was that? It might be two or it might be three years ago. I cannot remember exactly.
10497. Whereabouts was the house that you made the raid upon? Somewhere near where the old "Royal Albert Hotel" was. I think it was one of those places that has since fallen down.
10498. Do you think that the gambling in that part of the town is increasing or decreasing? It is decreasing, decidedly.
10499. How many places are there down there now? I do not know. I have not counted them, but there are very many fewer than there were then.
10500. What kind of a woman was it who was insulted by that Chinaman? Her husband was secretary to the Coal-lumpers' Union.
10501. She went to the place to look after her husband? Yes.
10502. And you know the Chinaman she referred to? Yes; I saw him not very long ago. He lives in the buildings nearly opposite to Mr. Swinbourne, the bootmaker.
10503. You know Moy Youk? He is a brother of Moy Ping's, I believe.
10504. Would you know him if you were to see him? No; I should not, but I know Moy Ping.
10505. Do you not know Moy Youk? No; I do not know any man of that name.
10506. Did you ever hear any complaints from the business people down in that quarter to the effect that Chinese gambling was a nuisance to the neighbourhood and injurious to their business? Not until very recently.
10507. How recently? Oh, after the Anti-Chinese Gambling League and this Royal Commission had been formed.
10508. And who complained to you first? Well, I cannot say. I have heard a good many complaints. It is now the general opinion that they are a great nuisance, but until recently, from what I could see, the Chinamen and the European citizens of Lower George-street seemed on the best of terms.
10509. If any complaints have been made by Europeans to the effect that the gambling among the Chinese has caused their business to fall off, is that the truth? Well, I am not in a position to say.
10510. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long have you been stationed in that part of the metropolitan district? About five and a half years.
10511. Do you think that business is not so good now as it used to be? Yes; I think there is less business doing down there than there was.
10512. How would you account for the change in business in that locality;—what do you think it is due to particularly? I do not think it is due to anything in particular. Business is very dull everywhere in the Colony at present.
10513. Do you think that the presence of the Chinese in Lower George-street is enough to account for the falling-off in business? No; I do not think it is.
10514. Or do you think it is more likely to be the moving of the A.U.S.N. Co. from that end of the town to Darling Harbour? I dare say that has been the principal cause. You could see ships two and three deep all along the Quay when first I went down there, and about 1,300 or 1,400 men were employed in connection with them, and there was also a good deal of traffic; but now the traffic is comparatively small.
10515. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Did you ever know any Chinese merchants in favour of gambling? No; I did not.
10516. Well did you ever know any of them trying to put a stop to it? No; I never did.
10517. Did any Chinese informer ever come to you to complain of the gambling-house keepers? No; in fact, until recently, as I say, I never heard a word against the gambling.
10518. Did any constable ever tell you that he had had a chest of tea left for him at his house by some one unknown, and that he had had to return it? No; I never heard anything of it.
10519. Do you know Mr. Dawson, the fruiterer? Yes; I know him.

10520.

- Constable J. O'Sullivan. 10520. What sort of a man is he? Well, I know very little about him. I have never had anything to do with him.
- 13 Nov., 1891. 10521. *Mr. Abigail.*] Well I suppose you can tell us what his character is;—is his conduct good or bad? Well I have never heard anything against him.
- 10522-3. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] When were you married? On the 15th April last.

Mr. Edward Keatinge called in and examined:—

- Detective E. Keatinge. 10524. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are a detective in the metropolitan police force, and are attached to No. 2 district? Yes.
- 13 Nov., 1891. 10525. You have some considerable knowledge as to what has taken place amongst the Chinese places in and about your district? Yes.
10526. Do you visit them very frequently? Yes; I visit them daily and nightly almost.
10527. Where are most of the Chinese at your end of the city located just now? Principally in Wexford-street and Goulburn-street, and there are some houses in Campbell-street inhabited by Chinamen.
10528. Has the gambling evil increased of late? No, it has not.
10529. Has it decreased? Yes, it has decreased.
10530. Why is that? Well, for some years past we have prohibited Europeans associating with them in their games.
10531. By-the-bye, you were present at a raid made by the police in Goulburn-street the other day, were you not? Yes; the raid was under my direction.
10532. And they were all Chinese who were convicted in connection with it, were they not? Yes; and we got a conviction in every case except that of one man, a cook, who was there by accident. He had only just come there.
10533. But as far as the Europeans are concerned the evil has fallen off amongst them? Oh, it has fallen off altogether.
10534. Is that only since the Commission has been sitting? No; it is during the last two years.
10535. And you attribute that to the action taken by the police? Yes; but as a matter of fact the Chinese do not want the Europeans there. They have always told us that they are a nuisance.
10536. You remember that soon after the Commission was appointed we visited the Chinese gambling-houses in Goulburn-street and Wexford-street; apparently someone had been round to the proprietors of the places previously and warned them that we were coming; we were told that that was done by the police;—do you know of any notice of our intention to visit the places being given to them? No; I am not aware of any.
10537. Up to his retirement from the force, Mr. M'Kay was your superior officer, was he not? Yes.
10538. He was in charge of the district at the time to which I refer, was he not? Yes.
10539. Do you think he cautioned them? No; I do not think so.
10540. At all events you did not? No.
10541. From your knowledge of the Chinese in that district are they not rather liberal men? Liberal in what way?
10542. Liberal in giving to people to whom they may take a kindly feeling? No; I am not aware that they are.
10543. Have they never offered you anything? No.
10544. Not even a gold watch and chain? No; I do not think that any Chinaman in Goulburn-street, except perhaps a Chinese merchant, would be worth a gold watch and chain.
10545. Do you know that some of these Chinese gambling-houses are run by wealthy syndicates? No; I never heard that. I do know that there is some rivalry between the Chinese who run pak-ah-pu and fan-tan houses.
10546. But do you not know that these gambling-places are carried on by syndicates—we have information to the effect that they are—that four or five men club together and run gambling-places in different parts of the city? It may be so; I daresay it is.
10547. Have you ever seen fan-tan carried on? Yes; several times.
10548. Have you ever been present when a raid has been made and there has been a scramble for the money on the table? When there has been a scramble among the Chinese, do you mean?
10549. No; amongst all the people in the place—the police as well? No. About seven or eight years ago, when we made raids, we used to seize everything that we found on the table in the nature of gambling implements, and so on, and send them to the Inspector-General's office to be sold.
10550. If it has been said that the police scrambled for the money on the tables, and put it in their own pockets and never accounted for it, would there be any truth in it? No; I do not think there would, because everything has to be produced in Court.
10551. Have you ever heard that the Chinese gambling-house proprietors are in the habit of putting something by for a police fund? Yes; I have been told of it for years by the Chinese. The fund was for a kind of mutual protection, I have been told. You will remember that some years ago the larrikins used to annoy the Chinese a good deal, and, as I understood it, they clubbed together and always employed the best lawyers to prosecute.
10552. Then you think that it is a sort of defence fund? Yes; that is what I have always heard.
10553. But the statement has been made that the money was subscribed by the Chinamen for the bribery of the police? No; that would be impossible. In order to bribe the police at all effectually they would have to bribe almost every man in the division. It is not as though one man was always on one beat.
10554. Do you find much crime amongst the Chinese? None.
10555. Are they riotous or drunken? No. There is only one Chinaman in the metropolitan district whom I knew to get drunk, and he was a fish-man with only one arm.
10556. Do you find the sanitary arrangements of their premises good? Fairly good.
10557. Not exceptionally bad? No; far from it.
10558. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you find that they compare favourably with Europeans living in the same circumstances? Yes; I think so.
10559. *Mr. Abigail.*] Wexford-street is where the bad women associate with the Chinamen, is it not? Well,

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Well, in Wexford-street there is a terrace of houses inhabited by Chinamen, and there are two or three women cohabiting with them, but they are living with them as their wives.

10560. But there are no young girls amongst them? Well, if there were any there under age we should take them away at once.

10561. I do not mean necessarily under age—I mean from 16 to 20 years of age? Not amongst the Chinamen.

10562. Is it not a fact that in the district there is a very large number of young women prostituting themselves? Yes; there are a number of women from 18 to 40 years of age soliciting men in that district.

10563. Suppose I put up a notice outside a shop saying that gambling was being carried on night and day within, what, in your opinion, would be the proper course for the police passing that shop day after day to adopt? The mere fact of a notice being stuck up outside a shop saying that gambling is going on inside is no evidence. The point was raised by Mr. Roberts the other day, and it was decided that you must see the game being carried on.

10564. But if you saw me putting up a notice to that effect you would watch me very carefully? Oh, most certainly we should.

10565. Just as if you thought I was a thief—you would always keep an eye upon me? Most decidedly.

10566. There is no doubt that there has been a great deal of gambling carried on down there? Undoubtedly there has been a very great deal.

10567. Then how is it that there have not been more raids made? Well, until recently we have made raids and seized everybody there; but it is very hard to get hold of the real keeper of the gambling-house. The law is very much against us too, for we are obliged to serve the men with summonses before we can proceed against them. However we lock them up and search the place, but the next morning we have to release them and serve them with summonses. The usual mode of dealing with them was for the magistrate to fine them 40s., or levy in distress; but the Chinamen had to be let go, and it was a very difficult thing to identify them again. There are over 500 warrants lying in our station that were issued for Chinamen whom we cannot identify. If the law was so altered that everyone found in a gaming-house could be dealt with straight away, without getting out a summons in such case, we could soon put a stop to the gambling.

10568. That would make people more careful how they went into these places, but I suppose a number go in out of sheer curiosity? Yes; a good many do. If we had the power of walking into a place and arresting anybody we saw gambling, we could immediately put a stop to it all. I have no less than five warrants out now against the keepers of different houses in the Goulburn-street district; but I know this very well, that as soon as we went to serve them the lights would be put out.

10569. Well that can only be the result of a knowledge of your movements on the part of the Chinamen. The fact that you have the warrants to put into execution evidently leaks out, and the information must come from members of the police force? No; I do not think so, because on one occasion nobody knew that we were going to get a warrant but myself, and the fact leaked out.

10570. Well but how did it leak out? I do not know at all. Sometimes I think it leaks out through the clerks at the police court who are engaged in making out the warrants, or else through the solicitors who lean over the counter there, and hear what is being done. Of course I do not say for a moment that the clerks would make the information public purposely, but with those lawyers knocking about the place a word incautiously dropped might easily be picked up and carried to the Chinamen themselves.

10571. How long have you been attached to the police force? Since 1867.

10572. Have you always been in Sydney? No; I have been in Sydney since June, 1876.

10573. And it is your undoubted opinion that the gambling has decreased amongst the Chinese places in Goulburn-street and Wexford-street? Most decidedly.

10574. And you do not think that there are now many Europeans indulging in it in Goulburn-street or Wexford-street? No; there are no Europeans playing now except it may be a few speculating in pak-ah-pu tickets.

10575. How is it that the police do not go for the men who deal in pak-ah-pu tickets? I applied to Mr. Beaver, the Clerk of the Peace, some year or two ago, as to whether it was illegal to sell a pak-ah-pu ticket, and he pointed out that it was not illegal to sell it before it had been marked. Up to that time it is merely a piece of paper with a number of Chinese characters on, and is utterly valueless.

10576. Do you not know that convictions for carrying on pak-ah-pu lotteries have been obtained in Melbourne? Yes; but not for selling unmarked tickets. Of course the game itself is illegal. It has been decided by the Full Court that it is a lottery.

10577. Are they carrying it on to the same extent now as formerly? Yes, they are; but they are carrying it on with closed doors now.

10578. How did you suggest that it should be dealt with;—are not the public announcements that it is carried on at certain places enough to enable you to deal with it? No; you would have to see the ticket drawn.

10579. Yes, that is so under the law as it exists at present; but in any future amendment of the law how would you suggest that we should legislate in order to make conviction more certain? I do not know; it is a very difficult thing. In most instances you have to see an offence committed before you can secure a conviction, and I hardly know how you would be able to follow a different course in regard to pak-ah-pu.

10580. There are "totes" down your side of the city, are there not? Yes; but they now evade the law by taking the money in the street, and our only recourse is to go against them for loitering.

10581. Does the Chinese gambling amount to much in comparison to what is carried on under the guise of "totes" by Europeans? Oh, the amounts handled in the Chinese gambling-houses are so small. Consultations vary from 10s. to £1, whereas in playing pak-ah-pu you can put ten marks on a ticket for 6d.

10582. Is it a fact, in your opinion, that the Chinese gambling has utterly demoralised the whole of the city and brought misery on whole families? Not at all. The Chinese are a class who stick to themselves.

10583. You are speaking more particularly of the Chinese gambling-house-keepers at the Goulburn-street end of the city? Yes; of the Chinese in No. 2 police district. There has recently been a good deal of fan-tan played there, but there has been no coin put down, and it has been more like a pastime.

10584. How is it that only Chinese play in Goulburn-street, whilst in Lower George-street the places are crowded

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- crowded with Europeans? Well, the Chinese are very like the Italians. When one of them gets hold of a house he lets his countrymen have a part of it.
10585. Have you ever been influenced in your duty by the knowledge of who are the owners of these premises? No; as a matter of fact I do not know who does own them.
10586. Has it ever come to your knowledge that the Chinamen pay more rental than anybody else will pay for a house or shop? No; it has not, and I do not think that is the case, because when a Chinamen takes a lease of a place he generally makes his own improvements.
10587. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I have just noticed, Mr. Keatinge, that you have been making a raid at Wexford-street? Yes, we have.
10588. Well, if you go on making raids like that you will soon stamp the gambling out? Yes; we should do if we could continue to get in, but they will soon begin to prevent us getting in at all.
10589. You know several Chinese informers, I suppose? A man came the other day; I think his name was Ah Man.
10590. Is he the only one you know? Yes; I do not know any other Chinese informers. There was a man, who is dead now, called Charlie Lee Wood.
10591. Well, we will let him alone now;—you do not know Loog Pen, the man who lives in Foster-street, and has a half-caste wife? No; I do not know him by name.
10592. We brought him up here to give evidence some time ago—he is a little thin old man with spectacles? No; I do not know him by name, though I daresay I should know him if I saw him.
10593. With regard to these two games, pak-ah-pu and fan-tan, do you know anything about fan-tan? Yes; I understand it thoroughly.
10594. What do you think of the game? Well it is a very simple game to start with. It is played with coins which are drawn in fours on a table generally covered with China matting. A handful of coins is thrown on the table and covered with a cup, and then the croupier begins to draw them in fours. Of course the game is in favour of the banker. The banker and croupier generally act as partners.
10595. Do many Europeans take part in it? There used to be a great many, but now there are no Europeans taking part in it at all.
10596. Are there many gambling-places in Goulburn-street? I think that there are three or four tables fitted up.
10597. You can always tell as soon as you go into a place by the instruments about whether it is a gambling-place or not? Yes, you see the tables with the China matting over them.
10598. And what about the lottery-places? Those are generally in upper rooms, and railed off up to a person's chin, with bars above like a bird-cage.
10599. Have you any idea how the bank is drawn? Yes.
10600. How many principals are there in it? There are generally three or four drawing it.
10601. How many characters are there on the ticket? There are eighty characters on each ticket.
10602. Are they numbers or characters? They are characters.
10603. You do not find two alike? No; there is a different meaning to each character, and each character is four or five words in English.
10604. Supposing you buy a ticket, what do they give you to show that you have bought it from them? Here is a pak-ah-pu ticket, but it is waste-paper. That is what Mr. Beaver gave his decision upon. The ticket is useless until you initial it. I put my ten marks on and keep it. The Chinaman takes a duplicate, and marks the same characters that I have marked on my ticket. The Chinaman keeps the duplicate. He then puts on your paper the name of the bank, and hands it back to you.
10605. How often does the drawing take place? Oh, about two or three times of an evening.
10606. Well what is to prevent you making raids on the pak-ah-pu houses if you know where the banks are drawn? Well, it is a very difficult thing to see the banks drawn. Last night I managed to get into a place for a consideration, but it is very difficult to get now. Formerly they would let you go and stand in the place whilst they were drawing the banks, but now they are very particular indeed, and will let very few of their own people in.
10607. Do you ever see counters used as in fan-tan? No.
10608. What are the chances against the purchaser of the ticket, do you think? They are 500 to one.
10609. Have you ever heard of any persons winning large sums of money? Yes; I have seen people win two or three times in the course of a good many years.
10610. Have you ever heard of the bank being broken? No.
10611. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you think that Chinese gambling is anything like as great an evil as the "totes" run by tobacconists and others? No; nothing like.

William Rae called in and examined:—

Mr. W. Rae.

13 Nov., 1891.

10612. *Mr. Abigail.*] What are you? I am a plain-clothes constable in the metropolitan division.
10613. What station are you attached to? No. 2.
10614. How long have you been attached to that station? Between seven and eight years.
10615. Then you are frequently called upon to pay visits of inspection to Goulburn-street, Wexford-street, and the surrounding locality? Yes.
10616. Have you an intimate knowledge of the Chinese gambling-shops down there? I have often been there with Detective Keatinge.
10617. Have you personally seen the gambling going on there? Yes; several times.
10618. In your opinion is it increasing or decreasing? I think that it is decreasing. There is nothing like so much gambling going on there now as there was some years ago.
10619. Who frequent the places chiefly—Chinese or Europeans? They used to be frequented mostly by Europeans, but now it is Chinese. There are very few Europeans go there at the present time.
10620. Have you in visiting these places not been treated kindly by the Chinese? Well, sometimes they will speak civilly and sometimes not.
10621. Have they ever made you any presents? No sir, never.
10622. Have they never given you a gold watch or a diamond ring? No, sir, I do not possess a diamond ring, and I think there are very few about Goulburn-street.
10623. Can you tell us the reason why, inasmuch as this gambling has been going on so regularly amongst the Chinese down there, raids have not been made more frequently? No, I cannot tell you that. It is a matter for my superior officers.

10624:

Mr. W. Rae:
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10624. As a result of your knowledge of the district have you to make frequent complaints to your superior officers with regard to the evils observable amongst the Chinese? Well there is very little evil to complain about amongst them.
10625. Apart from the gambling do you find that the Chinese are very criminal? The Europeans are—some of them.
10626. But I am speaking of the Chinese? I cannot say anything about what the Chinese are now; some years ago two Chinamen kept a brothel in Goulburn-street, and I gave evidence against them and they got six months. Then there were two others who kept a disorderly house in Wexford-street, and we got a summons out against them, but they took the hint and cleared out before we could bring them up. As far as I know, there is nothing of the kind going on amongst the Chinese now. Two girls known as Polly Glover and Yankee Bella go down to a house in Robertson's-lane to smoke opium. Those are the only women except such as are living with Chinamen as their wives who go amongst them to smoke opium.
10627. Do they only go in the Chinamen's house to smoke opium—not for immoral purposes? No.
10628. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] But I suppose we are to take it for granted, that a woman who goes to a Chinaman's house to smoke opium allows her body to be used in anyway the Chinamen like? No, I do not think so. I am told that it is the reverse—that women who smoke opium do not care for that sort of thing.
10629. *Mr. Abigail.*] But are there not a number of prostitutes living with the Chinese in Wexford-street? A number of prostitutes frequent the street. It is a very low street. But they do not go amongst the Chinese.
10630. Are you very often called upon to interfere with the Chinese for disturbances or drunkenness? No; I never saw a drunken Chinaman but once, and I locked him up. Sometime ago Goulburn-street gave us a great deal of trouble. It was a very low street, and I used to lock as many as forty a month up from it for drunkenness. That would be as much as four years ago.
10631. There would be some special cause of disturbance when you did that I suppose? No; the place used to be infested with larrikins; but there is a great improvement there now.
10632. Have you ever seen much money on the table in these Chinese gambling-houses? No; not much.
10633. Have you ever seen a scramble for what money there was? No.
10634. Never known the police to scramble for it? No, I have never heard of it either. The most money that I have seen on the tables at one time was the other night when the police made that seizure.
10635. Is there great difficulty in getting into these places? Yes; the law gives them a chance as we have to get a special warrant before hand, and they watch for us and can see us coming before we get to the house.
10636. Have you ever thought of any improvement that could be made in the law? Well the only thing would be to give us the power of arresting them without a warrant.
10637. And then I suppose you run some personal risk if you go in and find them carrying on illegal games? Sometimes.
10638. But you have no doubt about the fact that gambling is decreasing down there? Oh, I am quite certain of that. There is no question about it.
10639. And you are quite certain that you have never received a bribe or even had the offer of a bribe? Never a penny-piece.
10640. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you state as your experience that although the Chinese appear to be carrying on a large amount of opium-smoking down there, as we have ourselves observed, there is no immorality connected with it? Well to my knowledge there is not much opium-smoking going on down there now. There are only one or two houses that I know of where it is carried on.
10641. Does a week pass over without you going into these places? No, we are always in and out of them. We go in once or twice every week.
10642. You do not ask of anyone leave to go in? Oh no; if we are looking for any criminal we go in as a matter of course.
10643. Do you find any females of respectable appearance frequenting these houses? Not now.
10644. Do you think that the Chinese living in that quarter entice respectable females to leave their homes and cohabit with them? If they do I know nothing of it.
10645. You have never found any cases of that kind? No, I have not.
10646. Do you think that the Chinese living in Wexford-street and Goulburn-street compare favourably with the Europeans of a similar class as regards their moral practices? Well, I cannot say as to that. There is one European girl who lives down there with a Chinaman, and her sister goes there some times.
10647. At all events you do not think there are any respectable females being taken away from their homes by the influence of the Chinamen? No, there are only those that I have spoken of.
10648. Are these two respectable women? No, they are common prostitutes.
10649. And they go into Wexford-street? No, into Robertson's-lane. One of them was convicted once for being a common prostitute, and the other was locked up on one occasion, but the Magistrate would not convict her. At one time there were a lot of girls living with the Chinamen down there. There were two girls in one family, but they are not on the town now and I have not seen them for years.
10650. You have already sworn, I think, that you have never received any presents from Chinamen? Yes, I have never received any presents from anyone.
10651. And have none of the other constables, as far as you know, ever received any? Certainly, not as far as I am aware.
10652. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Who is your superior officer? *Mr. M'Kay* was until he retired, last month, and I have been under him ever since I joined the force.
10653. From your joining the force until now have you always been on the same kind of duty? No; I was in uniform until the last two years, and was then shifted about from one part of the district to another.
10654. From that time to the present do you think that gambling has increased or decreased? It has decreased very much during the last twelve months.
10655. Has it decreased since this Royal Commission was appointed—about three months ago? Well, they are certainly more careful now, and I do not think there are so many houses in which gambling is carried on. One house in Goulburn-street has been closed since the Commission was appointed.
10656. Do you think there are also fewer in Wexford-street? Well, I do not know. There are several warrants

- Mr. W. Rae. warrants in existence against the keepers of Chinese gambling-houses in Wexford-street, but we cannot get in to execute them.
- 13 Nov., 1891. 10657. Now look at this Chinese writing on the placards posted up outside the shops in these photographs. I believe you could guess what it means? No.
10658. But has not your attention been drawn to it lately? I believe the attention of the inspector in charge of the district was drawn to it lately.
10659. What does it mean? I was told that it meant "Gambling carried on here day and night."
10660. That is right. Do you see many of the placards in Goulburn-street or Wexford-street now? I believe that most of them have been pulled down.
10661. They are not carrying the gambling on so openly now then? No; they are very careful now.
10662. How many now, do you think, are carrying on gambling in Goulburn-street? I do not think there are more than one or two now, though they might be all carrying it on for anything I know. There is one house in Goulburn-street where pak-ah-pu is being played. We have tried several times unsuccessfully to get in, but last night we succeeded in watching them finish a game, and if we can get in to-night we might manage to arrest them.
10663. Have any of the Europeans in Goulburn-street, Campbell-street, or Wexford-street complained of this gambling as a nuisance? No.
10664. What do you think of opium smoking? It makes a very nasty smell.
10665. You can always tell by the smell whether a place is kept for opium smoking? Yes, by the smell and the colour of the people. There is only one place that I know of—that is at the back of Goulburn-street, where the old man lives—that they smoke the opium in.
10666. Do you know any Chinese informers? There is one man who used to inform on them, but he is dead. His name was Sam Lee Wood.
10667. There was one man who came up the other night—what sort of a man was he? He is a little dark man; he is locked up now for assaulting another man in the late raid.
10668. How long have you known him? The first time that I saw him was in that raid.
10669. Do you know whether any of the respectable Chinese encourage this gambling? No; not to my knowledge. I cannot say.
10670. Any who are in favour of it or in any way connected with it? I cannot say. There are very few that I speak to.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. William John West called in and examined:—

- Detective West. 10671. *President.*] What are you? A member of the detective police.
10672. Where are you located? I am attached to No. 2 division.
- 13 Nov., 1891. 10673. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did you at any time undertake the duty of going round to inform the proprietors of the Chinese gambling-houses in Goulburn-street and Wexford-street and that neighbourhood that the Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission was about to come round on a tour of inspection? Never.
10674. You never in any way gave any hint to those people that they were going to be inspected, either by your superior officers or by the members of the Commission? Certainly not. Before the visit of the Commission I did nothing more than I have been in the habit of doing during the last eight years.
10675. Are you on very familiar terms with the keepers of the Chinese gambling-houses down there? Yes, I have had prosecutions against them for the last five years.
10676. Do you remember the Commission going round recently? Yes; I showed them round.
10677. You did not go round previously to tell them to stop the gambling and keep their houses clean, because the Commission was coming round? No. I did not know that the Commission was coming round until the previous evening.
10678. You did not go round to any of these places after hearing that the Commission was going round? I would not swear that because I am in and out of these places almost every evening.
10679. At all events you did not warn the occupants? No, certainly not.
10680. How do you account for the fact that there was less gambling that night than at any other time? Well, I thought that it was strange. I went into the big boarding-house at the back of Robertson's-lane and saw the Chinese whitewashing their closets and walked out again. That was before I knew that the Chinese Commission was going round. I thought it strange.
10681. And you were not there after you knew that the Commission was coming round? No.
10682. How does it strike you that they got the information that the Commission was going round? I do not know. I cannot say, but I believe that they got it somewhere.
10683. Well, have you any idea how they got it? That I cannot say.
10684. Do you think it was from any member of the police force? No; I do not. You see we cannot get inside the houses without a warrant, and very few know that the warrant is in existence, but if any hitch occurs, and we have to delay the execution, it is always much more difficult to put the warrant in force than as though we had taken it out immediately beforehand.
10685. Would you suspect that any of the clerks engaged in making out the warrants at the Water Police or the Central Police Court give the information to the Chinese? That I cannot say.
10686. But nobody else except the clerks at the police courts or some member of the force could give the information? Well, I cannot say. It is possible that the proprietors of the Chinese gambling-houses have seen the police hanging about their houses.
10687. I see you have to inspect the places beforehand? Well, we must be in a position to see who are the principals in the game, or else there is no case. But as they are very suspicious people, if you pay one house more attention than another house they begin to imagine that something is going to happen.
10688. But, so far as you are concerned, you have no idea how the information that warrants are in existence against certain gambling-house keepers is conveyed to them? No; I have not.
10689. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you ever received a bribe? Never in my life, from Chinaman or white man.
10690. You have been making some successful raids lately have you not? Only one.
10691. But some time ago? Yes; but we only got them fined £5 for pak-ah-pu after a great deal of trouble.

trouble. It is a most difficult thing to get at them. Every precaution is taken to prevent us gaining a conviction. The lotteries are generally conducted at the top of the house, in rooms that are very difficult of access from the street, and before you can get there the door is locked, and everybody is gone.

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10692. Can you suggest any improvement in the law? Well, I would suggest that if these agents who sell lottery-tickets were made amenable to the law it would be a long way towards stopping the evil.

10693. Comparing this Chinese gambling—fan-tan and pak-ah-pu—with the "totes" and consultations carried on by Europeans, is it a very great evil? Oh, I do not know. I think that at the present time there are a number of Chinese banks about the city. This much I have no hesitation in saying—that the money involved in Chinese lotteries is nothing in amount to what is involved in gambling amongst Europeans. The banks are generally backed up with reserve funds of £200 or £300.

10694. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] With regard to the game of pak-ah-pu, you can always buy the tickets from the ticket-sellers, and find out in that way where the bank is drawn, and who the principals are? No; you would have no evidence then against the participators in the game. You would only have evidence against the ticket-sellers.

10695. No, but if you sent people to buy tickets you can tell in how many places pak-ah-pu is carried on, and in that way you could find the principals out? Yes, but as the law stands at present the person who sells the ticket is not open to conviction. The law only takes cognizance of those who are at the back of the lottery. It is only the keepers of the places where the lottery is conducted, or the actual conductors of the lottery, that we can get at.

[The witness withdrew.]

SATURDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Inspector Atwill called and examined:—

10696. *President.*] What is your name in full, please? Alexander Atwill.

10697. You are an inspector of police? Yes; in charge of No. 4 division of this city.

10698. How long have you been inspector in charge of that division? Since 1882.

10699. That is nine years? About that.

10700. Before that, where were you located? I was about twelve years at the Mint; and also in the central division. I took charge of the No. 4 division when Mr. Johnson left.

10701. When you took charge of that division did you receive any special instructions from the head office? No.

10702. Do you remember seeing a newspaper account of the deputation which waited on Sir Henry Parkes in July last in reference to the Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? Yes; I saw the report.

10703. Did you, after reading that account in the newspapers, discuss the matter with any of your superior officers? No; we did not discuss the thing.

10704. Did you discuss it with any of your inferior officers or your men? No; not at all.

10705. Did the Inspector-General of Police ask you for any report upon the circumstance? I do not think so.

10706. Now, speaking generally, are the statements which were made by the members of the deputation regarding the extent of Chinese gambling in Lower George-street according to fact? They were largely exaggerated.

10707. Can you state how many gambling-houses there are in Lower George-street from Bridge-street northwards? I think there are altogether about twenty-one, and of that number there are about three or four—certainly not more than four—where Europeans are in the habit of visiting.

10708. Out of the twenty-one gambling-houses which you say there are in Lower George-street, only three or four are frequented by Europeans? I do not think there are more than three, but I am certain there are not more than four.

10709. Do those four houses carry on a large gambling business? Not an extensive business as regards European fan-tan playing. That has been very much exaggerated. I do not speak of the pak-ah-pu tickets which a number of the people come to buy. The number of those who go there to play fan-tan would be hardly noticed. I am, I think, within the mark in saying that 95 per cent. of the people who go to these places are pak-ah-pu ticket buyers. In fact I should say more than that.

10710. Of what class in society are the pak-ah-pu ticket buyers? Every class of working men.

10711. Would you say they are for the most part seafaring men, wharf-labourers, and persons of that class? Yes; I have seen some coloured men from the ships in port, and working men among the whites and some larrikins.

10712. Is it your opinion that large sums of money pass into the hands of the Chinese by reason of the circulation of these lottery-tickets? They are mostly 6d. tickets. I do not know how much money passes into their hands. The lotteries are kept going all day—you can buy tickets at any time.

10713. The banks are constantly being drawn? Yes; they must do so. But I do not know where the banks are, and the gamblers are not likely to tell whether they win or lose on the speculation.

10714. It has been alleged that respectable people hardly dare walk down Lower George-street from Bridge-street northwards by reason of the congregation of the Chinese there connected with these gambling establishments. Is that statement correct in your opinion? No. There is not one syllable of truth in it. Since I have had charge of that division there never has been a complaint lodged at the station of any person being insulted, spoken to offensively, or interfered with in any way, either by man or woman. I never heard of such a thing until the inception of this Anti-Chinese League. Then it was said that a couple of women had been insulted by some Chinamen down there. But, as I have said, no such complaint ever reached my ears.

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10715. Do you think the business generally, of Lower George-street, has been prejudicially affected by reason of the existence of the Chinese gambling-houses in that quarter during the last three years? I do not think there is a syllable of truth in that. The trade depression is no more marked in Lower George-street than it is in the centre of the city.

10716. You think if there has been any depression in trade, which is probable enough, that it is not to be attributed to the presence of these gambling-houses? No. It is a depression which has been felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, more or less. I have no doubt that the removal of a good deal of the shipping further round the harbour has had something to do with the falling off in trade amongst those who sell seamen's goods, and the publicans. The late strikes have also contributed to a falling off in business there, as it has done in other directions.

10717. You have never heard of the Chinese down there being rude to women, or anything of that kind? I have never in my life had a complaint of the kind. I may say that I have made careful inquiries since I heard that such a statement had been made, and persons who have been reared in that district—girls and young married women—testify that they have never been insulted or in any way interfered with by the Chinese. The very reverse has been our experience; for the keepers of Chinese gambling-houses down there have actually sent for the police to remove women who have come to their quarters.

10718. Then you admit the existence of Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street, but you contend that the greater number of these are used solely by the Chinese themselves? Yes.

10719. And that there are some three or four Chinese gambling-houses which are principally frequented by Europeans? Yes; there are three or four houses in which Europeans are allowed to go in.

10720. Have you ever had any difficulty yourself in getting into these gambling-houses? I cannot get in. Some of my best non-commissioned officers who have visited those places have come to me to see if I would go round with them, and I have said to them, "If I come with you, you will not get in at all." They know me too well.

10721. But the plain-clothes constables have gone in, I suppose? Yes; they have paid chance visits to them.

10722. Now, I want you to state shortly what is the position of the law with regard to these gambling-houses? Well, in the first place, before I can do anything at all with one of these gambling-houses, I have to lay the necessary information; that is to say, I have to go before a Magistrate, and swear that it is a common gaming-house, and commonly reported so to be; upon which I obtain the necessary warrant to enable me to act. Then, having got the warrant, I have to do my best to get into the house, which is a very difficult matter; and I may tell you that, unless I can get one of my own men inside, I cannot secure a conviction at all. He must see the game played, the money pass, and identify the banker, and croupier there. But that is not all. After having been to the trouble of forcing my way in, and arresting those present, I can only deal with the principals when they are brought up at the police court. The others who were in the place at the time can only be proceeded against by summons, and that has to be based on an information laid subsequent to the arrest. The warrant only affects the principals (the banker and croupier). The Magistrate immediately discharges all the others, and we generally take them into the yard of the station until such time as the summonses are ready. In such cases we have had the lawyers come up and say, "Let these men out of the gate, for they are out of your custody now, and you will keep them here at your own risk." Thus we are placed in a very awkward position. If we let them go we cannot identify them again, for they do not give their proper names; so our only chance is to keep them, though we really act illegally by doing so, until we can get the summonses to serve upon them. As I have said, it is necessary that we should see the game going on, and the money pass, and identify the banker, croupier, and the doorkeeper, if there is one, before we can proceed successfully.

10723. The mere presence of the instruments of gambling would not be sufficient? No. According to the Act the finding of instruments of gaming would be justification for breaking into the house in the absence of better evidence, but it is not sufficient to secure a conviction.

10724. What penalties are inflicted upon the croupier and banker? The fines have ranged from £10 to £40. On the last occasion I think £40 was the highest.

10725. During the nine years you have been in charge of the No. 4 division, how many raids have you made altogether? I cannot say exactly, but I think I made about eleven.

10726. Can you tell us the number of persons against whom you have procured convictions? I arrested 133 persons, on whom when searched was found £119. The first raid I made I found twenty-six persons in the house.

10727. Can you give the dates of the raids? On the 6th November, 1886, there were found twenty-six persons in a house, and the fines amounted to £3 9s. 10½d., or an average of 3s. 5½d. per man. I made one on the 6th December of the same year, and found seven persons there, who were fined £1 18s. 1d., or an average of 5s. 5d. I made one on the 21st June, 1887, and found sixteen persons there, who were fined £17 7s., or an average of £1 1s. 0½d. On the 6th July, 1888, I found sixteen persons in a house, who were fined £7 8s. 7½d., or an average of 9s. 7½d. On the 24th July, 1888, I found ten persons in a house who were fined £21 17s. 8½d., or an average of £2 3s. 9d. On the 4th August, 1888, I found eleven persons in a house, who were fined £6 5s. 10d., or an average of 10s. 5d. per man. In July of same year a raid was made, but I have no account of it. It was made illegally—that is, without a warrant, by some indiscreet men. On the occasion of the last raid we found fifty on the premises, and the amount found on the persons arrested, when searched, amounted to £27 16s. 8d., or 11s. 1½d. per man. That makes seven of which I have given you an account, and there were two illegal raids besides.

10728. You have made altogether seven successful and two illegal raids during the nine years? Yes; I was successful in all of them but two. In one case it was proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the house was a Chinese club, and in the other a fatal objection was raised to the information, which proved to be informal.

10729. Independently of these raids was it not customary for your plain-clothes constables to enter these gambling-houses at times and disperse the people assembled there? Yes; and on many occasions we attempted or contemplated raids that we could not carry out owing to the difficulties in the way. With regard to the buyers of pak-ah-pu tickets I may say that the constables were not really entitled to disperse the people who bought lottery-tickets, and they got to know this and would not go at last.

10730. Will you explain the law as it stands with regard to this pak-ah-pu business? I may state that in the year 1889 a case was referred to the higher court, in which it was ruled against us that pak-ah-pu was not a game within the meaning of our Gaming and Wagers Act; that if it was anything it was a lottery-

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lottery—that is, under the 16th Vic., and we do not work under that, but under the 14th Vic. No. 9. Under the 16th Vic. (Geo. III) the lottery must be in goods, wares, or merchandise; but in pak-ah-pu there is no mention of anything of the kind. There is nothing said to a person buying a ticket, either verbally or otherwise, either written or implied. You just go in and buy your ticket.

10731. In point of fact the police did try to suppress this pak-ah-pu business? Yes.

10732. You brought a test case, and it was referred to a higher court, which practically ruled that the law was ineffectual? Yes; that pak-ah-pu was not a game within the meaning of the Act.

10733. *Mr. Abigail.*] Since then have you not secured one conviction in a pak-ah-pu lottery case? Yes; but that was where the bank was seen to draw, and the manipulation of the tickets in the bank. This enabled the Judge to say that as there was consideration of some kind it was a lottery.

10734. *President.*] In that case the conviction was upheld? Yes.

10735. But taking that view of the law, it is your opinion that the process of obtaining convictions against the pak-ah-pu lotteries would be extremely difficult and tedious? We simply could not do it.

10736. Notwithstanding that you secured that particular conviction you have just mentioned, the law is defective? Yes.

10737. Can you suggest any amendment of the law as regards lotteries;—do you think, for instance, that if it were extended to apply to money and prizes as well as merchandise, &c., that it would meet the case? I would not suggest an alteration in that way.

10738. Then in what way would you suggest an amendment? Well, I would simplify the law by making amenable either the purchaser or seller that might be found in the house, and in the case of fan-tan I would make the fact of the doors being locked an offence against the law, and the finding of gambling implements in the house sufficient evidence of the purpose to which the house is being put. As I have said in the case of pak-ah-pu tickets, I would simplify the law by making it punishable by fine or imprisonment to be found buying or selling a ticket—let both parties be made amenable.

10739. Have you had any of your men dismissed for inattention to their official duties during the nine years you have been in charge of the division? No; not for inattention to duty.

10740. Did you ever have occasion to complain that your subordinates did not take sufficiently energetic action against the proprietors of these gambling-houses? Never.

10741. Did you give instructions to your men how to deal with the proprietors of the gambling-houses and places that you suspected of being gambling-houses? I do not think I ever gave them definite instructions on the subject.

10743. Would the ordinary policeman go his own way in the discharge of his duty with regard to these places? An ordinary policeman never enters a building unless he is called in, perhaps to stop some quarrelling, or is sent there in the course of his ordinary police duty.

10743. Have you ever given any instructions to the plain-clothes constables as to how they should conduct themselves with regard to the proprietors of these gambling-houses and the houses themselves? They have general instructions to visit these places once or twice a week all over the division.

10744. And supposing when they visited them they found gambling going on, what were their instructions under those circumstances? None.

10745. They were merely to visit them? Yes; for the purpose of keeping down the causes of complaints in other direction. For instance, if they saw anything in the way of insanitary conditions, or immorality, or found children of tender age in these places, they were to report to me.

10746. And have they ever made any reports to you of the kind? Yes. They have reported cases of immorality to me, where young girls have been found in Chinese quarters, and have brought the girls out, and charged them under the Vagrant Act with having no visible lawful means of support.

10747. Have you had any reports as to business carried on in the suspected gambling-houses? Yes. I sent them repeatedly for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was much gaming going on. I sent them to places for which I had taken out warrants so that I might not be unsuccessful in making a raid I had everything ready for the purpose.

10748. And you made raids in consequence of the reports you received from your men from time to time? Yes; I trusted to Senior-sergeant Higgins and another man that worked with him to assist me in what I had to do.

10749. Sergeant Higgins is a plain-clothes policeman? Yes.

10750. Have your men in that division been shifted about much during the last nine years? No.

10751. They are permanently stationed there? Yes; unless they misconduct themselves they are not removed.

10752. How many men are told off to do duty in Lower George-street, from Argyle-street to Bridge-street? From Hunter-street to the Mariners' Church I have one man on every relief, and, if I can manage it, I have two on Saturday nights, in consequence of the drunken firemen and sailors that congregate there.

10753. How many of your men do work in Lower George-street, from the Mariners' Church up to Hunter-street, allowing for the different reliefs? There might be about ten.

10754. Not more than that? No.

10755. Now, I suppose you know a good deal about the circumstances of your men;—have any of these men who have worked in Lower George-street become, comparatively speaking, wealthy, as compared with those who have worked in Kent-street, say, or other parts of the division? I do not know of a solitary man that has become wealthy. As a matter of fact there is not a wealthy man in my division, nor do I think there are many men in the division who have much beyond their month's pay ahead of them.

10756. Have you any reason to believe that any of your men have been corrupted by receiving presents from the Chinese? No; I never heard a whisper of it until this Anti-Chinese League was formed.

10757. There is an officer under you who is reputed to be wealthy, Mr. Atwill—I refer to Senior-sergeant Higgins? Well, he is not.

10758. What is your idea of wealth? Speaking in the case of a policeman, I should say that a man is wealthy who can support his wife and family independently of his pay.

10759. Sergeant Higgins has acquired some property, I believe? Yes.

10760. Do you believe he has acquired that property in an honourable manner? Certainly. I thoroughly believe that there is not a more honest man in the world than Sergeant Higgins.

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10761. I suppose it did occur to you, when these charges of corruption against the police were made, that some of your officers had acquired property, and that Sergeant Higgins was one of them? Yes.
10762. Did you ever take the trouble to inquire how he did acquire his property, or did you know before? I knew that he started to obtain his property on borrowed money, and that he tried to pay off before he borrowed again. I believe he is considerably in debt to-day. I have sometimes thought he will live just long enough to clear it off and then die.
10763. Do you know when Sergeant Higgins first acquired property? Yes; he acquired some property very cheap on the Rocks. That was over twenty years ago.
10764. And that property has largely increased in value? Yes, very largely.
10765. In your experience he is a thrifty man, hardworking and industrious. Have you ever known him to spend any money in drink at all? I never saw him drink so much as a glass of beer in my life. Of course he may go into a public-house occasionally, but I never saw him.
10766. Constable Beadman has also been spoken of as possessing some means? He came into £1,800 by the will of a relative, and he was a good while in Balmain, where he was at no expense at all.
10767. You are in a position to state how Constable Beadman and other officers under your direction, happen to possess property, whatever they may possess, and that they acquired it honorably? Yes.
10768. And you are quite sure that they have been in no way assisted by bribes or presents from the Chinese or anyone else? I do not believe there is a Chinaman in the district that would give them what would buy a brick.
10769. Then as to the property-owners in Lower George-street, has it ever come to your knowledge that people in high places have attempted to corrupt the police, and get them to connive at houses being used for the purposes of gaming-houses? I do not believe that men in high places have ever spoken to the men at all, or the non-commissioned officers either.
10770. Have you been deterred or influenced in the discharge of your duty in any way whatever by the fact, if it be a fact, of people in high places being interested in these properties in Lower George-street? Certainly not.
10771. By Members of Parliament, for instance? Indeed I have not.
10772. Now is there any connection between these gambling-houses and the prostitution of women by the Chinese, Mr. Atwill? Not the slightest.
10773. Whatever opium-smoking, for example, there may be in your division, is not contracted specially by reason of the existence of the Chinese gambling-houses in that locality? No; there is not one-tenth of the opium-smoking that there used to be down there when I first took charge of the division.
10774. Have you noticed that any of your officers wear jewellery extensively? I have seen only one man with any jewellery.
10775. Who is it? Constable Beadman.
10776. Do you think it is likely that the jewellery was presented to him by any of the Chinese merchants down there? It is not true.
10777. Do you know how he acquired the jewellery? Yes; he showed me a ring he bought some years ago, and told me whom he bought it from.
10778. Then you have taken sufficient interest in the charges which have been made against the police to make inquiries, and you are in a position to state that if any of your officers do wear jewellery they have acquired it in an honorable way? Yes, with regard to this particular charge.
10779. When I heard of it I made it my business to question the constable. I said to him, "I want you to tell me exactly where you got that ring you wear, and that pin?" And he told me then and there from whom he got them, the persons he referred to being both reputable citizens.
10780. You have made it your business to inquire into these charges, and you are satisfied that they are groundless? Yes.
10781. You remember reading in the account of the deputation that waited on Sir Henry Parkes a statement to the effect that coal-lumpers, after working day and night, would go into these gambling-houses, and in a few hours lose the whole of their week's wages;—will your experience bear out that statement? I only know of one case, in which a woman told me that her husband used to take his week's wages to the gambling-houses and spend them. She was a coal-lumper's wife. Her husband was afterwards unfortunate. He got into gaol for embezzlement or something in connection with the Coal-lumpers' Union.
10782. It was also alleged that it was a well-known fact that Lower George-street was one of the best beats in Sydney for the police to make money? There is not a beat in my division or in the city of Sydney that a policeman can make money out of—at least I hope there is not.
10783. As a matter of fact, you know that the men in your division are not in particularly fortunate circumstances—that, in fact, they are not more than able to pay their way? That is correct.
10784. And that if any of them have means beyond the pay they receive you know that they acquired it in an honorable manner? Yes; every one of them.
10785. Do you not think you could suppress this Chinese gambling if more vigorous measures were resorted to than you have had recourse to in the past? No, sir. The law must be simplified in the first instance.
10786. Do you not think that if you made a greater number of raids it would have the effect of putting down the evil? Well, so far as that goes, I have never been successful in putting any of them down entirely.
10787. They simply paid the fine and went on again? Yes; they are at no expense for the plant. They simply have a table, and consequently are very easily set up. Then, again, in making a raid we have great difficulty in obtaining access to the premises.
10788. In any of the raids you have made have any of your men sustained personal injury? I do not know that I could say they sustained personal injury. There were no limbs broken in connection with any of these raids.
10789. Had not your men to incur personal danger in that duty? To a certain extent, yes; and I can explain how that is: In the first place a raid can only be made on a dark night, and in some cases the men have had to scale the houses in order to get inside, and this has involved the risk of falling from a height of two storeys. I know the work has been attended with the greatest difficulty and anxiety to me. For instance, I may send one of my men in, and may tell him that I will be in at a certain hour, and I have

have to wait until that time, and then there are three or four doors to break through probably. One night one of my men was a long time before he could tell me how many men there were there, or anything about them, having received a blow from someone, on his seizing the bank.

10790 $\frac{1}{2}$. Have you had any conversation with any of your officers or men in regard to the agitation about these Chinese gambling-houses? Only with Sergeant Higgins.

10791. Of what nature was that conversation? I asked him on one occasion if he saw the statement that had been made by the deputation to Sir Henry Parkes. He said he had read a little, and I then read the remainder of it out for him.

10792. Before this Commission was appointed did you have any correspondence with the Anti-Chinese League? No. I think, on one occasion, when I was in Mr. Buchanan's, and they were talking about it, I said if the citizens would only help to simplify the law it was the best thing they could do.

10793. You had no communication from the League? No.

10794. Did you have any conversation with a person named Maguire on the question of the Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street? Never.

10795. You know Mr. Maguire, I suppose? I know Maguire, the photographer.

10796. Did you not have any conversation with him at all relating to the League? Not to my recollection.

10797. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Nock on the subject? Not until the first meeting had been held.

10798. What was the nature of the conversation you had with him then? I merely asked him what they had done on the previous night, or something like that.

10799. When this Commission was appointed, did you go to Ah Toy, cabinet-maker, and ask him to give you a receipt for some money you had paid him some considerable time before? Yes; I asked him for my bill.

10800. As a matter of fact, you had paid the money? Yes; and I had asked him for it (the bill) seven or eight times.

10801. But you asked him for it after the Commission was appointed? I did.

10802. Now, I want to know what moved you to do that? Well I scarcely like to tell that. It is a private matter entirely.

10803. When this Commission was appointed you were anxious to get a receipt from Ah Toy for some money you had paid him a considerable time before. Now why were you anxious to get that receipt—it is better that you should explain? Well, as I have said, I did apply for the bill before, and not having it when I read the statements made by the deputation to the Premier, I knew not what might be said if I could not produce this bill, should anything arise to bring it in question. I therefore determined to have my bill, and in this determination I was supported by the recollection of some unpleasant experiences I had undergone a little while previously. When I asked Ah Toy for my bill he said, "What you want it for; I will not ask you to pay twice. I will give it you some other time." But I told him I must have it. One reason that made me so anxious to have my bill was that some time previously it was alleged in an anonymous letter to the Inspector-General of Police that I had accepted a present of a pony for my boy, or my boy had been allowed to accept it. The letter was sent to me, and I forwarded the receipt showing where I purchased the pony. The Inspector-General returned the letter to me, with the expression of his hope that I would find out the writer. In another case I purchased about 23s. worth of books for my son at the High School. I purchased a Key to Colenso's Arithmetic, and I said at the time I purchased it, "If this does not prove useful to my boy you will let me return it?" However, he did keep the Key. This was a cash transaction. But some time after I got an account for the books, although I had paid cash over the counter. I went to the place and asked for the foreman. It appeared that he was then in Sussex-street in business. I told them that it was a cash transaction, and referred them to him. They apologised accordingly. These things necessarily made me careful about the other matter, especially when I heard what was being stated with regard to the police in my division.

10804. You had been wrongfully accused by an anonymous writer previously, and you were determined you would have the receipt for the money which you had paid this Chinaman, Ah Toy, so that you would be in a position to meet any accusation that might be made against you in connection with the furniture you purchased from him? Exactly.

10805. And you swear positively that you did pay Ah Toy for everything you had from him in the course of business? Yes. I had from him a washing-stand, a deal table, this book-case, and some polishing done, and I paid him for everything as I got it.

10806. You buy your necessary furniture in Lower George-street in the same way that you buy your groceries from the local tradespeople? Yes; just the same.

10807. And everything you have required for your family in that way you have paid for? Yes; no man ever had to send a bill twice to me.

10808. You confess that on seeing the statements in the papers charging the police with corruption you were necessarily alarmed, and induced to provide yourself with receipts for everything, so as to be in a position to meet any unjust accusation that might be made against you, such as you had already experienced in another case? Exactly; I thought it was best to have my bills.

10809. Do you know Mr. Nolan, Mr. Nock's accountant? I do not think I would know him if I met him in the street.

10810. Did he ever say anything to you about a Chinaman having come to him to make out a receipt for you? I do not know him. I never spoke to him in my life.

10811. You do not remember having a conversation with Mr. Nock on the subject of the Chinese gambling-houses? I do not.

10812. Do you not recollect calling upon him yourself? Yes; just at the time I did.

10813. What occurred on that occasion? He told me of certain things that had come before the meeting with regard to the Chinese places, and inferred that the police did not proceed against the Chinamen because the houses belonged to Members of Parliament, or something to that effect.

10814. Did you not discuss with him the difficulty of getting into the Chinese gambling-houses? I might have done so, but I did not wait upon him for that purpose. I just called in to see him on account of seeing that he had been to the meeting.

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- 10815-16. Did not he mention to you anything about chests or half-chests of tea being hawked about at Christmas time in compliment to the police? No there is not a word of truth in that.
10817. You never had a conversation with Mr. Nock in the course of which he insinuated to you that such things were not hawked about at Christmas time for nothing? No; he never made any such communication to me. If he had done so I would have told him distinctly that he was stating what was a slander upon my men.
10818. Then you did not discuss with Mr. Nock on that occasion the difficulty you experienced in getting into these gambling-houses? I might have mentioned about the difficulties of getting in, but I did not discuss anything with him.
10819. Did you ever ask his aid in the matter—for instance by saying, "Will you go into these places at night and let us in"? I never said that. But I might have said that if the citizens would only enable us to get in by taking a man in whom we could appoint, it would be of assistance to the police; but I never said more than that.
10820. Did you see Ah Toy after you got the receipt from him? I saw him about a month ago.
10821. Did you see him immediately before he came here to give evidence? No.
10822. Did you make any suggestion to him in any way on the subject? No. I did not know that he was coming, or that he was here at all.
10823. You never suggested to him what he should say to the Commission about that affair? Never.
10824. Do you recollect how you paid Ah Toy for that cabinet? I do not exactly.
10825. Do you keep a banking account? No. I did not pay him by cheque.
10826. Who carried the book-case up to your place? I do not know.
10827. Did the Chinaman deliver it himself? I suppose so; I had nothing to do with it.
10828. Did you give special instructions for it to be taken to your house at night-time? No.
10829. You gave no instructions at all with regard to it? None at all. It was brought there after dinner. I was not there.
10830. Did you pay the ordinary price for the book-case? I think I did. But I am not a judge of these things. But I can say that if he gave me a bargain he gave it to me voluntarily. He is an honest respectable fellow. I simply measured the recess where the book-case was to stand, I told him that I wanted a book-case that size. He charged me £5. He said it was a cheap book-case, but he did not say whether it was a bargain or not.
10831. Have you much property yourself Mr. Atwill? I have not too much.
10832. Do you recollect having a conversation with Mr. Maguire, the photographer, in which ex-Inspector Anderson's financial position was spoken of, at about the time of his retirement from the police force? I might have had, but I do not recollect it.
10833. When you stated that you were all right, as you had sufficient property to retire on? I do not recollect ever having said such a thing to him.
10834. As a matter of fact you are not a rich man? I do not know what you mean by rich.
10835. Where do you live? In Fort-street.
10836. You have a wife and family? There are nine of us altogether.
10837. What is your salary? I receive £325 a year.
10838. Do you live in your own house? No. The Government pays my rent.
10839. Would you find it convenient to resign your position and live on your capital? No; I could not get bread and butter for my children if I were to do so. I might just as well tell you what I have. I have two houses in Kent-street, which were given to my wife by her father; that was before I was married,—sixteen years ago. The first thing I did when I came to this country was to buy a house in Railway-place, a leasehold property, which I sold to Mr. Larkins, and made £50 on my bargain. I then went to Derwent-street and purchased two cottages there, also on leasehold ground, for £80, and I built larger houses there.
10840. Do you know Mr. George Black; I believe he is a Member of Parliament? I do not. I would not know him if I saw him in the street.
10841. Did he not interview you once? He wanted to interview me about a public-house which had come under the notice of the police.
10842. What did he want? I suppose he thought the licensee was hardly treated.
10843. It had nothing to do with the gambling business? No.
10844. Then all the rumours about your being a rich man are without foundation? Entirely. I may mention that I got the money to build the two houses by selling some land, two allotments fronting Johnson-street, which I bought when the Annandale Estate was first sold. That is the extent of my property.
10845. You recollect the time this Commission paid a visit to Lower George-street? Yes.
10846. Well, it has been alleged that the news of our intended visit was spread about the whole of the neighbourhood on that occasion? That could not be; for there was not one that knew it but myself.
10847. Then you take all the responsibility on that head? Yes; I received a note from the Inspector-General to say you were coming, and to meet you. No one else knew of it. You will recollect that you found some men in one of the places you visited, and they certainly would not have been there had they known of your coming.
10848. Did you have any communication with the police of the Goulburn-street division about our visit there? None whatever.
10849. Then as to the attitude of the police towards these gambling-houses, you maintain that there has been no neglect of duty whatever? I do. I have not known a single instance of the kind.
10850. You have had no reason to complain of any of your men in that respect? No. It is not more than once in twelve months, perhaps, that a police officer is able to make a successful raid, by trying his very best.
10851. Do you remember having a conversation with Mr. Nock in which he drew your attention to the fact of raids being made in Melbourne among the Chinese? There was no conversation; but I remember him sending a memorandum to me in red ink, drawing attention to it, and I thought it was a very impertinent thing for him to do. On two occasions he sent memoranda of the kind to my house.
10852. When you made that last raid on Moy Ping's establishment, were you properly provided with crowbars and the necessary implements for forcing an entrance, without going to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood to ask for them? Yes.

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10853. You did not go into the shops and advertise the fact that you were going to make a raid by asking for the loan of a crowbar for instance? No, there is no truth in that. I saw the crowbar slung round Beadman's neck in my own office before we went out, and the other crowbar was got at the Water Police Court.
10854. Do you know Mr. J. Armstrong? I do, he is a tobacconist and hairdresser.
10855. Do you know if he is interested in running a totalisator? I do not know. My officers on one occasion told me that he tried to engage with a man to run a "tote" there, saying that he could run it, and that the police would not interfere; but the man to whom the proposal was made would not join in the transaction with him. As to whether he is connected with any other "tote" or "totes" in the city I am unable to say.
10856. Have you ever had made to you presents of small value such as chests of tea or jars of preserved ginger, since you have been in Lower George-street, Mr. Atwill? No. Further, I can solemnly swear that in all my thirty-five years service I have never received a single £, or even 3d. or 1d. in the shape of a present from any man or body of men.
10857. Then if it has been stated by any one that you have received such presents, that is false? Yes, sir; if any man states that I have received anything, even to the value of a lead pencil such as I hold in my hand, without paying for it, he states what is untrue.
10858. And you still insist that it would have been impossible for the police to do more than they have done to suppress the Chinese gambling evil in Lower George-street? Yes, it would be impossible under the circumstances.
10859. You cannot organise a succession of raids now and stop it? Well, at present I cannot get a raid made in the division—there is no gambling going on. From the reports I have received from my officers, and from what I have seen, since this Commission began to sit, I do not think you would find fifty people entering all these places, except a few might go in to buy pak-ah-pu tickets.
10860. What was Constable Quealy dismissed for? He was dismissed for drunkenness.
10861. Not because he was neglective of his duty among the Chinese? No; he was dismissed for repeated drunkenness, and I was very sorry for it, because he did good service in checking the larrikins down there; but there was no alternative but to dismiss him after the third time of offending.
10862. Have you ever had any conversation with Mr. Maguire about the Chinese gambling evil, and about making raids upon their houses? No; I would not think of it. But it would be hard to remember what Maguire would say to you; he is such a man for chattering and talking.
10863. You do not remember him offering you some advice, or telling you what was going on? No; no man could instruct me on that score.
10864. You do not remember him advising or recommending you to prosecute the people for loitering outside these places? No.
10865. Who is your superior officer in the district? I have no superior officer in that district.
10866. What is Mr. Read? He is the Superintendent of Police for the whole of the metropolitan district.
10867. Does he visit your district much? Yes; he visits every night.
10868. Has Mr. Read conferred with you on the subject of suppressing the Chinese gambling? Yes; he confers with the inspectors about every matter in the metropolitan district. We meet him at 10 o'clock every morning, Sunday excepted.
10869. Do you remember having a conversation with Mr. Maguire about some photographs? No.
10870. Did you ever suggest to Maguire that he should take the photographs of you and your family gratis because of the protection that the police afforded the inhabitants of Lower George-street? I never said such a thing in my life. It is utterly untrue.
10871. Do you remember having met him at the door on one occasion when he suggested that you should speculate five shillings in a photograph, and you replied that you never had your photograph taken? Well, if I was disposed to have my photograph taken I would not go there; I look upon Maguire as an amateur photographer.
10872. You never said that he should supply you and your family free of charge? No; but if I did say such a thing I would be joking him.
10873. And you never said that the butcher, baker, and coal and firewood man should also supply you free of charge for the protection you afforded them? Well, I think any one can see the absurdity of it.
10874. But it is necessary for you to deny it in so many words if it is untrue? Then it is untrue—grossly untrue.
10875. And any conversation that may have taken place on the subject must have been by way of a joke? I have never had much talk with Maguire at all. He is a person who would want to know more about police matters, than it would be right to tell, if I was to make much freedom with him.
10876. In making raids on Chinese gambling-houses have you seen a lot of money on the table? No, not a lot.
10877. How is that money disposed of when you seize it? It is taken to the station, and afterwards forfeited, and paid into the Consolidated Revenue.
10878. Have you ever heard that the police go into these places occasionally, and disperse the people there and take the money off the table to put in their own pockets? I never have; and I am sure that no policeman would attempt to do it. He would not want to be a policeman any longer afterwards if he did so.
10879. Do you know Sun Sam Kee? Yes.
10880. What sort of a man is he? He keeps a gambling-house—that is the house you were in that night.
10881. Would you be surprised to learn that he has said in the presence of a witness that the funds of a certain Chinese society were used to corrupt the police? Yes, I would be surprised; although I scarcely know the man to speak to.
10882. Have you ever heard that they do contribute to a fund for the purpose of bribing the police? No.
10883. Or for defending themselves against any prosecutions by the police? Yes, I have heard that they deducted a certain amount from the winnings to protect themselves against prosecution.
10884. You are quite sure that no overtures have ever been made to you on behalf of the Chinese gamblers to stay your hand? I am quite sure. No man has ever said to me, would you do this or that,
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for any consideration, or anything bearing upon it. I walk Lower George-street hundreds of times without a Chinaman bidding me the time of day; and I have never stood inside a Chinaman's place except when I have been armed with a warrant, or I have been signing a license. No man knows less of the Chinese personally than I do.

10885. Do you think your failure to make successful raids on certain occasions has been occasioned by the Chinese getting information of your intention beforehand? Well I do not know. I have been several times unsuccessful. I have never been without warrants. But the place I take a warrant for to-day might perhaps be changed hands to-morrow.

10886. You say you have been unsuccessful, but you do not know whether information has been given to the gambling-house keepers previously or not? Yes, I have been four or five times unsuccessful.

10887. Have you ever heard of parcels of groceries or chests of tea being left at the back doors of houses occupied by the men under your control in that district? Two boxes of tea were brought to my office, which had been left—one for Senior-sergeant Higgins—I think, but I am not quite sure now—and the other for some other man in the force. They were returned as “unclaimed property” to the Superintendent's Office, to be sold. The men said it was not their tea and no one had claimed it.

10888. You know that presents have been sent to the residences of officers under you, and in such cases those officers have reported the matter to you? Yes.

10889. Do you know a man named Lindeman, who kept a hotel in Lower George-street? Yes, he kept the “Ropemakers' Arms Hotel.”

10890. Did you assist him to get his license for the hotel? No, I was against him; I got him fined £30 for sly-grog selling.

10891. And you opposed his application for a license? I did.

10892. On what ground? On the ground that he had been fined for sly-grog selling while he kept a private hotel or boarding-house in Princes-street.

10893. You held it to be your strict duty to do that? It was my duty. I knew also that he was not a good man to hold a license.

10894. What kind of a house did he keep in Princes-street? Well, there is no doubt that he sold drink there the same as a publican.

10895. Of course he alleges that the circumstances leading to the conviction were exceptional, or extraordinary; but you have reason to believe that it was a common occurrence, this selling of publican's drinks? Yes; the boarder's bills always contained accounts for wines and spirits just the same as a publican's bills; I saw them afterwards.

10896. Then, after having been fined for sly-grog selling he applied for the license of the “Ropemakers' Arms Hotel”;—did he get it? Yes.

10897. But through no act of grace from you? No, indeed.

10898. What kind of a boarding-house did Lindeman keep;—was it respectable? Well, he used to keep runners there to wait on the boats when they came in; that is the kind of house it was.

10899. Did you have any conversation with Lindeman after he got his license for the “Ropemakers' Arms Hotel,” his (Lindeman's) wife and barmaid being present at the time? I do not think I did.

10900. Did you go into the hotel afterwards? I went into the hotel perhaps to summons him again.

10901. What was that for? They took a shop off one end of the house, and I proceeded against him for allowing his premises to become retail premises contrary to the Act. The magistrates viewed the house, and refused to renew the license until the house was reinstated in its former position.

10902. Was it so reinstated? It was remeasured, and the Bench found that the house had the accommodation required, and the license was accordingly renewed.

10903. Now, immediately after that, or at any time, did you go into Lindeman's house and tell him that he ought to give you £100 for getting his license? No sir; he would rather give £100 to bury me.

10904. You clearly and utterly deny that you ever made use of those words at any time or under any circumstances? Yes. I utterly deny it. I would not make that much freedom with Lindeman.

10905. Do you think it possible—seeing that you had strongly opposed him getting the license—that you might have said this jokingly to Mr. Lindeman? I think it is very unlikely that I would. I have never permitted him to make any freedom with me at all.

10906. As soon as he had got the renewal Mr. Lindeman sold out? Yes.

10907. Were you annoyed at his getting the best of you? No. In a case like that I am never annoyed after I have discharged my duty, which is to put in the objection.

10908. Have you brought in any receipts of purchases you have made from the Chinese? I never had but the one.

10909. That is the receipt I have examined you about? —

10910. I believe Lindeman afterwards applied for a license for an hotel called the “Labour-in-Vain Hotel”? Yes.

10911. Did you meet him in Lower George-street on one occasion, and tell him that you would take good care he did not get that license because you would oppose him? I do not think so.

10912. Would you have been referred to in connection with his application for that license? Yes. He would not get it without.

10913. In the ordinary course of your duty you must have reported upon that? Yes.

10914. And in that report would you state the facts about sly-grog selling that you have related? No. Under the circumstances, all I had to do was to report that after he had got his license from the Magistrates he had given the police no trouble. [At this stage Inspector Atwill produced receipt, dated 1st August, 1891, from Ah Toy, for the sum of £5 in payment for a book-case.]

10915. Have you had any communication from the Inspector-General of Police on the subject of the Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street since the appointment of this Commission? I have some letters that passed through him from the Commission.

10916. I mean when the Commission was appointed, just after the deputation waited upon the Premier, did the Inspector-General call upon you for a report? No.

10917. The Inspector-General never sought any information from you upon the subject of the expensive jewellery worn by policemen in your division, and the development of policemen into capitalists which occurred so suddenly as alleged? Never. The Inspector-General knows well how any man in the police has got the property he may own.

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10918. Do you know anything about the existence of Chinese secret societies? No, I never heard of them.
10919. You know that the Chinese put certain notices or advertisements outside their shops in Lower George-street? Yes.
10920. Did it ever occur to you to find out the meaning of these notices? I never troubled myself about what was on their walls. Some of the Chinamen have a wonderful amount of paper on their walls.
10921. Would you be surprised to learn that these advertisements which appear outside the Chinese shops announce that fan-tan gambling is carried on there day and night? I would not. I would think it was addressed to their own countrymen.
10922. But it would be known to the Chinese interpreter employed by the police department? Yes, I suppose so.
10923. Did the interpreter never communicate with you on the subject? It never occurred to us to ask for an interpretation. It did not occur to me that those notices would be addressed to anyone but their own countrymen, because no one else could read them.
10924. You are prepared to swear that only four of those houses in Lower George-street are frequented by European gamblers? I do not think there are more. In fact I am satisfied that if there are four, there are no more where Europeans go in to gamble.
10925. *Mr. Abigail.*] Has it ever come under your notice that you are held responsible for the existence of the Chinese gambling-houses down there, that they have been carried on with your connivance;—have any shop-keepers made that statement to you? No shop-keepers have ever attempted to speak to me in that way.
10926. Now, in reference to these white-paper notices, do you not think it is the duty of the police to make themselves acquainted with every public notice that is put up, more especially when it is in a foreign language? I cannot say that.
10927. Suppose I took a shop in Lower George-street, and put up a notice outside, "Gambling carried on here day and night," would you not give your officers particular instructions to watch me closely? Of course we should. In that case, however, we could read it for ourselves.
10928. But does it not become even more necessary to be on the alert when a notice is worded in a foreign language? How are we to know what it is?
10929. You have a Chinese interpreter at your disposal? Well, that never occurred to me.
10930. Had you known that the notices which have appeared outside about twenty places in your district indicated that fan-tan was carried on there day and night, would you have given instructions to your men to watch those places particularly? Yes; but I should say that even with that knowledge they could not be better watched than they have been, nor could we have had much knowledge of what has been going on even if we had known the purport of the notices. If there were 100 of these notices put on the walls, I could not swear an information simply on the strength of knowing the purport of them. We know that gambling is going on in these places, but I must see it going on before I can take an oath.
10931. Would it not help you in your prosecution to be able to bring before the Bench the fact that these people publicly announced in that manner that they were carrying on gambling? I should have to catch them in the act in the first place, so I do not see how it would be of any particular assistance.
10932. Now, before the last raid you made, do you think this could have occurred, as described by a witness before the Commission:—A witness was asked a question in reference to the raid, and he said: "One officer went into a tobacconist's shop, and asked the tobacconist's wife if her husband were in," and she replied, "No; what do you want?" he said, "We are going to make a raid to-day; have you got a crowbar you can lend us?" Is that statement correct? Was that supposed to be in the daytime?
10933. Yes? No; it could not be correct; because my men did not know that the raid was going to be made until about ten minutes before we started.
10934. Is it a fact that all the arrangements made by you for the raid were known in the streets before it came off? No; I could not have caught anyone in that case.
10935. Is it a fact that on nearly every Saturday night in Lower George-street a successful raid could be made in fifteen or twenty minutes? It is untrue.
10936. In the course of your replies to the President you have said that you never received any presents of any kind during the term of your police service; do you know Mr. Dawson, a fruiterer, in Lower George-street? Yes; I know him well; he has not been very long there.
10937. What is his character, generally? Well, I see him very often in the public-houses.
10938. Has he ever been arrested? I have never known him to be in custody, but he is a tremendous drinker.
10939. Is there any unfriendliness between you and him? No; I bid him good-day when I pass by.
10940. Do you remember giving Dawson notice that you were going to lodge a complaint against Lindeman when he occupied a portion of his (Lindeman's) premises? Yes; I think I remember telling him that some place was likely to become vacant, and that he would do well to shift, as he had no convenience in the shape of a back outlet where he was; in fact his wife, an elderly person, had to bring all the slops and house refuse out the front way, and it was scarcely decent.
10941. And did he shift into the place you had indicated to him? Yes.
10942. Did Dawson offer to make a present to you on any occasion? No. I never had a thing from him in my life. On one occasion he said to me, "Mr. Atwill, you smoke, and I am going to get you a nice piece of tobacco." He afterwards left at the station a small piece of tobacco, what they call sailor's prick tobacco, wrapped round with string.
10943. Did he send you any cigars? No; and I never smoked a pipe of the tobacco. It was as black as tar.
10944. Now before he left that piece of tobacco at the police station did you ask him to obtain it from the men-o'-war? No, there is not a word of truth in it. I never asked a man to obtain a piece of tobacco for me in my life. He asked me if I would have it. It was the dirtiest looking thing of its kind I ever saw, about 3 inches long.
10945. Would it weigh a pound and a half? No, I should say not a half a pound.
- 10945½. You are quite sure there were no cigars? Yes; I never had a cigar from him in my life, or from any other man.
10946. He left the tobacco at the station? Yes, a considerable time afterwards.

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10947. If it has been stated that since this inquiry began you have shown a considerable amount of ill-feeling towards the persons who have given evidence here, would that be correct? No, I am just the same as ever I was. As a police officer I should never exhibit any bad feeling towards anyone.

10948. Did you know a Chinaman named Gouldtown? No, I never knew him.

10949. If it has been stated that hundreds of Europeans have been visiting these Chinese gambling-places up to within the last month, would that be true? It is not true. I will tell you the position of matters. Two or three causes have contributed to lessen the gambling down there of late years. In the first place, there was the Chinese Restriction Act coming into force, and also the removal of the shipping interest to a large extent from that immediate vicinity, so that there have not been such a great number of sailors about there as there used to be. Then there was the strike, from which the people have not nearly recovered yet, I can assure you, and consequently there is not the money to spend in that way. In fact the night I made the last raid was about the busiest night we had seen there for three and a half years. Not but what I am positively satisfied that people will go there. Some people have a liking for going into these places, and it is with the greatest difficulty that we can make a raid upon them.

10950. Do you remember Mr. Dawson making a complaint to you recently about a certain place down there being full of people gambling? I do.

10951. What took place on that occasion? At the time I was giving instructions to some of my plain-clothes men. Dawson, who had just been visiting a public-house, came over, and addressing me said, "Hi, just look in there, and see a place full." I said, "Dawson, if you would go home and stop with your wife, it would be far better for you." He then said, "Oh, if you put up your b—— back like that"—and I said to him, "I will not permit you talk to me like that in the street; go into your house."

10952. You did not tell him that you would find him another billet? No; that was all I said to him. And I may also tell you that not a single soul was playing fan-tan in that house he mentioned, or ever did to my knowledge.

10953. Then you state it is incorrect that there has been so much gambling in Lower George-street for the last two years? Yes, it is quite incorrect.

10954. Have you ever been told that you ought to send your present staff of policemen into the country, and get a fresh batch to employ in the detection of the Chinese gambling? No; any man who said such a thing could not be knowing what he was talking about. A new policeman could not go up the street twice without being known by every Chinaman in the locality.

10955. What have you to say of the sanitary condition of the Chinese quarters down there? Generally it is good.

10956. Taking the Chinese generally, Mr. Atwill, are they a very troublesome class of citizens to deal with apart from their propensity for gambling? No; apart from the gambling I have not had the slightest trouble with the Chinese in Lower George-street. In fact, apart from the gambling, I might almost say the Chinese would not trouble us once in twenty years.

10957. If it has been said that you walked up a lane with a Chinese gambling-house keeper on one occasion, and he put a handful of sovereigns in your hand, that would be incorrect, I suppose? It would be incorrect. I think I have sworn before that during my thirty-five years' service I have never received a present of as much as a shilling from any man, or body of men, in the country.

10958. I am now asking you questions on which direct evidence has been given, and I am only putting these questions to you to enable you to deal with them;—you state that there is not a word of truth in the statement about your having received a present of sovereigns from a Chinaman? There is not a particle of truth in it. If you will be kind enough, and if you do not think I am doing anything wrong, I would ask, as bearing upon that, that a letter which I have here might be read. [*Letter read as follows*]:—

Dear sir,

Sydney, 2 August, 1891.

As a lover of fair play, I consider it my bounden duty to apprise you of a conversation I incidentally heard between Armstrong and Nock at the last named's shop two or three days ago. As you will see by the tenor of the following conversation between those two gentlemen, a regular "cabal" is in force to annihilate you. Armstrong said to Nock, "Buchanan and Christensen are showing the white feather. They are frightened of Atwill. Atwill has been talking to Christensen, so Christensen says, and he seems frightened to take any prominent part in the League in future." Armstrong said, "Look here, Nock, you and I must do the dirty work. It will not do to trust the others. They might come it on us. We must move heaven and earth to remove that old wretch Atwill. If not, he will be worse to us than the Chinese pest. We have all the members for West Sydney on our side, and they will do anything we ask them, so that surely the influence they will fetch to bear on Parkes will remove him." In fact, Armstrong continues, "I would sooner see Atwill removed than the Chinamen." Armstrong, who seemed to be the moving spirit, then said, "We must try and bribe some of the loafers that frequent the fan-tan shops to swear they have seen the Chinamen give Atwill and his subordinates money at different times. You know, Nock, a pound or two would go a long way with that class of persons." To the foregoing Nock generally applied in the affirmative, and one time he said, "I will stick to whatever you consider best, Jack." Pressure of time caused me to leave the shop (after I had made my purchases), although when I left the shop they were still discussing the subject. I have done my duty. Beware of these gentlemen, or they will be your downfall.

AMICUS.

Witness: That will give the Commission an idea of what I have to contend against down there in connection with this matter.

10959. *Mr. Abigail.*] I would draw your attention to part of the evidence, as follows:—"I was told by Mr. Alfred Law that Sub-Inspector Atwill's New Year's box from the Chinese last year amounted to £150. At least what he said was this—that the Chinese Association had subscribed a sum of that amount, but the Chinaman to whom it was entrusted was a bit clever, and stuck to £30, so that as a matter of fact what Mr. Atwill is said to have got was £120";—what have you to say to that? There is not a syllable of truth in it.

10960. Now, in reference to the effect of the Chinese residents on the business of Lower George-street, is it not a fact that a number of these places keep their shutters up continually, and thus destroy the prestige of the district for trade purposes, and keep business away? I only know one house that keeps the shutters up.

10961. Are there not a number of places there where they do no legitimate business of any kind, as far as appearances go? Well, a number of these places are used as lodging-houses for the Chinese carpenters and vegetable and other hawkers at night. I suppose in my district there are, at least, 130 Chinese holding hawkers' licenses. These men do not read, neither do they go to theatres, as a rule, or lectures or meetings, so that they have no means of passing their time, except to sit down amongst themselves and play fan-tan until bed-time. Most of these men go to bed about 9 o'clock, and are up again at daylight.

10962.

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10962. Are not the hawkers mostly located at the back there? Yes. There are a good number of Chinese married men who have brought their wives there, and have children at the Fort-street school. With regard to the business down there, I know Mr. Beale had those houses of his done up from floor to ceiling, and was not going to let a Chinaman in, but he found he could not get the price for them, and they were eventually let to the Chinese. Other owners had the same experience down there.
10963. Have you heard that the Chinamen pay bigger rents than the Europeans will pay? No; I think they look to pay smaller rents.
10964. Have you not heard of the Chinese paying bonuses to get into these places? Never. I think the landlords are sick and tired of looking for tenants, and that they are only too glad to let them. I do not think there is a house there would pay 2½ per cent. on the capital invested if they paid lower rents than they are paying now.
10965. Now, returning to the allegation that you suggested to Mr. Lindeman he should give you £100, you are quite sure that nothing of the kind ever took place, either jocularly or otherwise? Nothing of the kind ever took place, but if it did it would be in the merest jest.
10966. *President.*] As a matter of fact you were opposed to him on that occasion? Yes. I have no doubt that he thought I was his deadliest enemy, but I was merely discharging my ordinary duty in the matter.
10967. And you never said to him that you would prevent his getting the license for the "Labour in Vain Hotel"? Quite sure. He could not have got the license if I had opposed him.
10968. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] In your opinion, to what extent is Chinese gambling carried on at present in Lower George-street? It is on the decrease, decidedly.
10969. What is the principal game played in the houses which carry on now? Fan-tan.
10970. Which do you consider the worst—fan-tan or pak-ah-pu? Well, I look upon any kind of gambling as a great evil myself. I am hardly a judge as to which of the two is the worst; but I think there is more money spent on pak-ah-pu than on fan-tan. I should say there was £20 spent on pak-ah-pu for every £2 spent on fan-tan.
10971. Do the Chinese or Europeans patronise pak-ah-pu mostly? Both the Europeans and Chinese buy tickets.
10972. Do you know anything about the game of pak-ah-pu? I do not.
10973. Have you taken proceedings against the pak-ah-pu lotteries? No; I never interfere with them, only to put the Europeans out of those places.
10974. It is said that there are about twenty-one gambling-houses in Lower George-street;—do you know whether any of these carry on pak-ah-pu at all? No; I have not the slightest idea where there is a bank in Lower George-street.
10975. Have you seen a ticket like this [*producing one*]? Yes, that is one of them. The ticket having been marked its counter-part is sent to the bank, which is drawn at a certain hour of the day or night, and when the duplicate comes back you can tell whether the ticket you hold has won anything.
10976. Can you tell by this ticket where the bank is drawn? No.
10977. If you could tell by the ticket where the bank is opened, and the name of the banker, then you would be able to arrange your own plan? Yes. I may say when I took charge of the division I used to be able to see the bank, but that is different now.
10978. What do you think of the chances—the odds, in connection with this game? I have not the slightest idea.
10979. You say there are four houses where the Europeans gamble with the Chinese? I think there are about that number.
10980. In the other houses the Chinese gamble by themselves? Yes. I do not call it gambling when the Chinese play fan-tan by themselves. It appears to be their national amusement. They have nothing else to do in their spare hours apparently.
10981. But it is against the law? Yes; it is against the law.
10982. Can you give any reason why Chinese gambling is so largely allowed without any interference by the police? Well, the police contend that the amount of gambling spoken of is largely exaggerated. We say, if there is gambling carried on, it is in three or four houses only. But there can be no doubt that gambling in these places is very much on the decrease so far as the Europeans are concerned, and at present there is very little gambling going on at all.
10983. The police have made a number of raids upon the gambling-houses in the city and suburbs? Yes.
10984. You have made raids yourself in Lower George-street? Yes.
10985. Then, having the power to do so, why do not the police continue to make raids? That is just it. If the doors were left open to us we might be able to do that.
10986. If you can do it in one case could you not do it continually, and so stamp it out altogether? No, sir; you cannot do it continually.
10987. And you suggest that some additional power should be given you to deal with the evil? Yes.
10988. Has your attention ever been drawn to a house as a gambling-house, or a place where gambling is carried on? No; but I know it myself without anybody drawing my attention to it.
10989. You say you have made eleven raids altogether, and the last place I suppose was Moy Ping's? Yes.
10990. Have you ever suggested to the Inspector-General of Police what would be the best means of putting down this evil? It has been suggested, and I believe we shall hear more of it by-and-by.
10991. It has been stated that the police walk up and down the street, and take no notice of these places although they know them to be gambling-houses? Yes; that is what people say, but they do not know what is going on inside, or what difficulties the police have to contend against.
10992. Have you known of any Chinese informers down your way? Yes.
10993. What kind of characters do they bear? They are no good. You cannot believe a word they say.
10994. Is it not a fact that these informers let the big places pass by and only put the police on to the smaller ones? I do not know. I have not been able to set any estimate on what the informers tell me, for their only object is to get money out of their countrymen, and they will not do the police or any one else any good.
10995. You are quite able to act yourself in these cases, having all the necessary information, where you go to make a raid, without the aid of an informer? Yes.
10996. Have you had any complaints from the Chinese merchants down there about the gambling? The Chinese merchants have often said they would assist me to put it down.
- 10997.

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10997. Regarding opium-smoking—it has a peculiar smell, has it not? Yes.
10998. Is it the smell of opium that you notice coming from these places? Yes, I suppose it is. There is always the same kind of smell in passing the Chinese quarters there. I very seldom go inside myself.
10999. Have you known many Chinese informers? Yes, a good many.
11000. Can you give the name of any of them? There was one man named Wood.
11001. He is dead now? Yes. He was no good. We acted on his information once, and we never had a successful case afterwards. He would come and tell us all manner of things, and next day he would go and tell the Chinamen. I am perfectly certain that I was unsuccessful in several cases through that man. He carried the information away from us to the others.
11002. Do you know Robert Lee Kum? Yes.
11003. What do you think of him? He is no good.
11004. He belongs to the Salvation Army? Yes.
11005. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you know Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Atwill? Yes.
11006. He is a publican, carrying on business in Lower George-street? Yes.
11007. Where you at one time on particular friendly terms with him? Yes.
11008. On more than ordinarily friendly terms I mean? Well, I do not know that exactly. Only I used to go into his place and have a drink, a favour I do not extend to anyone else in Lower George-street. Dr. Hunter and I used to go in there sometimes.
11009. Have you had a quarrel with him? No.
11010. Did the fact of his allowing the Anti-Chinese League meeting to be held there change your feelings towards him? I had no feeling—I just refrained from going there, that is all.
11011. So that up to the time of the Anti-Chinese League holding their meetings there you were in the habit of going in and out? Yes.
11012. Therefore, the cause of your withdrawing your custom from his house was that he allowed the meetings of the League to be held there? That is just it. I thought the League were slandering the police.
11013. Did you think they started with that object? No; I do not think so in the first instance.
11014. You think their object in the first instance was a good one? Yes—to have the law simplified.
11015. What did you think of the statements made to the Premier by the deputation with regard to the police? I thought it was slanderous. I felt it a good deal, being in charge of the district, that the men should be slandered in that way.
11016. You thought the statements made were generally exaggerated, and that the charges made against the police were without foundation in fact? I knew they were untrue, and that they would be found out to be untrue.
11017. Did you ever know of any man in your division, since you have been in charge there, who had received a present of any kind from any person in the district? Never, to my recollection, once.
11018. Have you ever suspected by the manner of your men that they were too easy, or that they were neglecting their duty in any way in regard to the Chinese residents of Lower George-street? No. I never expected my men to take action in regard to those houses unless they were called in to stop a quarrel, or something like that.
11019. Have you ever had reason to reprove your men for negligence? No.
11020. You never instructed them to trouble about the Chinese more than any other class of people? No; quite the reverse; I have instructed them to render the Chinese protection, rather than anything else.
11021. *Mr. Abigail.*] Why? Because of the conduct of the larrikins, and to protect their property.
11022. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You have found the Chinese as well behaved as other classes of the community? If they were all as well-behaved as the Chinamen we would not have so much trouble in the district.
11023. They give you very much less trouble than the larrikin element, for instance? Very much; in fact there is no comparison at all.
11024. You know Mr. Dawson, who keeps a fruit-shop in Lower George-street? Yes.
11025. Are you on particularly friendly terms with him? No.
11026. How did it come about that you accepted such things as tobacco and cigars from him? I did not. There is not a word of truth in it.
11027. If he has stated that you said to him, as he was in the habit of going on board the men-o'-war vessels, he might get you a bit of tobacco and a few cigars free of duty, would that be true? No; it would be grossly untrue. I would not allow a bit of tobacco or a cigar to be in my place which had not paid duty any more than I would steal a man's money.
11028. You did not speak to him with the idea of ascertaining whether dutiable goods were being removed from the vessels or not? I never spoke to him on the matter at all. I had no object, and I never spoke to him.
11029. If Dawson has said that he left a parcel of cigars and tobacco in charge of one of your men for you, that would be untrue? Yes, grossly untrue. I never received any cigars from Dawson in my life; in fact I might almost say the same of anyone else. Certainly, I might receive a cigar from a gentleman in the street, but not from a man like Dawson would I accept such a thing.
11030. Did you call at his house to thank him for having left you any tobacco? No, certainly not.
11031. Then if he has said that you did call to thank him he has stated what is untrue? Yes; he slanders me. I never did such a thing.
11032. I want to clear up this point as to how it came about that Dawson was entrusted with this commission, and how the occurrence took place? Yes; but you put it in a queer way.
11033. Well, I will put it in another way: How was it that you and Dawson got discussing the question of tobacco, and what made him take the trouble to get some of this tobacco and send it to you in the station—that small parcel you referred to? It came about in this way: I saw Dawson either in the street or at his own door. Dawson said to me, "You smoke, Mr. Atwill?" and I answered, "Yes," and he then said, "I will get you a bit of good tobacco; I sometimes get a good bit on the ships." "Very well," I said, and that was all that transpired. A considerable time after that he left a small piece of tobacco at the station. It was nothing like a half-pound—black tobacco. I could not smoke stuff like that. It lay on my mantelpiece until it was as dry as chips.
11034. You did not smoke it? No; it would make a man sick to smoke it.
11035. Do you smoke cigars? Not as much as two in a week. I do not buy cigars myself to smoke.

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11036. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you had any conversation with Mr. Christensen about this Commission? No.
11037. Have you, in conversation with any shopkeepers down there, who have been examined, or were likely to be examined, warned them not to say too much against the police? No; I would not think of saying such a thing to any man.
11038. From your knowledge of the men in your division, do you think it likely that any of them, in reply to a request to be allowed to make use of a statement which he (the constable) had made, would say, "Do you think I am a b——— fool to do such a thing?" It would be a very improper thing, and if I knew that one of my men had spoken in that way to a citizen I should certainly report him to Mr. Read, the Superintendent.
11039. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] With regard to the transaction you had with Ah Toy, did you go down to his place yourself to ask for the receipt? Yes, I did, once.
11040. What did you say to Ah Toy? I said to him, "Mr. Ah Toy, I have repeatedly asked you for my bill, and I have come for it now."
11041. It never struck you that there was any absolute need for it until you saw the statements which were made on the occasion of the deputation to the Premier? No; I had asked for it before, but after that I was determined to have it.
11042. You considered it was necessary that you should have a receipt for anything which you purchased from the Chinese? Exactly; that was precisely my view of the matter.
11043. Did you say to Ah Toy that they might possibly make a charge against you of having received the book-case as a present? I do not think so.
11044. Did you enter into a discussion with him at all? He said he had no one to make out a bill. I told him I must have it, as I did not want any doubt thrown on the transaction as a stain on my name in after-life. I think I said that.
11045. Did you know that Ah Toy would require to go into Messrs. Felton and Nock's clerk to get the receipt made out? No; and I did not care whom he went to—to get my bill was all I wanted.
11046. Was the book-case a large one? I do not think it would be called a large one. I may say that I do not think Ah Toy would take a penny from me more than it was worth. I suppose I paid a fair price.
11047. You consider you had a fair bargain, but nothing extraordinary? Exactly.
11048. In other words, you did not think you were getting a book-case worth £8 or £10 for £5? No.
11049. You felt under no obligation to Ah Toy in connection with that transaction? No; not the slightest.
11050. It would not have prevented you acting against Mr. Ah Toy in your official capacity if he had deserved it? No; unquestionably.
11051. Have you always found Ah Toy a respectably-conducted Chinese resident? Yes; as good as gold. And I may say the same of every one of the Chinese merchants. I would not desire more gentlemanly men than they are.
11052. You say the book-case was delivered at your house after the dinner-hour? Yes.
11053. And if it has been said that it was delivered after dark, would that be true? No; it would be a falsehood.
11054. Do you remember whether you paid for the book-case, in notes or gold? I am almost sure I paid in notes, because we receive our pay in notes. I know I did not pay by cheque.
11055. You did not tell Ah Toy to show the bill to the Commission? No; indeed, I did not know he would see the Commission.
11056. You have two men in your division named Carson and Beadman;—what stamp of men have you found them? They are both high-spirited, honest men.
11057. You have never had a complaint made to you that would lead you to suspect them in any way? No; I never had the slightest cause for suspicion of any man in the station.
11058. In your intercourse with Mr. Maguire, the photographer, did he not broach the subject of your having your photograph taken? He said to me at one time that I had never honored him with a sitting the same as Mr. Anderson and other officers had done. He spoke in a business way.
11059. What did you say in reply? I do not remember; but if I said anything in reply I think it would be that I did not want to be put in his show-case for my lifetime.
11060. You did not say that? No; I do not think I said anything.
11061. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Is any gambling going on in the Chinese shops on Sunday? No; not that I know of.
11062. At what hours do they usually play fan-tan? From about 8 till half-past 10 o'clock at night.
11063. Have you known the Chinamen to stand at the doors and invite people in? I have not heard of them inviting anyone in.
11064. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you remember having accepted any present at all from a Chinaman in Queen-street? I never spoke to a Chinaman in Queen-street in my life. If any such statement has been made it is a deliberate lie. You can see what they are driving at from that anonymous letter which I placed before you.
11065. You are quite sure you never received a present from a Chinaman in Queen-street, or any other street in Sydney? A Chinaman never approached me in my life in that way. I never received as much as a threepenny bit from a Chinaman. The man who said I ever did that would hang me.
11066. Have ever you suspected Mr. Nock, Mr. Maguire, or Mr. Armstrong of being men that would be likely to do you an injury if they had the power? Well, I do not know. I might say something wrong against the men which I would regret in after-life if I answered on the spur of the moment. I may say that Messrs. Armstrong, Nock, and Maguire are men whom I have had very little to do with; in fact I have kept myself very much apart from everybody down there. I have a very troublesome division under my charge. A police officer who will do his duty is not likely to make friends for himself. If I were offered a present, either by a Chinese or a European, I should look upon it as a snare, and not as a gift.
11067. You have never had anything recorded against you since you were a police officer that could possibly be interpreted to mean that you had at any time received a bribe? No. I never had a scratch against my name either here or in the Old Country.
11068. How long is it since you succeeded Inspector Johnson in that division? I succeeded him in 1832.

- Inspector
Atwill.
14 Nov., 1891.
11069. And during the whole of that time you have never been found fault with by your senior officer for the manner in which you have discharged your duty? Never.
11070. How was it that you and Dawson got at loggerheads the other night when he approached you on the subject of Chinese gambling? His manner was offensive, and he eyed me as if I was a dog, and then he spoke as I have already stated.
11071. If it has been stated that there was a crowd in front of his shop blocking up the footway, and extending half way across the street, would that be untrue? Yes, decidedly untrue.
11072. He did not approach you with civility, and draw your attention in a respectful manner to the fact of a crowd of people being there? He came up to me in a drunken manner.
11073. Do you think he was under the influence of drink at the time? I am sure he was. Not a day passes but he is on the booze.
11074. Is he addicted to that kind of thing? Yes.
11075. And you say he came up to you in an offensive manner? Yes, and stamped his foot, and when I told him he had better go home he said, "Is that the way you are going to put up your b—— back?"
11076. And it was after he used that language that you threatened to lock him up? I told him to go home at once. I would be sorry to lock up a man of his age.
11077. You do not know who has given evidence before this Commission? No; I have not gone out of my way to ask who has been summoned to the Commission; and I do not really know whether you have had one Chinaman or three before you. One Chinaman did come up to me and tell me that his son had been before the Commission, and he said he was very sorry for it.
11078. Was that Mr. Law? That was Mr. Law's father who spoke to me. He said, "I am very sorry to say that my son was before the Commission, and he was wanted to tell a lie upon you."
11079. Did he state what the lie was? He said something about what his boy was wanted to say, or should have said, and I told him not to trouble about that.
11080. About Lindemann, do you remember having gone into his house when he got his license for the "Ropemakers' Arms Hotel"? I do. I went in to see if his house was furnished in accordance with the Act, and force him to put new beds in his house.
11081. So that it was an official visit? Yes; I told him if he did not put sufficient furniture in his house I would summons him, which I did.
11082. And the only other time you went to the house was in company with the Magistrates? Yes, and Mr. Macintosh said it was my fault that the house was not better furnished.
11083. You never went in again to indulge in a bit of jocularity while Lindemann's wife and barmaid were present? No, not to my recollection.
11084. If it has been said that you visited that house on one occasion, and said to Mr. Lindemann in the presence of his wife and the barmaid, that he ought to give you £100 for allowing him to get his license, is that true? No; it is grossly untrue. I have never made that much freedom with Lindemann.
11085. You never were on intimate terms with him? No; because he always was a law-breaker.
11086. And you kept him at arms' length in consequence? Yes.
11087. Do you remember having gone to Dawson, and told him that Lindemann was sure to lose his license for the "Ropemakers' Arms," and that he had better shift his quarters? No; I said that a certain house which I indicated was going to become vacant, and as he had told me that the place he was in was inconvenient, because he had to bring his slops out from the front, he had better take this other place, as it would be better for his wife. This shop Dawson occupied at the time, and he had not got the use of Lindemann's yard from the back, so they had to bring the house refuse out by the front to get into the yard by way of Barker's Lane.
11088. Then you did not speak in a spirit of animosity towards Lindemann, but in the interests of sanitation? I was principally moved to speak to him in the interests of the aged woman his wife, who was put to so much inconvenience in the way I have described.
11089. Did you on one occasion say to Maguire that the Government did not pay you sufficiently, and that was the reason you would like to have your photograph taken free of cost? I never said anything of the kind. It is utterly untrue.
11090. Have you had any conversation recently with Mr. Maguire? No; and I do not think I ever will have any.
11091. Have you noticed that Mr. Maguire keeps away from you very much of late? Yes; he goes the other side of the street when he sees me.
11092. Is that because you have attempted to approach him to see what information he has with regard to the evidence given before this Commission? No; I think it is because he thinks he is under a cloud of condemnation.
11093. And you do not go so far as to salute him? No; not that I have any illwill to him. But I have heard that he has taken an unworthy part in the Anti-Chinese League altogether, and I thought and think still that the police deserve better of the citizens in Lower George-street. I can say on behalf of the eighty or ninety men there that they have always faithfully discharged their duty as police officers. I would not be the last to find fault with a man if he was not doing right. But they have done their duty well, and if it were not so I would not want to be over them.
11094. Have you heard of your men going in with the Chinese down there to partake of refreshments? I have heard of it since this League commenced.
11095. Do you think it was necessary for them, in the interests of their duty as policemen, to go in with the Chinese and have refreshments for the purpose of obtaining information? Well, our plain-clothes men have very often to be in disagreeable company. In the early days I have found fault with them myself. I have seen them take in prostitutes about the Prince of Wales Theatre and treat them, and I have seen them take thieves off the streets and drink with them; and at that time I thought it was queer—that is, when I was younger; but I have found that it is a case of "thief catch thief" with the police. They must be among the people who are known to be criminals. I have known them to run down criminals through the assistance of the Chinese. I would not make a good detective in that respect, because I am rather particular as to whom I eat and drink and sit down with. If the plain-clothes constables want to be successful men they very often have to mix in strange society.
11096. The discipline in the case of plain-clothes constables is rather more free than with the men in uniform? Yes.

11097. With regard to Sergeant Higgins—have you suspected him of doing anything wrong? No. I would as soon suspect myself. He is a thoroughly honest man. I am quite certain he would rather give a poor man a shilling to get a bed than take one from anyone.

Inspector
Atwill.

11098. You think any charge of unworthy conduct or suspicion against Sergeant Higgins would be unfounded? Certainly.

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11099. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Could Dawson "walk a chalk-line" that night when he came up to you to complain of the crowd? He could not.

11100. Have you found the Chinese to compare favourably with the general run of the European population? So far as the sanitary condition of their places is concerned, I think they are really clean.

11101. Is there much prostitution carried on among the Chinese down there? There is none. There are a good many of them living with women, and they take good care of them.

11102. Do you find that they take many women into their places and girls of tender years, and make them smoke opium? No. I may say that our plain-clothes men have these places regularly under observation. But unless the Chinese pick up with women to take and live with themselves, there is nothing of that kind. In fact some of the lower class of women from the other end of the town do come there occasionally, but they are not there five minutes before the Chinamen come to us and ask us to take them out.

[The witness withdrew.]

MONDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Alexander Mackay called and examined:—

11103. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have been in the police force of New South Wales, Mr. Mackay? I have.

11104. And you are now retired? Yes.

Mr.
A. Mackay.

11105. How long were you in the police force? Over thirty years. I was in charge of No. 2 police station when I retired.

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11106. How long were you in charge of No. 2 police station? About eleven years.

11107. During that time, of course, you had to do with the Chinese in Goulburn-street, Wexford-street, Campbell-street, and throughout the whole of that district? Yes, they were in my district.

11108. Have you any information as to how many Chinese, about, were located in your district? I have no idea. We took the number of them before I left, I think, but I forget what it was.

11109. Do you know how many premises they occupy? There are a large number now. About two years ago they were located principally in Goulburn-street, but from there they spread to Campbell-street.

11110. Would that be a kind of overflow from Goulburn-street? I do not know, but I fancy they came from the other end.

11111. However you know they increased very considerably? Yes, very much.

11112. Since about two years ago? Yes. They came down to Campbell-street and got possession of houses there. Latterly they have begun to locate themselves in Wexford-street also, in a terrace of houses belonging to the late Mr. Ben. James. In fact they hold possession of nearly all of one side of that street; from the corner of Elizabeth-street and Wexford-street, on the left-hand side going towards Goulburn-street.

11113. Now, what is the nature of their habits—do they carry on business? I think they do. A number of them are engaged selling vegetables during the day, for instance, and in the evening they play fan-tan and amuse themselves in their own way.

11114. Do you know how many fan-tan places there are in Wexford-street? When I left I think there were two there; what we should call bad ones, that would not be put down, although we used very often to go in and talk to them and threaten them, but they would take no notice.

11115. What class of people visited these places to gamble? The Chinamen. Some larrikins occasionally go in to buy pak-ah-pu tickets.

11116. They are not recognised as places of general resort for fan-tan playing by Europeans? Oh, no.

11117. What would you say of the moral state of the Chinese quarters in that street;—are there many women among them? I do not think so. Three or four years ago the larrikins and common class of girls used to go to the Chinese houses to smoke, and all that kind of thing; and some of them would smoke opium. Some of the Chinese are married to European women, and have set up little establishments of their own, and these women who live with the more respectable class of Chinese, keep the places in very good order, that is clean and tidy.

11118. Did you regard that street as one of the worst in your district? The larrikins and prostitutes used to frequent it very much.

11119. Were disturbances common in that street? There were rows occasionally in connection with the women and girls. The men would come down to see the girls.

11120. Do the Chinese ever create disturbances there? Sometimes they used to quarrel among themselves, though not very often; disputes used to arise over the fan-tan playing.

11121. How many raids were made on these gambling places during the time you were in charge of No. 2 station? There were five raids made on Chinese places.

11122. In how many years? I am only speaking of the time I was there myself. There were five raids on the Chinese and one European. I dare say some members of the Commission may remember it. We made a raid on premises at the back of the "Dog and Duck Hotel," and apprehended thirty-one Europeans there.

11123. There were no Chinese connected with that establishment? No, they were all Europeans there. Since I am speaking of raids, I may mention three houses, bad ones, in Campbell-street, that we visited. One day I got three warrants out for the three houses at the same time, and I took my men down to the Haymarket, and having made very complete arrangements, I made a successful raid upon the three places simultaneously, and cleared all of them out, taking the prisoners to No. 2 station where they were locked up.

11124.

- Mr. A. Mackay.
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11124. Did you secure convictions against them? Yes.
11125. Were there any Europeans in these places? No; there was not a European in any of the three houses.
11126. From your experience, the Chinese gambling-houses are not largely frequented by Europeans? When I left the police force there was one house in Goulburn-street which the Europeans used to frequent, but they used to keep the doors locked, and not a policeman or anyone else could get in to see what was going on, so carefully was it guarded. We got inside several times, but could not make a successful raid.
11127. You never made a successful raid to find Europeans present? No. On the occasion we made the raid upon these three houses I think there were two or three American negroes among the Chinese.
11128. Can you recollect how much money was on the table on the occasion of the successful raid you have mentioned? A mere trifle—perhaps 30s. in the three houses. But I am not certain of the amount now.
11129. The Chinese do not play for any high stakes? No; they generally play for 6d. or 1s. They make a great noise sometimes when they are playing amongst themselves, but what they say we do not know.
11130. Is it your opinion that there is not much immorality among the Chinese down there? Well, apart from the gambling, I do not think there is anything wrong with them at all.
11131. Apart from that they have not given the police much trouble? No; very little trouble indeed.
11132. Generally speaking, are their premises kept in a cleanly manner, or are they dirty? I cannot say they are dirty; some of the Chinese there are married to European girls, and they keep their premises pretty tidy.
11133. Is there much overcrowding of the premises in the Chinese quarters? There is one place in Robinson's-lane—which used to be Mr. Robinson's coach factory—where they are packed as thick as possible, but I do not think they gamble in there much.
11134. Have you ever had complaints made to you about the Chinese molesting women in any way? I do not remember hearing of any complaints.
11135. Have you heard of any assignation-houses being kept by the Chinese in that quarter? No; I do not think I have heard of that.
11136. Have you ever heard of any young women or girls being decoyed there for the purposes of prostitution? No. Of course I am speaking now of two or three years ago. European girls used to go there, but whether they were decoyed, or went of their own accord, I do not know. I should imagine they went of their own accord. They were young prostitutes.
11137. Was any complaint ever made to you about your men receiving bribes to allow these gambling-houses to be carried on without police interference? I never heard of such a thing as bribery in connection with the police of this city until this Commission was appointed.
11138. Did you read the account in the newspapers of the deputation that waited on the Colonial Secretary with regard to Chinese gambling before this Commission was appointed? Yes.
11139. You saw that the police were charged with getting diamond rings and gold watches, and so forth? Yes; and I was amazed at it. Of course I am speaking for myself; I cannot say what my men were doing.
11140. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did you ever hear anything in regard to any of the men in your division receiving presents of any kind? No; never.
11141. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have been a long time in the police, and have been in charge of No. 2 Station, which is a very important division? Yes; it is a very troublesome division.
11142. And you have a fairly good knowledge of the men attached to that station? Yes; I think I know them all.
11143. Well, during the time you were in charge of that station did you ever have to dismiss any of your men, or recommend them for dismissal? Do you mean for bribery, or what?
11144. I am coming to that presently. Have you had any dismissals? Lots of them were discharged.
11145. Now, among those cases, were any of the men discharged for receiving presents of any kind from the residents of the district? No; I never heard of such a thing.
11146. Did it ever occur through neglect of duty on the part of the men so dismissed, in allowing persons who should have been proceeded against to go scot free? No; I do not think so. I do not remember one case of the kind.
11147. Were they principally dismissed for drunkenness? No. They were as sober a lot of men as ever I met with.
11148. What would be the cause of their dismissal? Perhaps merely trifling matters; that I cannot remember at present. It might be insubordination, or something which the Inspector-General might think a serious matter, requiring their dismissal from the force. They might be dismissed for comparatively small offences against the regulations.
11149. About how many men are there attached to No. 2 Station? There were about ninety, all told, when I left.
11150. Speaking of the ninety men, generally, what was your opinion as to their honesty and integrity? I had the highest opinion possible of them as a body of men. Of course we might get a black sheep occasionally.
11151. Did you ever hear of any of your men becoming possessed of household property whilst in the force? I daresay they have; men who have been in the force for a considerable time. But as far as the men in that division are concerned, I can say that a more trustworthy lot of men I have never met.
11152. Were you in the habit of visiting these Chinese places yourself? I used to go round occasionally and threaten them, perhaps, but it had very little effect.
11153. Do you remember the time that the Commission paid a visit to Goulburn-street? I heard of your being there.
11154. Did you go round, or send your men round the day or two days before to warn the Chinamen that the Commission were going round? Certainly not. I was round there the night you would have been there, or the night before, but I certainly never warned a soul of it. I have heard that a well-known criminal said that I did so, but it was a lie.
11155. There is no truth in the statement that you went round the Chinese gambling-houses and warned them

them not to play that night, as the Commission was coming round? Never such a thing came out of my lips. I was round to caution them, and I have been doing that all along.

11156. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] In cautioning the gamblers you made no reference to the proposed visit of the Commission? Not at all. I did not know that you were coming.

11157. You have a good knowledge of the law under which you act with regard to these people? Yes.

11158. Kindly state to the Commission the mode of procedure when you make a raid, and tell us how it is you do not make raids more often, when you know that this gambling is carried on? The mode of procedure is this: When we are certain that gambling is carried on in a particular house we go to the police court for a warrant to make a raid upon that house and against the persons we find there.

11159. Have you to communicate the names of the individual gamblers in writing? Only the principals. If we know the keeper of the house we give the name. Having got the warrant, the next step is to make arrangements for the raid, most probably in the evening of the same day. Sometimes warrants are got out, and we are not able to execute them. I think I left one or two at the station that we had not been able to execute. The gamblers sometimes get knowledge of our intentions. In order to make a successful raid we have to catch them in the act of playing. We must have a man inside to see them play before we can execute the warrant.

11160. Have you experienced any difficulty in getting into these places? I did not down there, except in the case of that house I have mentioned in Goulburn-street, where the Europeans used to go. They kept it barred and locked, and we tried it time after time, but could not manage to effect our purpose.

11161. In the other cases you were able to walk in? Yes. We had a man in plain-clothes who would be affecting to look on carelessly, and at a given signal from him we would go in, and keep inside all that were present and arrest them, and take them to the lock-up.

11162. You then proceed against the banker and croupier, and the door-keeper, if you know him? Yes, and all the others—the visitors, as it were.

11163. You have to proceed against them by summons afterwards? Yes; but every one found in the house is taken before the magistrate the following morning.

11164. The most difficulty you have to contend against is—? The difficulty of securing convictions in these cases.

11165. In what way particularly? Well, we have always thought, and I think so still, that if the law were amended in that respect a great deal of this Chinese gambling could be put down.

11166. In what way would you recommend that the law should be amended? I do not know that I could recommend. But I will tell you what the police officers did two years ago. The whole of the inspectors and sub-inspectors of Sydney met together to consult on the subject. We had the Acts of Victoria and New Zealand, dealing with the subject, before us, and we selected several of the sections from each of these Acts, which appeared to us to be applicable to the condition of the things here, and these were forwarded to the Government with the view of having our law amended in such a way as we thought would enable us to secure convictions much easier. It would have removed the difficulties about getting in, and all that sort of thing, concerning which you have questioned me.

11167. Was that sent to the Inspector-General? Yes.

11168. You do not know what became of it afterwards? No.

11169. In visiting the Chinese quarters, have you noticed the white paper notices which appear outside their houses? I cannot say that I did. I have noticed some of a red colour.

11170. If you had known that the white paper notices stuck up outside these places announced that fan-tan gambling was carried on there day and night, would you have given greater attention to them? I cannot say that. I thought I was giving them all the attention I could. I might pass up and down, and perhaps take no notice of these papers. I know they used to hang out notices in red Chinese lettering, on the shutters.

11171. Nobody, I suppose, according to law, would be entitled to put up notices of that description—at least not without exciting police suspicion and prosecution? I do not think it would be a ground for prosecution, even if the purport of the notice were known. I have never tried it.

11172. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You never called in the aid of a Chinese interpreter to ascertain the meaning of those notices? No.

11173. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you think that these people, keeping houses as they do, should be brought under the provisions of the Common Lodging House Act? Yes, I have no doubt they should.

11174. They should be made to provide the same air space, and maintain them in a state of cleanliness as the European houses? That is my opinion.

11175. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How many years were you in the police force altogether, Mr. Mackay? Over thirty years.

11176. During the whole of that time has there been any report against your character in any way whatever? I have never heard of a thing having been urged against me, except what was said in Parliament at one time about my being hard upon the publicans.

11177. That was in connection with applications for publicans' licenses? Yes.

11178. There has never been any charge against you in any way since you entered the police force? I never heard of such a thing.

11179. You have never had it charged against you that you accepted a bribe from any person, or a present that was likely to have had the effect of making you more lenient towards the people with whom you had to deal, than was consistent with your duty? Never. I dare say that some people in my district might have thought I was too strict, that is all.

11180. You read the remarks of those who addressed the Premier on that deputation, and it struck you that there was no truth in the statements made with regard to the police? I thought it was a gross falsehood, from the knowledge I had of the police officers in Lower George-street.

11181. Have you as many Chinese living in your portion of the police district of Sydney as Inspector Atwill has in his? Well, I cannot say what number he has, but I think there are more down this way now.

11182. Did you instruct your men to make daily visits to the Chinese houses? Well, perhaps not daily, but I gave them general instructions to visit the Chinese quarters, and they did so.

11183. On their return are the men supposed to furnish written reports of anything that strikes them on their visits to these places? No, if they see anything important, they tell me, and I take action upon that with regard to making raids, or anything like that.

11184.

Mr.
A. Mackay.
16 Nov., 1891.

Mr.
A. Mackay.
16 Nov., 1891.

11184. If they saw a great display of immorality on the part of the Chinese would they bring that under your notice? Yes, most decidedly.

11185. And also if they saw gambling carried on systematically by the Chinese there they would draw your attention to it? Certainly, they have done so, and I have taken action accordingly.

11186. If a statement has been made to the Commission that either you or any of your officers gave information to the Chinese gamblers, and warned them to be careful, as the Chinese Commission was coming down on the following Saturday night, would that be true? It is quite untrue so far as I know. Of course I could not know what would be going on among my men.

11187. You could have no object in giving this information to the Chinese? I could have no object in frustrating the objects of the Commission—how could I?

11188. Your object would be rather to assist than retard the Commission? Certainly.

11189. How do you account for the Chinese being made aware of the proposed visits of the Commission, if they were known only to the Commission itself, and perhaps the inspectors of police in the Sydney district? Well, my impression is that your interpreters and the witnesses that have been examined here must give information. For instance, I have known of the questions which have been put to the Chinese witnesses here, on the following night.

11190. But how could information on that particular point leak out;—do you think it was on the part of the officials connected with this Commission? No.

11191. Do you mean, when you speak of “interpreters,” that you mean it was through the interpreter connected with this Commission? Well, there would be no difficulty in the interpreters informing their countrymen down about Goulburn-street, and Wexford-street, and Campbell-street, if they wished to do so.

11192. We have only one paid interpreter here? The fact of his being paid does not make much difference in my opinion. But, as I have said, I heard of the Chinese witnesses being examined here. The witnesses themselves told some members of the police force the following night the questions that were put to them—that is the leading questions, regarding the alleged bribery, and so on.

11193. In reply to Mr. Abigail you stated that a well-known criminal had said that you gave information to the Chinese with regard to the proposed visit of the Commission to their quarters;—to whom did you refer? I alluded then to what my men had told me that a man had sung out that “old Mackay was round telling the Chinese that the Commission was coming.”

11194. Do you know his name? No, but I can get a witness that will tell you his name, and what he said about me, that is supposed to have given rise to this statement.

11195. This man has been convicted by you, has he? No; but I was told he was convicted.

11196. He is a man of unreliable character? I have been informed so, but do not know of my own knowledge that he was ever convicted. He lives in Engine-street, I believe.

11197. The man we refer to stated that he was an iron turner, and lived in Allen-street, Ultimo, and that his name was Rigby? Perhaps he is the same man—I do not know. As I have said, Detective West will tell you all about the man I refer to. On the occasion when the Commission were going round to Goulburn-street, some of my men were about in plain clothes, and one of them came and told me a couple of hours afterwards that so-and-so, a well-known criminal, who was known to Detective West, had been heard to sing out at the corner of the street, that “old Mackay was round warning the Chinese that the Commission was coming.”

11198. Where warrants have been taken out for the purpose of making raids on these gambling-houses have you ever suspected any of your men of giving information to the Chinese in the matter? No.

11199. Did you employ men of long service in the force to do duty in the Chinese quarters? Yes; the best and most experienced constables that I had.

11200. And you never found any of your men giving information that would defeat prosecutions in these cases? Never.

11201. You found them, on the contrary, always willing and anxious to assist you? Yes, in every particular.

11202. In short, you never found out anything in connection with your men that would lead you to believe that they were accepting presents so as to perform their duty in a dishonest manner, or to neglect their duty in any way? No, certainly not. I do not believe that anything of the kind ever took place in my division.

11203. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] With regard to Wexford-street, Mr. Mackay, you say that the gambling is confined to the Chinese there—that there are no houses frequented by Europeans? No; as I have said I do not remember any but the one house I have mentioned where Europeans were in the habit of going.

11204. Was that the place where a row occurred, and an iron bar was used? Yes; we tried to get at that and could not.

11205. Do the same persons occupy that now? I fancy they are shifted. They do not keep possession of these places long.

11206. I gather from what you say that so long as they (that is, the Chinese) play among themselves you do not take so much notice of them? Well, I do not think it is such a very great crime, so long as they do not have any Europeans or young girls among them.

11207. Wherever you have found any Europeans in these places, or young girls or children there, you have taken action at once to put a stop to it? Yes; the fact is, that we used to take them by the neck and turn them out—that is, the young men of the larrikin class who are in the habit of visiting these places.

11208. Do you know how many of these places carry on the pak-ah-pu business? In the houses in Goulburn-street they sell pak-ah-pu tickets for the places that carry on in Lower George-street, or anywhere else. They also sell tickets in Campbell-street; but the lotteries may be drawn anywhere. There may be some there now.

11209. How long is it since you retired? A couple of months.

11210. In your time did you find any pak-ah-pu lotteries in Campbell-street? There was one there, but they stopped it. About a month before the Commission came down there was one upstairs in one of the houses. We visited it several times, and it was done away with. The fixtures were there, but there was no play going on.

11211. You can tell by the appearance of the place where pak-ah-pu has been carried on? Yes; I know the

the game, I spent a month studying it, so as to be able to explain it to the magistrates and Judges. Detective Keatinge and I were weeks studying the game in connection with the first case we took before the magistrate.

11212. Where was the house—in Goulburn-street? Yes; I think it was in Goulburn-street. But we tried one case in particular;—it was the first case tried in Sydney, before the time I am speaking of.

11213. Did you secure a conviction? No. The magistrate said it was an offence unknown to our law. We did not explain it, and could not make the magistrate understand it, and the case was dismissed.

11214. How long is that ago? It is about four or five years ago; however, I succeeded after that, and got a conviction at the Quarter Sessions.

11215. How were they punished—by fine? Yes; they were fined heavily. I really forget the amount of the fine.

11216. Do you remember the names of the defendants? No.

11217. You say you understand the game;—look at this ticket? Yes; this is one of the tickets produced. There are I think eighty letters in the square, and you mark off so many.

11218. Do you know how much they can win at the game? I heard of one man winning £75 one night, but I do not know whether it is true or not.

11219. What do you think of the chances of the game;—does it favour the banker or the buyer? It is all in favour of the banker—it is a most deceiving game, the worst of the lot; the chances are 100 to 1 I should say.

11220. Do you think it is worse than fan-tan? Yes; because the Europeans, young and old, go in for it.

11221. Have you any idea whether you can tell from the ticket the name of the banker, or the place where the bank is kept? No; because we cannot read it. We only know the process gone through in the game.

11222. You say in one case you got a conviction at the Quarter Sessions; give us the particulars of the case? As we had not succeeded in the first case, we—that is Detective Keatinge and I—made a study of the game. We went upstairs, and saw the whole process. One man sings out, and another marks off the tickets, and puts them into a bowl. We saw a lottery drawn, and brought them to court; they were then committed for trial, and at the Quarter Sessions were convicted, and heavily fined.

11223. Suppose you knew that lotteries were carried on now could you not punish them? We cannot get a conviction against them unless we see them draw the lottery, and that is the difficulty.

11224. Could you not get at the ticket-seller? Not at present. The law does not make the ticket-seller amenable.

11225. If the law were amended so as to enable you to proceed against the ticket-seller would that prove effectual in stopping the operations of these banks? It would be a great assistance; doubtless the ticket-seller ought to be amenable as well, but the present law does not affect him; if it did there would not be so much pak-ah-pu as there is.

11226. You have said that no obstacles were put in your way in going into these Chinese houses in your district? That is correct, where only the Chinese assemble among themselves.

11227. If anyone has stated that the police, knowing of the existence of these gambling-houses, have purposely shut their eyes to the fact, is that a fact? No. Of course I can only speak for myself, and I know I have taken notice of them, and prosecuted them.

11228. In Campbell-street are there not three places? I know of one or two places there—perhaps there are three.

11229. Do you know the names of those places? I really cannot tell you; I got warrants out for one or two houses there—No. 65 I think; but I did not take much notice at the time; these coming in the way of ordinary duty with us.

11230. Have you ever had any suspicion that any of your officers in that district were bribed by the Chinese? No, I never heard of such a thing.

11231. In your time did you ever dismiss any of your constables for any offence? Several ordinary constables have been dismissed perhaps, but not for anything of that kind as I have already explained.

11232. You say you had a meeting of inspectors and sub-inspectors to consider the Chinese gambling question;—how long ago was that? Well, it was not the Chinese gambling altogether that we met to consider. It was the Betting-houses Suppression Act we met to study, but we took in the Chinese gambling as well, and selected certain portions of the Acts we had before us that seemed to meet the case of Chinese gambling.

11233. At what hours of the day is gambling mostly carried on in these places? In the evening I think. So far as my knowledge extends most of these Chinese are engaged selling vegetables in the day, and they amuse themselves gambling in the evening after dark. They gamble more on Saturday than any other day in the week.

11234. Have you ever received information from Chinese informers? Yes; but we could not act on their information without finding out for ourselves whether there was anything in it, which I used to set my men to do, and they would generally find that there was not much in it.

11235. You found that the informers were worse than those they informed upon? Yes, many times worse. Some of those men who act as informers come down from the country, and I may say that they generally want to get a portion of the fine—in fact that is what they appear to do it for.

11236. You do not think they act from a desire to benefit the community, but in their own interests? Yes; for their own benefit. I may say there was one man that gave me information shortly before I left. I sent Detective West with him, and they succeeded in getting a conviction against the banker and croupier, and so on. That informer, I believe, was here. I saw him the morning he came to you.

11237. Have you ever found any respectable Chinese engaged in gambling? No; they are against it.

11238. Have any Chinese or Europeans ever complained to you about the Chinese gambling being a nuisance to the neighbourhood? No. One man in Surry Hills wrote a letter to the Press about a lot of gambling being carried on in Campbell-street. It was shortly after that I think that we made the raid on the three houses I have spoken of in my evidence. That was the only European I remember having made a complaint. The Chinese have complained sometimes, but I think that has been a matter of spite one against the other.

11239. Have you found that there is much opium-smoking down there? No, not a great deal.

[The witness withdrew.]

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Mr.

Mr. Alfred Potter called and examined:—

- Sub-inspector 11240. *President.*] You are an inspector of police? A sub-inspector.
 Potter. 11241. What division are you engaged in? At present I am in charge of No. 1 division.
 16 Nov., 1891. 11242. How long have you been located there? Since March, 1890—about eighteen months.
 11243. What locality does that division embrace? From north to south, between Margaret and Liverpool Streets; from east to west, between College-street and Glebe Island.
 11244. That does not include the Chinese location in Goulburn and Wexford Streets? No.
 11245. Where were you located before? From 1885 to 1890, when I came here I was in charge of what is called the Redfern division.
 11246. Does that embrace Waterloo? Yes; it embraces Redfern, Waterloo, Alexandria, and Darlington.
 11247. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] It does not extend to Botany? No.
 11248. *President.*] The boundaries you have mentioned include all the crowded portion of Waterloo and the Chinese gardens there? Yes.
 11249. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] During your residence in the Redfern division, were you required to make many raids in connection with Chinese gambling? No, I never made a raid there.
 11250. Is gambling not carried on much in the Redfern district amongst the gardeners? Not amongst the gardeners. I may explain that the Chinese locality in that direction is generally spoken of as Waterloo, but it is in reality in the borough of Alexandria, which abuts on the Botany Road.
 11251. That is the dividing line between Waterloo and Alexandria? Yes.
 11252. Where are the Chinese most numerously congregated? That would be in what we used to call Retreat-street, in the borough of Alexandria, just before you come to the Waterloo stopping place, where the motors take in water before starting for Botany—near the Public School.
 11253. Are there not a good many on the left-hand side there? No, not in Waterloo.
 11254. Not as many as in Alexandria? No. There are a number of Chinese gardens in the direction of Shea's Creek, and the road leading to St. Peters.
 11255. What do the Chinese labourers generally do after they have finished the work of the day? Those who do not remain in their houses go down to the gambling-houses in Retreat-street.
 11256. Are there regularly organised gambling-houses in Retreat-street? Yes; at the time I left there were a number of places which I could recognise as nothing but gambling-houses.
 11257. Have they been in existence since you left? Well, I have not been there since I left the district.
 11258. Who is now in charge of your old division? Sub-inspector Lawless.
 11259. During the time you had command of the district how did you find the Chinese conduct themselves from a sanitary standpoint? From a sanitary standpoint the houses in Retreat-street were capable of great improvement. The houses were very light structures, built of iron and slabs.
 11260. Did you find that they had separate places for stowing their vegetables, or did they stow them in their sleeping compartments? I think I shall have to explain. Retreat-street is a blind street, off Botany Road; at the end of it a fence and gateway. It had originally been the 'Bus Company's stables, and the houses called gambling-houses are on both sides of the small street. On the inside of the gate there are a number of small tenements occupied by Chinese hawkers, furniture makers, and one or two rag-pickers, and in two or three of these places they certainly did stow the vegetables. The great evil was that they were kept in baskets in these small close rooms. I never saw men sleeping on the vegetables; they would generally be placed in one end of the room.
 11261. And at the other end of the room would be the sleeping-berths, I suppose? Yes.
 11262. How many men would sleep in one room? In these small places occupied by hawkers not more than two.
 11263. Did you find women frequent these places at all? Well, when I first went there I found I had to adopt a certain course. When I went there in 1885 I found in Retreat-street particularly that a great number of the houses were occupied by Europeans of indifferent character—principally low women, who lived there and only attracted others of a like or perhaps worse class. I accordingly made certain arrangements for dealing with the state of things I found there, in which I was ably seconded by my sergeants and constables, and after a time we succeeded in routing out all these characters by bringing them up under the Vagrant Act. In fact only one woman remained who lived in the top house of the street, and she eventually got into serious trouble herself. From that time until I left, Retreat-street, together with the place where the hawkers lived inside the gate, was what you might call a Chinese quarter, pure and simple.
 11264. You confined that particular part of the district, which had previously been inhabited by a mixed population, to the Chinese altogether? Yes. At times we would have women of low character slipping into these places, but most of the Chinese were opposed to their coming near the place, and they would let us know.
 11265. You found amongst the Chinese residents there men who were disposed to conduct themselves in a respectable manner? Yes.
 11266. And who aided rather than interfered with the police in their duty? Yes. In the matters of that kind—such as low women coming there—they would let us know, and we would warn the women or arrest them.
 11267. You found that although they engaged in gambling they had some respect for morality? Yes, I think so. They were certainly opposed to these women coming near the place.
 11268. From a sanitary point of view what was your experience of these places? Well, the houses there are built on poor sandy soil, with pit-closets, and the places were not always in a good sanitary condition, but I drew the attention of the local inspector of nuisances to it, and he would go round once or twice a week and remonstrate with any of the residents who seemed to be remiss in the matter of keeping their places clean. As a result we managed to get that quarter tolerably clean.
 11269. Do you remember hearing of any great losses being sustained by those who indulged in the practice of gambling in these places? No. In the fan-tan rooms the stakes are mostly coppers—you very seldom see silver.
 11270. They play for small amounts? Yes. Of course it is possible in the games played that the counters—little buttons that they use—represent some considerable value, and they might in that way play for a higher stake. I think, however, that the bulk of the gambling was for the few pence invested by the gardeners who come in and put their pennies on the fan-tan.

11271.

11271. While you were resident in the Redfern district did you find that the European population visited the gambling-dens very much? No; I only found one European there, and he was put out very promptly.

11272. But had you occasion to turn out any large number of Europeans from these places? No.

11273. So that the state of things prevailing in Lower George-street as regards Europeans visiting the Chinese gambling-dens did not exist in the Redfern district during your time? No; we had our larrikins there, of course, but they do not affect the Chinese quarter.

11274. What arrangements were those you made when you first went to take charge of the Redfern district, and which you say had the effect of separating the European from the Chinese population;—was it a system you laid down to apply more particularly to the Chinese? Yes, I may say at once I thought it was better to recognise the evil, and keep it within bounds—that is, to keep the Chinese in one place, where I could have them under command as it were, rather than cause them to spread over the district by subjecting them to continual prosecution, in which case it appeared to me that the evil might be greater, inasmuch as it would be less under my control. Of course I took the responsibility of this arrangement. I went round and saw that they left off at 10 o'clock every night, and at 11 o'clock on Saturday night; and all the Chinese were told to go home, which they did, either to their gardens or got on to the trams, and went elsewhere. And I took care to see that on Sundays there was no gambling about the place.

11275. Are we to understand that up to the hours you have mentioned the police winked at the carrying on of gambling in this place? So far as I was concerned I never interfered with fan-tan playing among the Chinese at all in the evenings during the hours I have mentioned. I allowed it to go until such time as I thought everything should be quiet about the place, and then they had to go away.

11276. Did it not strike you that if the gambling was an evil after 10 o'clock at night it was also an evil earlier in the evening? As I have said, the gambling was only amongst themselves—there were no Europeans mixed up with it. We took care of that. Sometimes I have thought the evil is magnified as regards gambling among the Chinese. It seems to me that with them it is a national amusement. Where Europeans take to one pursuit or another in which they have an interest the Chinese take naturally to fan-tan playing to while away the time.

11277. Have you found the Chinese a sober race of people? Yes; particularly so.

11278. And this fan-tan playing is the only kind of amusement they find for the employment of their spare time? Yes.

11279. While the Europeans stay at home and read the papers, perhaps, or go to the theatre or the public-house, the Chinese, being unable to do the first, or unwilling to follow the other practices, simply resort to fan-tan playing or pak-ah-pu? We had very little pak-ah-pu down there. The gambling they carried on was fan-tan, and, as I have said before, for small stakes.

11280. You never looked upon it as a great evil, or, at any rate, that it was likely to do much harm to anyone but the Chinese themselves, and that not to any great extent? We recognised, of course, that it was a breach of the law; but, at the same time, as it was confined to the Chinese themselves, I did not think it expedient to take the matter in hand further than to keep the houses under control in the way I have stated.

11281. Upon the whole, have you found the Chinese residents to compare favourably with the European portion of the population which may be said to move in the same stratum of society? Well, they were never disorderly, or caused any trouble to the Europeans down there.

11282. For instance, do you find the larrikin element of the white population more objectionable than the Chinese? Yes; certainly. The Chinese do not promote disorder in the streets. On one occasion a Chinaman was brought up for breaking a woman's leg, but they had been quarrelling.

11283. Was the woman living with him? She had been living with him. It was just about the time I went there.

11284. Is there much opium-smoking going on in that district? There is, or was, a certain amount, but not very much. It is principally amongst the older Chinese. They seem to be seasoned to it.

11285. The younger ones go in for tobacco? Yes—Chinese tobacco.

11286. Did you find the Chinese guilty of such offences as assaults upon children or anything of that kind? Not generally speaking. There was one case in which a Chinese was convicted of indecent assault, and in which two European women were convicted of aiding and abetting. Also, two young girls, under the age of 16, were said to have been assaulted by a Chinaman there, but the medical testimony did not bear out the charge. We brought up several girls under the Industrial Schools Act, and the nature of the evidence in these cases was that they had been seen going to the Chinamen's houses; but although under the age of 16, they were older in other respects—girls of bad habits.

11287. They were presumably trading as prostitutes with the Chinese? It is hard to say, but I would draw that inference.

11288. Looking to the extent of Chinese gambling in the city and suburbs of Sydney, has it ever occurred to you that stringent legislation is necessary to deal with the question of Chinese gambling? Well, that is a difficult question to answer after the expression of opinion which I have given that gambling appears to be a national amusement among the lower order of Chinese.

11289. Do you think the gambling propensity of the Chinese is a greater evil in the city than the kind of gambling practised by so large a proportion of the European population in the shape of "totes" and other forms of betting? Your question suggests the answer. When I look round and see so much gambling going on all round, I often ask myself how the Europeans can throw the first stone in the matter.

11290. It seems to you to throw the stone of reproach at the Chinese under all the circumstances? It does, at times, I must admit.

11291. It occurs to you that the evil amongst Chinese is small as compared with the gambling in many forms practised by the Europeans? I think the loss to Europeans from our system of gambling is far greater than that sustained. The Chinese have neither wives nor children to keep in most cases. On the other hand it is possible, in connection with the European gambling, that the butcher and the baker are large sufferers from the evil.

11292. You think that instead of legislating for the Chinese population in this respect specifically, there is really more need for legislation to deal with the European portion of the population in respect of the gambling

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- gambling evil generally? I cannot say that exactly, although I would be very glad to see all forms of gambling blotted out.
11293. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know that in Lower George-street it is said that hundreds of Europeans visit the gambling-houses there, and that in many cases working men lose the whole of their week's wages in those places? I believe that is the case from what I knew of the place previous to 1885. I know that the gambling-shops there used to be patronised largely by wharf-labourers, coal-lumpers, and sailors, and I have no doubt there was a great deal of truth in the remarks I have heard there about the wives of these men going short in consequence.
11294. That imparts a more serious feature to the Chinese gambling, does it not? Certainly, speaking of that particular locality. But Mr. Hawthorne, I understood, was confining me to my experience of the district of which I have been speaking more particularly.
11295. Your impression is that the law ought to be put in force against gambling generally? I would like to see it applied to all forms of gambling.
11296. But fan-tan or pak-ah-pu, if largely indulged in by the Europeans, you would, I suppose, regard as a serious evil? As any form of gambling, decidedly.
11297. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Looking to the amount of gambling that goes on in Lower George-street, with all its attendant evils—such as labouring men going into these places and losing all their earnings;—do you think some such regulations as you introduced in the Redfern district could be introduced with good effect at that end of the city—that is to keep the Europeans from all contact with the Chinese, especially with regard to gambling? I do not think so, because the conditions are so widely different. I had a very small street or place to deal with. I do not think you could apply the same arrangement to a wider area such as Lower George-street and its vicinity; besides it must be admitted that in the arrangements which I thought it expedient to make under the particular circumstances I have mentioned, there was a certain amount of illegality.
11298. *Mr. Abigail.*] Your chief object I understand was to keep European women from frequenting the Chinese quarters there for immoral purposes? Yes; that was the primary object. It must not be understood, that as a police officer I took it upon myself in any sense to frame regulations of my own; I simply introduced a system of working which appeared to me to be expedient under the particular circumstances.
11299. How long have you been in the police altogether? Eighteen years.
11300. Have you been all that time in the city of Sydney? Yes; I was from 1873 to 1883 at the central station.
11301. How long have you held your present position? I was appointed a sub-inspector in 1884.
11302. You have, I suppose, had a considerable amount to do with the police constables in different parts of the city? Yes.
11303. Speaking generally, what class of men have you found them—reliable or unreliable; honest or dishonest? I should think that they are generally reliable men. If I find them otherwise it is my duty to report them, and get them removed as soon as possible.
11304. Did you read the account of the deputation that waited upon the Premier before this Commission was appointed, at which statements were made about bribery and corruption of the police, and so forth? I did.
11305. Did it ever occur to you before you read those statements that the constables were being bribed by the Chinese gambling-house keepers to let them alone? No. I saw something—a paragraph in one of the papers—dealing with the subject, in which something was said about a “police sustentation fund.” It struck me that this was an error—that possibly the Chinese themselves formed a fund to meet possible expenses of police prosecutions against them.
11306. You thought any fund of that kind would be a defence fund to pay the expenses of the prosecutions? That is what I thought.
11307. It was put forward that 2d. out of every shilling of the winnings of these gambling-houses was kept back for the maintenance of a fund to bribe the police? Yes; I saw that in another paper.
11308. And you never heard of that until it appeared in the newspapers? No.
11309. Has it ever come under your notice, by complaint or otherwise, that the police have neglected their duties in the different districts you have been connected with? No; I do not remember any complaint of that kind being received when I was at No. 4 station assisting Mr. Atwill.
11310. How long were you at No. 4 station? Two years.
11311. While you were there did it ever come under your notice that constables evinced a particular desire to get on the Lower George-street beat? No. On the 1st of the month the officer in charge is supposed to make his arrangements for the disposal of the men on the different beats, and they are selected according to the nature and necessities of the different beats, some of which will require greater experience than others.
11312. You never knew them ask to be put on the Lower George-street beat? No. I cannot remember any man being put on there through favour or request.
11313. You never heard in connection with the police on that beat that they received presents in money or kind from the Chinese gambling-house proprietors to induce them to let them alone? Never.
11314. Were you influenced in your duty while you were down there by your knowledge of the ownership of any of those places? No. I must confess that after a time I got to know who the houses belonged to, but I can say that such knowledge did not influence me in my duty in any way. I never prosecuted any of them down there, but very often on a Saturday night I would have to take a sergeant or a senior-constable with me and go round these places, and if we saw any young men or boys in them we would turn them out on the streets.
11315. When you visited these places did you find large numbers of Europeans inside? Yes; on Saturday nights I have seen a variety of people there, from labouring men to what I would consider clerks or shopmen.
11316. Would they play fan-tan or pak-ah-pu? Both.
11317. When you went into these places and saw them playing fan-tan, did you ever see much money on the table? No, mostly coppers; there might occasionally be some shillings.
11318. Would you be surprised to hear that hundreds of pounds have been won in a night in these places? I cannot say I should be surprised; as I have said before, the counters they play with sometimes may carry heavy stakes.

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11319. Were you ever present on any occasion when the constables made a scramble for the money on the table? Yes; on one or two occasions we broke up a crowd and took the money away.
11320. What became of the money afterwards? I presume it is in the office yet.
11321. Was that a legal proceeding? Well, strictly speaking, I do not think it would be so considered.
11322. When you take other people's money in that way it should be followed by a prosecution? We left it that way, for them to come and claim it if they felt disposed, but they never did.
11323. You did that several times? Once it was done to my knowledge. We went in there, and, legal or not, we cleared them out and swept the table.
11324. If it has been said that the constables put the money into their own pockets and kept it;—would that be true? I cannot say, but I should not think so.
11325. While you were on duty down there did you ever receive a present of any kind from a Chinese merchant or anyone else? No.
11326. No tea, tobacco, or cigars, or anything of that kind? I remember one occasion—I was living in Lower Fort-street at the time—when I came home my wife told me that someone had brought round a chest of tea—I think it was about the time of the Chinese New Year—and she refused to take it in; and once, when I was at Redfern, a chest of tea was brought to my house and it was refused. In that case I was sorry that there was not someone with the man who could have spoken English, because I believe it was offered with the best of motives. It was just after a number of Chinese had been burnt out there, and Mr. Quong Tart was authorised by the Government to disburse a sum of money amongst them. As I say, I think the offer on that occasion was made with the best of motives, and I would have been glad to have tempered my refusal with an explanation.
11327. From your experience of Lower George-street did it ever occur to you that the Chinese, associated together as they are down there in large numbers and carrying on a system of gambling, had a demoralising effect upon the district generally? Well, I should say it must have a demoralising effect upon the young men who go to those places and have nothing in their minds but the profits of gambling.
11328. Do you think it has had a deteriorating effect upon the value of property there, for the purposes of business? Probably so; of course it would not affect the owners of houses occupied by the Chinese.
11329. But you think it may have affected the European shopkeepers there? No doubt many of them have felt the inconvenience of being flanked on either side by Chinese shops.
11330. Have you ever heard of European women being assaulted or molested while walking up and down Lower George-street? I cannot call to mind anything of the kind.
11331. You heard of no complaints to that effect? I do not think so.
11332. Were you ever called in to quell disturbances among the Chinese—riots, or fights, or anything of that kind? On one or two occasions they had quarrels among themselves. On one Sunday morning a Chinaman was seriously injured by some of his countrymen. He was supposed to have been an informer for the police, but that was quite incorrect.
11333. They punished him under that impression? Yes.
11334. Did you find many women among the Chinese in Lower George-street, while you were there? We used to find some in Hanson's Buildings on the west side of George-street, but we cleared them out as soon as possible. There were others married to Chinamen, and some who had been living with Chinamen a long time, and claimed to be married—possibly they were.
11335. Do these women who live with the Chinese ever bring up the men for assaulting them? Never; on the contrary they are, as a rule, I believe, most kind to their wives.
11336. Were there any raids made on any of the Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street, while you were there? No.
11337. We understand that great difficulties surround the police in making raids there? There are great difficulties. Having got a warrant to enter a place, the difficulty is to effect an entrance, so as to catch them in the act. They have their places barricaded—barriers here, and partitions there; and then we have to contend against the spies employed by the Chinese and the white people who go there, who are the first to give information of the police coming.
11338. Have you considered a way of overcoming those difficulties by legislative enactment;—do you think they should be prevented from putting up barricades and locking their doors, and so forth? I do not know. I think we should look at it in the light of how such a law would apply to ourselves. Would it not be interfering with personal liberty, for instance?
11339. Doubtless. But knowing that these places carried on for an unlawful purpose, could we not make special regulations to deal with them apart from the general community? Perhaps; I may say that I have never gone in for games of chance, and have no sympathy with gambling in any shape or form. If a special law were made to stamp it out, I believe it would be a good thing.
11340. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I think the first time I met you, Mr. Potter, was in connection with a case of false imprisonment? Yes.
11341. You regard the gambling among a certain class of the Chinese as the principal objection to them? Yes.
11342. What steps would you adopt to put down the evil? I hardly know what to suggest, unless it is to give the police power to enter without a warrant any place where gambling is carried on, whether it be Chinese or European, and arrest the players then and there.
11343. Do you know anything about pak-ah-pu? Yes; I know the game.
11344. Do you know what the chances are for the ticket-buyer in connection with that game? Of course the chance is all in favour of the bank. If there were four bowls, three would be put on one side, that is for the good of the bank, and only one left from which the winnings could be drawn.
11345. Do you know any of the Chinese informers now? No; when I was at Waterloo I knew Long Pen, who gave the information about the opium.
11346. What do you think of his character? Well, his evidence was very good at that time. But the Chinese out there said he was not a reliable man—that was what they seemed to think.
11347. What was his occupation at that time, do you know? No; I cannot say what he did for a living.
11348. Do you know if he is an opium-smoker? He is an old man, and very thin; he may have been an opium-smoker.
11349. Is he a married man? I believe so. He had a woman living with him. I am now speaking about two years ago.
11350. Do you know if he has a wife in Sydney now? I do not.

11351.]

- Sub-Inspector
Potter.
16 Nov., 1891.
11351. Have you ever known the Chinese merchants in Lower George-street to encourage gambling? I never saw anything there which would lead me to believe that the Chinese merchants were gamblers.
11352. Do you think the Chinese informers are animated by a desire to do good for the community, or to benefit themselves? Well, I think all informers only try to benefit themselves. Very few will do it for the mere sake of enforcing the law even among the Europeans.
11353. For what class of offences have you found the Chinese generally proceeded against in your experience? I have known Chinese arrested for indecent assault, but they are not great offenders against the law.
11354. *President.*] The offence you have named you do not look upon as a standard offence of the Chinese? Not at all.
11355. You do not regard them as special offenders in any direction? No.
11356. As a matter of fact you regard them generally as a law-abiding people? Yes; I have found them a very law-abiding people.
11357. And save in the matter of gambling you, as a member of the police force, have no complaint to make against them? No; they are not a danger to the community in the way of offences against the public in any shape. In Redfern and Waterloo I must certainly say I have received very great assistance from many of the Chinese shop-keepers who have nothing to do with gambling, by acting as interpreters, giving me advice, and telling me possibly where something should be done.
- [The witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Octavius Charles Beale called in and examined:—

- Mr.
O. C. Beale
17 Nov., 1891.
11358. *President.*] What is your occupation, Mr. Beale? I am a merchant and importer of pianos and sewing-machines.
11359. You are the owner of property situated in Lower George-street? I am the part owner of some property in Lower George-street.
11360. You are interested in property situated in Lower George-street as owner of a moiety? Yes.
11361. What does that consist of? It did consist, when I purchased it, of several old shops.
11362. How many shops are there on the land? There are now eight shops and four warehouses.
11363. Did you build the shops and warehouses? Four of the shops were there when I bought the property, four I have built since, and also the four warehouses.
11364. Then, of the entire number of shops, four are new? Yes, comparatively new.
11365. Whom were the four old shops tenanted by before you bought them? Perhaps it would complete the point if I told you that there were seven when I bought them, and that I pulled down three.
11366. Then the remaining four were tenanted by whom? By Chinese.
11367. Chinese merchants? No; by Chinese of a very low type.
11368. What business did these carry on? I cannot tell you, but they were Chinese who kept their houses in a very disorderly state.
11369. Did you send them away? Yes.
11370. Did you do up the houses then? Yes; I pulled down three of the old houses (all seven were occupied), and renovated the four remaining ones, which were comparatively new.
11371. To whom did you let the houses that were renovated? Perhaps I may tell you that my idea was to get rid of Chinese tenancy altogether, no matter of what character, so that I pulled down the three older buildings and rebuilt them, and renovated the other four with the object of letting them to ordinary European tenants, such as occupy the general run of shops in Lower George-street, calculating that by doing so I should raise the value of the whole of the property. I had several opportunities of letting them to Chinese tenants but refused, feeling satisfied that I should be able to get European tenants for them. The consequence was, however, that whilst my own shops remained empty the Chinese who had previously occupied them, instead of leaving the neighbourhood altogether, as I had hoped they would, simply moved a little further up the street, taking shops that had not previously been occupied by Chinese at all.
11372. They moved in a southerly direction, I understand? Yes; they moved further along the street, thus unfortunately extending the Chinese locality.
11373. That is the point you wish to make? Yes, it is. My four shops remained empty for a lengthened period; I cannot say how long, but for many months.
11374. All that time you were striving to get European tenants? Yes; we made every effort that we could think of.
11375. And whilst they were empty you rejected Chinese tenants? Yes; a great many waited upon me in reference to the houses, but I refused to have anything to do with them.
11376. What rent were you asking from Europeans at that time? We were asking £5 a week for each house.
11377. Then eventually, after an effort extending over many months, you failed to let the shops to Europeans? Yes.
11378. And then when you failed to let them to anyone else the Chinese offered to take them? Yes; they had indeed offered all along.
11379. And up to that time you had refused them? Yes.
11380. Then you were driven to extremity;—your property was unproductive, and you decided to let the property to the Chinese? Yes.
11381. Now, I want to know what rent you got from the Chinese;—did you get a higher rental from them than you had been asking from Europeans? Yes; I got £6 10s. from them.

11382.

11382. So that you got 30s. a week more from the Chinese than you would have got from Europeans? Yes.
11383. But as a matter of fact, the Europeans did not come forward and offer any rent at all? No; unfortunately they did not.
11384. So that it was not a question of competition between European and Chinese tenants? No; not at all.
11385. What rent do you get now for the shops? From £3 10s. to £4 10s. a week.
11386. And the difference in the rental of the various places is accounted for by the difference in the accommodation afforded by them? Yes; by the difference in the frontages.
11387. Well then, as a matter of fact, since you have let your shops to the Chinese, the rentals have been reduced? Yes.
11388. Now, how was that reduction brought about? By lapse of time only.
11389. Was it brought about by reason of the Chinese leaving the houses, and refusing to pay the £6 10s. a week rent? They did not refuse to pay the rent, but they left the shops.
11390. Therefore the presumption is that they could not afford to pay the rents you were asking, or that they got cheaper houses somewhere else? I believe the fact was that they could not pay the rent.
11391. Then the consequence was that you were compelled to reduce your rents to less than you were prepared to let your houses for to Europeans when first they were built? Yes.
11392. What interval elapsed between the completion of the buildings and your letting them at from £3 10s. to £4 10s. a week? I cannot say exactly, but I should think about three years.
11393. So that in three years your rentals fell off about 30 per cent? Yes, really more than that, because some shops were and are unlet.
11394. What purpose did the Chinese occupy your premises for? Chiefly as boarding-houses and restaurants, and a clause was put in the leases of four of the shops that were taken by one Chinaman to prevent him carrying on illegal practices of any kind. Of course our only method of insuring that illegal practices shall not be carried on is to insert such a clause, saying that interference by the police would entail the vitiation of the lease.
11395. That is an extraordinary clause to put in a lease;—why did you put it in these leases? Because we thought that the houses might be used as gambling-houses.
11396. And you provided that anything on the part of the tenants giving rise to police interference should entail the cancellation of the leases? Quite so.
11397. Did you find out that the Chinese were using these houses as gambling-houses? No.
11398. Did you visit the houses yourself to get the rents? No; never. Hardie and Gorman are the agents, and I leave the business in connection with the houses entirely to them.
11399. You were never brought in contact with the tenants? No; they came to see me sometimes, but I always sent them on to the agents.
11400. I understand that you wished to be called as a witness before the Commission;—was that from something that you had heard? Mr. Playfair told me that my name had been mentioned before the Commission, and suggested that it would be as well if I offered to come and give evidence.
11401. You heard nothing further? Nothing further.
11402. With regard to the property owners in Lower George-street I may tell you that the general allegation is that you prefer the Chinese to the Europeans as tenants because you get higher rentals from the Chinese and also bonuses for giving preference to them? Do you mean that that was alleged of me personally, or of the owners of property in Lower George-street generally.
11403. It has been stated of the owners generally—did you ever get a bonus? No.
11404. Did Messrs. Hardie and Gorman? Oh, I am certain that they did not.
11405. Then it is not your desire to let the houses to Chinese in preference to Europeans? If I understand, you mean that I would rather take less rent from a European.
11406. I did not put the question quite in that way;—I stated that it was not true that you would rent your properties to Chinese at a somewhat higher rental in preference to Europeans? No, it is not true.
11407. And that is proved by the statements that you made at the beginning of your evidence to the effect that you were at first prepared to take £5 from Europeans, and that although you were offered a higher rental from the Chinese you preferred to keep your shops vacant for several months in the hope of getting European tenants? That is so.
11408. And that when you did get an increased rental from the Chinese that rental fell away very soon from that increased rental to a much lower rental than you were previously asking from Europeans? Yes.
11409. The rentals of your houses have on the average fallen from £4 10s. to £3 10s. a week? Yes, more than that.
11410. The difference is practically from £4 10s. to £3 a week? Yes.
11411. And you say that you have never been even offered a bonus by Chinese desiring to rent your houses? Quite so; and so far as I have been able to observe, it is quite untrue that any bonuses have been offered to landlords by the Chinese, or that anybody would prefer Chinese to European tenants. I may say, however, that I am not further informed than in relation to one or two large landowners.
11412. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What is your preference for European tenants? I presume that it is a matter of racial prejudice. It would certainly be regarded as a disadvantage by the general public that there should be Chinese there at all.
11413. But do you as a landlord prefer European to Chinese tenants, because the Europeans keep the premises in better repair than the Chinese? No; the Chinese keep the houses very cleanly. I have never been in the shops since the Chinese first inhabited them, but I have seen them from the back.
11414. Then, as far as the question of cleanliness is concerned, you would prefer Chinese to Europeans? No; I should prefer Europeans under any circumstances whatever.
11415. But as a landlord you have not found the Chinese more dirty than the general run of Europeans? No. If anything, we have found them more cleanly.
11416. So that any objection you had to them was more racial than sanitary? It would proceed from racial prejudice I think. I may say that no request was ever but once preferred by the police, and that was in connection with the tenants next door. The police desired that we should restore the fence between my property and the next door place, which is a public-house, because of an unseemly row that had taken place. The fence was not ours, however, and there are no Chinese next door.

Mr.
O. C. Beale.
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11417. How long did the houses remain empty after you had rebuilt them and had decided that you would no longer let them to Chinese tenants? About six or eight months.
11418. Was it then that you allowed competition for them to be general, without restricting it to Europeans? Do you mean at the end of the six or eight months?
11419. Yes, you were compelled at the end of that time to accept any tenants, were you not? We were compelled then to accept any orderly tenant. We took every precaution however to get orderly tenants, and I think events have proved that we succeeded.
11420. While the houses were empty had you any applications from the Chinese? Oh, yes; many.
11421. So that you, as landlord, or your agents, whilst getting frequent applications, refused to let the houses to Chinese? Yes; both of us did so.
11422. And, as a landlord, you suffered pecuniary loss through not allowing these houses to be let to the Chinese? Yes; very severe loss.
11423. Are the houses occupied now by Chinese or Europeans? There are four warehouses occupied now by Europeans, but they are not fronting Lower George-street.
11424. I am referring to the houses fronting Lower George-street? There are five occupied by Chinese, and three vacant.
11425. And do you find property generally had letting down in that part of the city, by reason of the presence of so many Chinamen? There are more than two sides to that question. The frontage is affected but not the property at the back.
11426. There is no difficulty in letting the warehouses? No.
11427. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is not the reason for that that in the front street general business is carried on, and in the back only storage? Yes; I have just let a large warehouse to Messrs. Hoffnung & Co. at £700 a year.
11428. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What are the warehouses occupied as? They are occupied for general storage purposes. There is a boot factory at the back, and Messrs. Caird and Maxwell have their stores there. The Chinese question does not affect the back.
11429. What is your opinion, as an owner of property, as to the falling off in business at that part of the city during recent years. From what we have heard, there has been very little business done down there recently in comparison to what was done a few years ago? I do not think that there has been a falling off in business in the Lower George-street end of the city. As a matter of fact, there was no trade there four years ago.
11430. Do you think that the retail business in Lower George-street is as good now as it was three or four years ago? Oh, yes; I should think so. I should think it is rather better.
11431. If it has been alleged before the Commission that business had fallen off in Lower George-street owing to the existence down there of so many Chinese gambling-houses;—would that, in your opinion as a landlord, be true? No; because there are many fewer Chinese down there than there were formerly.
11432. Then, in your opinion, on that account property ought to be more valuable down there now than it was formerly? Well, I can only speak from personal experience of the value of property on one side of the street, but I should certainly think that property ought to be more valuable down there now than it was two, three, or four years ago.
11433. And you think that business is as good as it was three or four years ago? I think it is better. I should say so from what I have seen.
11434. Then how is it that rents have come down? Purely by the residence of the Chinese. We cannot get the same class of tenants as we did formerly, but that is not my objection to the Chinese, because I purchased the land with the intention of building large warehouses on it, and the people to whom I should let them would not object to the presence of the Chinese.
11435. *Mr. Abigail.*] If the provisions of your leases had been carried out the tenants would have been turned out if the police had interfered with them? Yes; but the police never did interfere with them.
11436. *President.*] Not as far as you are aware? No; and I think that I should have known of it.
11437. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is there any gambling carried on there? Oh, yes; one may be sure that there is. Indeed, whether they were occupied by Chinese or Europeans there would in all probability be gambling carried on there. We only regard those shops as temporary premises, and I suggested to the agents that I would rather take £3 a week from the sort of European dealers that there are now at that end of the city than £4 from the Chinese, in order to get a better class of tenants, but Hardie and Gorman said that that would only be a way of getting out of the frying-pan into the fire—that we should get a worse class of tenants than the Chinamen. We might get low tobacconists, who would probably do a much larger gambling business than they do in the fan-tan shops themselves.
11438. Your opinion is that Lower George-street is not a good part of the city for retail business? No; I do not think it is.
11439. Your opinion is then that the Chinese congregating there tends to send respectable people away and lower the class of business done? Undoubtedly it does. When first I bought the property I asked several of the property owners if they would join me in an attempt to turn out all the Chinese of the class that we have been speaking of from that part of the town. I am not referring to the respectable Chinese merchants, but of the people who keep shops that may be gambling-houses or anything else, but I could not get any response from them.
11440. *President.*] Just answer me this question:—Take the block of property north of Bridge-street;—do you mean to contend that if all the Chinese were banished from there it would be as valuable for shop-keeping purposes as the block south of Bridge-street? No, it would not. That is exactly my opinion.
11441. And supposing also that the land-owners bundled the whole of the tenants out of that part of the town would it not increase the value of the property because they could use it for mercantile purposes? I do not think so.
11442. I thought your opinion was that the removal of the Chinese would improve the value of the property in that part of the town? Yes, but not by ejecting both whites and Chinese;—only by ejecting the Chinese.
11443. Then if you ejected the Chinese only your land would have a much greater value now than when you bought it? Well, it would have a greater value than it had two years ago.
11444. But surely it would have a greater value than when you bought it? I do not know that. It was rather a “booming time” when I bought three years ago.

11445. But at all events you acknowledge that the block of shops north of Bridge-street would not be as good for ordinary business purposes as the block south of Bridge-street? Quite so; though I think the block south has depreciated in value.

11446. *Mr. Abigail.*] Still it is your opinion that the presence of Chinese in the neighbourhood means decreasing the value of property? Yes.

11447. And there are fewer Chinese down there now? I believe there are.

11448. *Mr. M'Killop.*] Are the Chinese down there of a better class than those who lived there formerly? That would be impossible for me to say.

11449. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] What were the names of the Chinese who came to ask you to let your houses to them? Ah Kum, a Chinese cabinet-maker, was one. We told him that we required references, and he referred us to Messrs. Hoffnung & Co., and was very well spoken of by them.

11450. Was it for himself that he wanted to rent the shops? Yes, for himself and his friends.

11451. Of course you are aware of the complaints made by the tradesmen and others at the Lower George-street end of the town about Chinese gambling. I suppose you consider that their gambling habits are the most serious objection to the Chinese? Yes, quite so.

11452. If they carried on legitimate business like merchants you would not mind them then? Oh, I would take a much lower rent from an assured person than from one of whom I had any doubts.

11453. You do not want to have your name as a landlord mixed up with anything like Chinese gambling—your good name is worth more to you than the few pounds a week that you get from these shops in Lower George-street? Well, I do not know that considerations of that kind exactly have affected my action in the matter.

11454. At all events you would like to be assured? It will make the thing particularly clear when I explain that we never desired the Chinese as anything but temporary tenants.

11455. Tenants from week to week or month to month? They are weekly tenants. We accepted them on such terms that any time when we desire to build we shall be able to displace them.

11456. You never had any application from large merchants? No.

11457. Do you own any other property beside this in George-street? Yes.

11458. Is it letting well? Yes. I only own George-street property.

11459. What would you suggest as the best way of putting a stop to the Chinese gambling business; you have a special clause in your lease, you say? Yes; if the police had to interfere with the tenants we should immediately eject them.

11460. Is that the only course? That is the only course open to me.

11461. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] If you had four or five Chinese shop-keepers on each side of your own premises opposite the Town Hall would that affect their value? Oh, there is no question about it.

11462. You think that if these Chinese shop-keepers came from Lower George-street to this part of the street it would have the same depreciating effect on property that it has there? I think it would. I think it would be a perfect calamity.

11463. Do you think that business has increased in the city during the last few months? I can hardly say, but I should think that it has increased.

Mr. Edmund Lawless called and examined:—

11464. *President.*] What are you, Mr. Lawless? A sub-inspector of Police.

11465. What district are you in charge of? I am now in charge of the Redfern district.

11466. What are the boundaries of the Redfern district? The boundaries of Redfern extend from Cleveland-street and Dowling-street in a straight line to Gardener's Road (I am speaking only of the district that I have control of—the Redfern police district extends to the ocean). Then I go from Gardener's road on the north side to a line where the canal is being cut.

11467. Generally speaking, your district includes most of the Chinese quarters in Waterloo? Yes.

11468. And how long have you been in charge of that district? Only about six months.

11469. And before that, where were you? I was at No. 2 station.

11470. Where is that? Near Christ Church. I was assisting Inspector M'Kay.

11471. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Since you went to that district have you had much to do with the Chinese? Not a great deal. I made one raid on them.

11472. One raid already;—when did that take place? On the 4th July last.

11473. And what was the effect of that raid—did you make any arrests? Yes; we arrested twenty-seven of them.

11474. *Mr. Abigail.*] Were they all Chinese? Yes; all Chinese.

11475. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did you find any Europeans at all in the house when you made the raid? No, I did not. Of course I can only speak from the information I got at the time, and I was told that the Europeans had just cleared out before we made the raid.

11476. What were they playing at when you made the raid? Fan-tan.

11477. Did there appear to be much money on the tables when you entered? I think there was about £4 or £5.

11478. You obtained convictions against six of the gamblers, did you not? Yes; but through an inadvertency of the magistrate the three principal members, who were fined £30, were discharged. The magistrate inadvertently sentenced them to six months imprisonment, or levy and distress, which he is not entitled to do.

11479. An appeal was made to a higher court? Yes; and the result was as I have said—that the principals got off.

11480. I think that the ruling of the Court was that they could not fine and sentence? Not for six months. They gave six months, and in consequence I had to refund all the money.

11481. You say you have made one raid since you were appointed to the Redfern district? Yes.

11482. What is your opinion with regard to these Chinese residents in your district. Are they a law-abiding class of people or otherwise? With the exception of their gambling propensities—and I think they are all fond of gambling—they are a pretty quiet class, generally speaking.

11483. Do you think that the fear of the raid that you made upon them has altered their mode of living, and caused them to give over playing fan-tan, or are they at it just as strongly and earnestly as ever? Just the same.

11484.

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Lawless.
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- Sub-Inspector Lawless.
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11484. I suppose that forty-eight hours after the conviction took place they would be reverting to the same game again? Yes; so far as my information goes, though I did not see them playing again in the same house.
11485. Then perhaps it has the effect of making them more cautious? Yes; they kept the door shut, which previously they had left open.
11486. Oh, previously to your making the raid, they played fan-tan with the doors open? Yes.
11487. And now fan-tan is played with closed doors and the accompaniment of spies? Yes; I suppose so.
11488. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is it your opinion that before you made that raid the Chinese knew that they were breaking the law in playing the game? Yes; because I have made several raids in years back, and I have always found that the moment they suspected we were coming there was an immediate rush away. Some rushed through windows, others I have pulled down chimneys and from roofs, so that now I always put men all round the building.
11489. How were you able to make the raid without observation? I sent a man to see when there was likely to be a large number there, and I had the men planted about, and at a given signal he let them in.
11490. How many men did you require to make this raid which turned out a success? I had not many men to spare—only about 8 or 9.
11491. And did you keep it a secret from them until you took them up to the Chinese quarter? With the exception of two men whom I told beforehand, I kept it a secret up to an hour before I made the raid.
11492. Have you found that, as a rule, your men are capable of keeping a secret when they are likely to engage in work of that nature? Yes; I have no reason to suspect otherwise, except in cases not very material, when I have fancied that they have sometimes been a little incautious; but not in serious cases. I have thought sometimes that secrets might leak out through the clerks at the police courts.
11493. But you have noticed, when you have been going to make arrests, that information has been supplied to the parties by somebody? I could not say so.
11494. However it has struck you that they must have been informed? My impression at the time was that they must have got the information from their own people, who are always going into the police office, and who, seeing me go in, have, perhaps, got suspicious.
11495. Are we to understand, then, that you have intended upon certain nights to make a raid, but that you have found that it would not have been a success, and so you have had to postpone it to some further date? Yes; I have made the raid afterwards. Of course it has only been a surmise, but I fancied that as they have not been playing much, then they had got wind of it.
11496. But that might only be an accident? Yes; it might have been a mere accident.
11497. What have you found with regard to the morality of the Chinese;—have you found much immorality as between men and women existing amongst the Chinese in Redfern and Alexandria? I have not had much opportunity of making a close personal investigation into the matter, but from information in reference to persons arrested there, I find that about twenty of them were women in the habit of frequenting the residences of the Chinese down there. I have the facts down on this paper.
11498. Oh, I see—the paper that you are going to read from now for the benefit of the Commission gives the number of convictions of girls of European parentage in the habit of frequenting these Chinese quarters? Yes; but I should add that since these returns were compiled, so I am informed, the place has very much improved, and nothing of the kind has taken place during the last twelve months. These girls got from one month to six months imprisonment for being vagrants. They were all found in the Chinese quarters.
11499. Was that before your appointment to the district? Yes; some time before.
11500. And since your appointment you have had no convictions against girls of European parentage? No; none at all.
11501. What was the date of your last conviction previous to your entering upon your duties here? The date here recorded is the 5th January, 1889.
11502. And is that the last conviction that has taken place against young girls of European parentage for visiting these Chinese quarters? No; that is not the last. I made a mistake. I took the wrong column. The last was on the 23rd March, 1891.
11503. And what was the subject of the charge on that occasion? The girl was charged, under the Vagrant Act, with having no lawful visible means of support.
11504. But, as a matter of fact, she was apprehended for visiting the Chinese quarters for immoral purposes? Well, she was found there. She had been watched. The police watch these places very carefully, and do not take action against the women unless they find, from careful observation, that they are in the habit of frequenting the Chinese quarters for the purpose of prostitution.
11505. Your men do not take them in charge on the first occasion that they see them there? No; they threaten them. They say, "Do not let me see you here again; if I do I shall have to take you in charge," or something of that sort.
11506. But since you have been inspector there have you found it necessary to caution any of these girls about visiting these Chinamen's places for immoral purposes? No; I have not. There was a girl locked up for being there on the 14th February, but that was before I came to the district.
11507. And I suppose you visit the district almost daily? Very nearly. Sometimes I go there twice a day.
11508. But your duty as inspector necessitates your visiting the place once every day at least? Yes; some time during the day.
11509. And your opinion, as inspector of the district, is that the conduct of the Chinese about there is respectable? I could not say that their habits are dirty.
11510. It is chiefly from a sanitary standpoint that you object to them, however;—you could not say that they were over clean; have you ever drawn the attention of the Inspector of Nuisances to the fact? No; I have not, but other parties have.
11511. And you think that on the whole the Chinese are not remarkable for the earnestness of their efforts towards good sanitation? Oh, they are very bad.
11512. But with the exception of their neglect in that respect you have nothing to complain of the Chinese residents of Alexandria? There are several respectable storekeepers and others amongst the Chinese. Those I have to complain about are the low class of people.
11513. Those men are engaged chiefly in the gardens, are they not? Yes; they are gardeners and rag-pickers,

pickers, and I suppose there are between twenty and thirty who do nothing but gamble and assist in keeping the gambling-dens.

11514. *Mr. Abigail.*] Can you give us any notice of about how many Chinese there are in that district altogether? The nearest approach I can get to accuracy is 375.

11515. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Will you give us the divisions of those 375 in their respective trades? There are 150 gardeners, 14 rag-pickers, 113 hawkers—that is, those who go about hawking vegetables and other things, though mostly vegetables. There are 2 cooks, and 1 man who makes fly-catchers, and also a wood-turner. Then there are 52 cabinet-makers, 13 storekeepers, 1 doctor, 1 butcher, and 13 whom we call gamblers. Then there are 14 who sell pak-ah-pu tickets, and are always to be found about the gambling-places. They are a kind of touts. I think when you count those up you will find that they make 375.

11516. And that embraces the whole of the Chinese residents in the district under your control? Yes. I have been informed, and I think it is correct, that during the last twelve months the number has been reduced something like 75 per cent.

11517. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know what part they have gone to? No; I have been informed that they have gone back to their own country, but that I know nothing about.

11518. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Can you not give us any reason for this startling migration? Well, I have made inquiries, and it is said that most of them are gardeners, and that it does not pay them so well as it did.

11519. *Mr. McKillop.*] Perhaps the contracts that they came out under have proved too stiff for them? Yes. Well, I do not know anything about that.

11520. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How do you find that they compare with the general run of Europeans, as far as the police are concerned;—do they give you much trouble or annoyance? No. I have had to arrest a few of them; there was one occasion on which a Chinaman got three years for an indecent assault on a little girl.

11521. But was that since you have been down there? No.

11522. You have had no cases of indecent assaults on little girls? No; nor for young women prostituting themselves with the Chinamen.

11523. And you have had very little trouble with the Chinese, except as far as the gambling is concerned? No; very little.

11524. And indeed, compared with the Europeans, you find them a very law-abiding people? Yes.

11525. Their only offence is the gambling? Yes.

11526. Are there any European women living with them? I believe that there are three European women and one Chinese woman living with them.

11527. Is the Chinese woman living with one particular Chinaman? From what I hear they are living together as man and wife. They are quiet and orderly, and I have had no occasion to interfere with them.

11528. The women you have referred to are not there for the ordinary purposes of prostitution? No; not so far as our information goes.

11529. The European women have Chinamen living with them? Yes; and they are steady in their habits.

11530. You were a long time connected with No. 2 division;—were there not a good many Chinamen living there? Yes; there were some thousands living in No. 2 division.

11531. Some thousands of Chinamen in the neighbourhood of Goulburn-street? Well, I ought not to say "some thousands," but there were certainly over 1,000.

11532. I suppose it is populated more thickly with Chinese than any other district? Yes; you might call Goulburn-street, Wexford-street, Foster-street, and that end of Sussex-street, a Chinese quarter.

11533. And what was your opinion of them there;—were they tolerably law-abiding people except for the gambling? Latterly they were, but originally they were not. The first raid I made was in Goulburn-street, in 1877, and on that occasion we got twenty.

11534. *Mr. Abigail.*] Were they Europeans as well as Chinese? Yes, Europeans and Chinese; but on that occasion I counted fifteen young girls in one place, and the oldest was not more than 18. I prosecuted the owner of the place and he was fined £10 for gambling and subsequently indicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for keeping a brothel.

11535. When was the next raid made? In 1880; and I caught thirty-five then.

11536. Europeans and Chinese? Yes; I got a good many Europeans, and amongst them several of the Corporation men—some of the foremen employed by the Corporation. They were all gambling. Out of the thirty-five there were about twelve Chinese. The principals were fined £30, and the Europeans were fined too.

11537. Then both of these raids were successful? Yes.

11538. And what about the next raid? Of the next raid I have no recollection. The books have been displaced. But I know that I made two raids, and that we got Europeans in each of them. We found a lot of money there too.

11539. On the table? No; on the persons of the gambling-house keepers.

11540. Did you ever see much money on the table? Yes; we found over £20 on the table on one occasion.

11541. Have you ever known the police to scramble for the money? When we went into a gambling-house for the purpose of making a raid there was invariably a scramble.

11542. Do you mean that the police scramble? Oh, no; not the police. I have always instructed the men to keep the table intact as much as possible, so that I could get the money off the table; but the Chinamen themselves snatch everything up as soon as we get in.

11543. Those who run the table? Yes.

11544. When you made these raids you endeavoured as far as possible to obtain all that was on the table? Yes.

11545. What is done with it? It is all put down in a book—everything that is got; and when the case is tried the Magistrates invariably confiscate it. Then after that it is sent to the Superintendent's office, and what becomes of it eventually I do not know.

11546. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did the Chinese ever try to get round you to make it easy for them by offering you bribes or presents of any kind? No, never. In fact I always thought that the Chinese looked with suspicion on me when I went down the street.

- Sub-Inspector Lawless. 11547. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did you ever hear of any constables in connection with No. 2 station being offered a bribe? No, never.
- 17 Nov., 1891. 11548. How long were you attached to No. 2 station? Since 1866; but I have been a constable since 1848.
11549. Then you have actually seen the commencement of the location of the Chinese in that district? Well, not quite.
11550. In 1866 there could not have been very many? No, there were not many; there was not a fraction of what there is now.
11551. You say that in 1877 things were very bad in that quarter, as far as the young girls were concerned? Oh, very bad.
11552. And after that there were a number of young girls brought up, and sent to the Industrial School, I suppose? Yes; I arrested fifteen of them myself. They averaged between 12 and 17 years of age. I remember that some of them were too old for the Industrial School, and had to be discharged.
11553. Do you remember a Select Committee of Parliament sitting in connection with the question of common lodging-houses, and making a report as to the frightful immoralities amongst the Chinese with young girls? I remember a Committee of Parliament sitting, but I do not remember any of the details of the report.
11554. That was in 1876? Yes.
11555. Did it have any effect upon the action of the police, in making them give more attention to the care and protection of young girls? No; the men were always told, as far as I can remember, that if they ever found any young girls in those places they were to bring them out, and take them to their parents, if they had any, and if they had not, or they could not find them, they were to bring them to the station.
11556. Did you ever find any young girls in bed with the Chinese? Only in that instance when I prosecuted the man for keeping a brothel, and the evidence in that case was very bad. I found the girl suffering from the effects of opium, lying about the place half-naked.
11557. Then so far as the immorality with women is concerned the conduct of the Chinese is very much better than it used to be? Yes; I have not found so many young girls with the Chinese as there used to be; but the women who have grown up with them, and are now 30 or 40 years of age, still go amongst them.
11558. That is in Goulburn-street and Wexford-street? Well, principally in Goulburn-street. We got two girls out of there, and the proprietor was sentenced to six months for keeping a brothel. In Wexford-street they are principally common gambling-houses. The difficulty in prosecuting these people has always been that you were never sure of finding the same parties there on the next night. Very frequently, when we had made all our arrangements for a raid, we had not been able to find the same parties there, but had found a totally different set of men. It would seem as though they sub-let the table night after night for two or three hours. We had several warrants out, but we could not execute them for that reason—we could not find the people against whom they were issued.
11559. Gambling is still carried on in Goulburn-street, Wexford-street, and Campbell-street, is it not? Well, it was up to the time I left that district.
11560. But there is not the same amount of immorality amongst the Chinese that there was at an earlier period? No, they having much improved on that score. I think they must have got frightened.
11561. Do they keep their premises clean down there, or are they dirty? Well, the houses are pretty fair, but the huts at the lower end of Retreat-street are very bad. About Waterloo there are sixty or seventy huts. One man—a Chinaman called Sun Moon—has forty-four tenements, and Mrs. M'Ilhinney has twenty, all of which are let out to Chinamen.
11562. Do they overcrowd in these tenements? Well, I have not seen much overcrowding. Perhaps I do not go there at the proper time. I have been told by the men that sometimes there are as many as four, or five, or six in these places. They are just galvanized roofs with a fence round them, and all the rubbish is thrown in front of the door.
11563. Did you read the report of the deputation that waited on the Colonial Secretary some months ago and gave rise to this inquiry;—they stated that the police were in the habit of receiving gold watches and so on? Yes; I did, and I was very much amused. It struck me that the persons who imagined anything of the kind must have been themselves guilty of something of that sort, because my large experience of the police has led me to recognise them as very honest men. There may be some bad ones amongst them but I have never yet come across any who would accept bribes.
11564. What is your total service? Twenty-six years.
11565. And in that twenty-six years you have never heard of a policeman having being dismissed for having accepted a bribe? No; I cannot remember such a case. It is possible that such a thing may have happened, but I am not aware of it. There is one thing that would certainly tend to prevent that. The police are promoted to various classes, and there is always a certain jealousy existing amongst them as every one naturally looks anxiously for promotion. That would tend to prevent anything of this kind because if one constable knew anything about another receiving a present the probability is that at the first opportunity he would be glad to mention it so as to give himself a better chance.
11566. To make bribery effectual it would have to be general would it not, so that every man on a certain beat would have to be bribed? Yes. The first man might possibly be tempted to receive a bribe, but the next man might say, "Oh, I will have nothing to do with it!" and he would go to his sergeant and explain what had happened to him.
11567. But you have never had any experience of such a thing? No, absolutely none.
11568. And as a superior officer you have had a large number of police passing under you? Yes; a very large number.
11569. And as a general rule what is their character? Well, I believe that as a general class their character is quite irreproachable.
11570. You have found some who have had a failing in the drink line? Yes.
11571. And that no doubt has led to dismissal more frequently than anything else? Yes; when you come to think of the kind of people and the kind of temptation that the police have to deal with you will think that they are very honest. Perhaps you read the other day that a young policeman locked a man up with £200 in his pocket.

11572. So that when you read the report of the deputation you were very indignant? Yes, very indignant, because Mr. Read is a very strict Superintendent, and the Inspector-General would show no man any mercy who would do anything of that kind.

11573. From your experience can you make any suggestion for the better suppression of gambling amongst the Chinese? Yes; I think so. In the first place my impression is that we ought to be able to arrest at sight.

11574. Without the necessity of a warrant? Yes; they are committing an offence. We can arrest in the street and it does seem hard that we cannot go into the house and arrest them when we see them playing from outside.

11575. And you would make any gambling implements found in the gambling-house evidence against the proprietors, I suppose? Oh, certainly. That would be important evidence. Then I would compel them to have decent habitations and contribute something to the revenue of the Colony.

11576. In fact they should be brought under the same sanitary laws as Europeans? Yes; there should be a good lodging-house Act, allotting a certain space to each occupant, and of course the Chinese would come under that, and would be obliged to have decent habitations.

11577. In reference to the huts at Waterloo, is it not part of the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances there to see that the Chinamen do not herd like pigs? Yes; it should be.

11578. I suppose they have an inspector of nuisances? Yes.

11579. Who is the Mayor of Alexandria? I do not know. I have only come there very recently, and I do not remember the name, but will get it for you.

11580. In reference to Goulburn-street, did you ever know of any assignation houses there;—indeed you must have done from what you have said? Yes; there were one or two houses where we used to go frequently and catch young girls; but since the raids, to which I have alluded, there are only women of 35 or 40 years of age to be found there—old, confirmed prostitutes, and we did not touch them.

11581. The Chinese behave well towards the women whom they take to live with them, do they not? Yes; they give them plenty of money, and keep them well dressed; and there is another thing: When young prostitutes come out of gaol they seem to have no other resource but to go to the Chinamen, for the larrikins only kick them about. They cook for the Chinamen, and keep their houses in order.

11582. Do you find the Chinese very drunken or riotous? No; they are very sober.

11583. Have you ever had to arrest any for drunkenness? In one or two isolated cases; but drunkenness is certainly not a very conspicuous vice with them.

11584. Do you think it is a good thing to have them located in one district, or would you prefer to have them spread over a large area? I think it would be a very good idea to have them located in one district.

11585. It would enable the police to supervise them better, you think? Yes; I think it would be an excellent thing, although, I daresay, it would meet with a good deal of opposition from the people of the neighbourhood in which it was proposed to locate them.

11586. Does the locating of a large number of Chinese in any district tend to lower that district, then? In my opinion it does.

11587. It deteriorates the district? I think it detracts from the value of property in the district.

11588. And would interfere with business, excepting business of a very low character? Yes; I think so. That is my impression.

11589. Do you know what profits the landlords make out of dens in Waterloo;—I am referring to the houses in Retreat-street and the huts at the end of that street? Yes; I understand that they pay as high as 20s. a week for a cottage, such as you would not give more than 12s. or 13s. for if it was situated in any ordinary street of the town.

11590. Twenty shillings a week for such a cottage as you have described? Yes; from 15s. to 20s. a week, and they are not worth anything like that, because you can get very much better places for less rent elsewhere.

11591. You do not know what the person, who sublets them to the Chinamen, gives for them? My impression is that the person who leases the land from the Cooper family has put up those places. The people who live in the huts pay 1s. or 2s. a week each in rent.

11592. Now, with reference to the sanitary question;—can you make any suggestion that would have the effect of bringing the Chinese residents under a general or municipal law that would compel them to keep their premises in a state of cleanliness? My impression is that they should not be allowed under any pretence whatever to live in these hives. They are very handy mechanics, and very ingenious men, but they should not be allowed to erect such habitations as those for themselves. Whatever places they live in should be detached. They should not be allowed to erect long sheds and partition them off into a number of living rooms.

11593. Those places would be particularly dangerous to life, I suppose, in case of fire? Oh, yes; they would go like touchwood. They consist of nothing but a few lathes (Hobart Town palings).

11594. So that, if a Common Lodging-house Bill were passed it could be made to reach them? Yes; a good Common Lodging-house Bill would make a clean sweep of them, and that of course would have a wonderful effect upon that phase of Chinese life, whilst a Bill enabling us to arrest at sight in cases of gambling, would get over the most serious difficulty that we have to contend against on that score. It would make it very much easier for the police if we could arrest forty or fifty men at sight.

11595. And if the magistrates had the power of inflicting imprisonment instead of merely imposing a fine, that I suppose would have a salutary effect? Oh, it would strengthen our hands very much.

11596. Is it your opinion that the presence of the Chinese in large numbers in parts of the city and suburbs has affected Europeans to any large extent? I think so; I think that their presence has had a very bad effect upon the lower order, and upon young people. I have frequently gone into lottery-places in Goulburn-street, and turned out as many as twenty or thirty young European lads; but as that has only been in the cases where they have been playing pak-ah-pu, all that we have been able to do has been to turn them out and frighten them away. It is so difficult to get a conviction. Of course I understand the game perfectly.

11597. Do you not think that if it were possible to frame a law, so as to enable you to send private persons into these pak-ah-pu and fan-tan dens, who could give evidence in Court against the croupier and banker, to the effect that they had actually seen them playing the game, it would facilitate prosecutions against

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Sub-Inspector against them? Yes; I think that it would; but I must say that I should not be in favour of employing private persons to go into the houses for that purpose alone. They should be accompanied by at least one police officer, otherwise it would give rise to a good deal of suspicion.

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11598. But, in your opinion, if a private citizen who had a desire to suppress this evil was sent in to the houses in company with a constable, it would facilitate prosecutions? Yes, no doubt; but as I say, the very fact that we should have to arrest the banker and croupier afterwards would make that only a preliminary step.

11599. I see. You now have to get out a warrant before you can arrest the principals; but what I mean is this: supposing the law was altered so as to enable you to dispense with the issuing of the warrant, could you not then employ private citizens of whose integrity you were yourselves satisfied to go into the houses, and watch the games played, and subsequently go into the witness-box, and give evidence against the principals? No; I do not think that evidence would be enough.

11600. But if there were two of them? Yes; that might do.

11601. But still you would have to get out a warrant? Yes; I will give you an instance of the difficulty of employing outsiders in the way you suggest: I made an arrangement with a man who is now a Chinese interpreter up the country, to go into a house—a very bad place in Goulburn-street. We were to meet at the house at a given time. I went there at the hour appointed, but he did not turn up. I wondered how that was, and then after waiting a little time, wandered into the next house, and there, to my astonishment, I found him presiding over a game of fan-tan. The fact of the matter was that he was the proprietor of the house, in which I found him, and his only object in putting us on to the other place was to get it shut up, in order that the business of his own place would be increased.

11602. That instance would naturally make you very suspicious in any future cases in which Chinamen come to give you information about gambling? Oh; I would not have anything to do with them. I should at once conclude that it was only in order to increase their own business.

11603. It has been stated by a Chinese witness that he frequently went to Inspector Mackay to make complaints of this nature, and that they put him off from time to time at the police station, and he had to go to the Inspector-General about it? Most likely. It is quite probable that he was one of the kind of persons that I have been alluding to. I have frequently sent away such men who have come with complaints to me.

11604. *Mr. McKillop.*] But was this Chinaman an apparently trustworthy man? Yes; apparently respectable man.

11605. I believe that he used to belong to the Salvation Army, did he not? No; that was another man. But I have seen him working a table before now.

11606. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You were sub-inspector under Mr. Mackay? Yes; for eight years.

11607. And now you are in the Waterloo district? Yes; I have the whole of Alexandria, Waterloo, Darlington, and Redfern.

11608. You made a raid a little while ago? Yes.

11609. In that raid did any Chinese give you assistance? No; I went down there, saw what was going on, and told the men on duty there that I should have to make a raid.

11610. On what day of the week was it? I think it was on Saturday night.

11611. I suppose your experience has led you to believe that Saturday is the worse night? Well, there are more men there on a Saturday night than on any other night, and I wished to get as many as I could.

11612. Are there many lotteries carried on down there? I have only seen one, though I have heard of two, and I have not had an opportunity yet of starting any prosecutions though I intend to do so if necessary.

11613. You say you understand how the game of pak-ah-pu is played? Yes; I understand it perfectly.

11614. I would like to hear your explanation. Here is a pak-ah-pu ticket; kindly tell me in the first place how many characters there are on it? There are eighty characters on it—four twenties.

11615. Are they all alike or different? All different. There are eighty different characters. My opinion is that pak-ah-pu should not be classed as a lottery. It should be classed as a gambling-game. I go to a fan-tan shop and I purchase a ticket for (say) sixpence.

11616. And who would sell it to you? Some man in the shop who has a book, and he allows me to mark the ticket with a pencil. I make a mark on ten out of the eighty characters—whichever I like. He marks a copy of the ticket similarly, and puts his initials on it for the purpose of identification I think. At all events he makes a mark upon it.

11617. What is the smallest number of marks you can purchase? Sixpenny tickets are the cheapest I have ever seen, and I have bought sixpenny ones myself.

11618. And what is the value of the highest prize you could get for a sixpenny ticket? I was told that if I managed to get ten marks out of a possible twenty, which constitutes the game, I should get £75.

11619. The highest prize you say is £75? Yes, about that.

11620. What is the lowest prize? I think that nothing under five counts.

11621. But how much would you get on that? Oh, I should think something like 1s. 6d. They begin with something very small, and then it doubles or trebles as it goes on, according to the increasing number of marks you obtain. If you get six marks you might get 6s. or 7s.; then if you get seven marks, you might get £1. But then there is this to take into consideration, you only get a chance of marking ten out of eighty, and eighty numbers can be transposed billions of times, so that they have an enormous number of chances against you.

11622. You think that guessing what are the right numbers to mark is something like looking for a needle in a haystack? Just so. Therefore the bankers have every chance against you.

11623. How do they draw the bank—what kind of place do they draw it in? It is generally a kind of office, barred in with wooden bars, like a guard-house or a cell, and there are three men there, two marking the numbers and one watching the game. They have a number of knives on the table, or sometimes a revolver or two.

11624. What for? Oh, I think it is mere display.

11625. How many engage in the game? Well, when the bank is going to be drawn they have four basins, and one of the men takes up eighty tickets each corresponding to one character on the ticket that you have purchased, and rolls it up. There are four basins, and he puts two tickets into each, until he has

has disposed of them all. There are then twenty tickets in each basin; after that he takes up four figures, blocks of wood generally, and folds them up in paper, and puts one in each basin. He then takes four corresponding numbers and puts them into a hat or jar, subsequently holding it up and allowing anyone there to put his hand in and draw one out. When the number is taken out of the hat it is read, and the basin corresponding to it makes the game. The other basins are discarded. The banker then draws the tickets out of the basin selected, and pastes them on a board so that the number of characters on your ticket corresponding with them determines your chance.

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11626. Have you had any prosecutions against the lottery-banks? Well, Detective Keatinge had a case some little time ago, but it should have been brought under the Lotteries Act instead of the Gaming Act.

11627. Then you have to see the bank drawn? Yes; just as with regard to sweeps, unless I could prove that a race had been actually run there would be no offence at all.

11628. Of course there is a ticket-seller, and you have to buy the ticket from him? Yes; we can proceed against him as an accessory.

11629. *Mr. McKillop.*] But you can harass them? Only by going in day after day and frightening them whenever they are about to play.

11630. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] But surely it would be possible to enact some law that would enable you to get at them? Yes; I think so. What we want is a law that would make it easier to catch these people, and then when they are caught, and the case against them proved, to punish them severely. That would do some good.

11631. If you buy a ticket from a man, and by that means trace the principals, it seems to me that you have all the evidence that you require? Well, the man who sells the ticket is an agent, and he would come under another law.

11632. Can you make any suggestions as to how, in your opinion, the law should be altered in order to facilitate your operations? I think that the fact that any one has in his possession a ticket of this kind should be sufficient evidence against him to secure a conviction. It is a peculiar ticket—there can be no mistake about it—and they are very openly sold.

11633. Do you ever see any young children going into these places to buy the tickets? Yes; I have turned them out 9 years of age—children who have been sent there by their mothers to buy tickets. That was in Campbell-street.

11634. Which is the worse evil, fan-tan or pak-ah-pu;—which does the most harm to the European population, do you think? I should say that pak-ah-pu is the worse of the two.

11635. Why;—because anyone can play? Yes; it is such an easy thing to go into a shop and buy a ticket without being seen. Fan-tan must be played openly, with all the gamblers gathered round the principals, but in pak-ah-pu you never know where the bank is drawn, and it may be a swindle from beginning to end.

11636. Do you know of any syndicates running fan-tan places? No; I have not known that any of them were as a matter of fact run by syndicates, but I have suspected it for a long time, and for this reason: When I have been going my rounds in Goulburn-street I have invariably seen one man—a little dark man—dodging out of these places, and I have been told that he is one of a syndicate who run the banks.

11637. Is he a little dark respectably-dressed man? Yes; he is a little dark man, and speaks English very well.

11638. Could you not give us his name? No; I should have to see him first. For years I have seen him going in and out of these houses, but whenever I have been going to make a raid I have not been able to find him.

11639. I suppose you know that there are some respectable Chinese in the city carrying on a legitimate business? Yes.

11640. And you know a Chinese loafer when you see one? Yes.

11641. And that is the class that the public complain of;—it was the doings of that class that led to the appointment of this Royal Commission? Yes; the upper class of Chinese we have nothing to complain of, and on the other hand the loafers, I suppose, would be objected to just as strongly in their own country.

11642. You could take a prostitute up for being found, for an immoral purpose, in a European house just as well as for being found for an immoral purpose in a Chinese house? Yes; if we found her in a brothel. We should not interfere with a girl, however, if we found her in a respectable house, whether it was a European or a Chinaman's house, as long as she was there on a visit, or something of that kind.

11643. I suppose you have found the Chinese gardeners hard working and industrious men, and you would not compare them to the proprietors of Chinese gambling-houses? No; you could not compare them at all. I speak of the gamblers as those who are living upon the gardeners, actually cheating them out of their substance. And they do cheat. I have a coin in my possession at home that is made for the purpose of cheating at fan-tan. If they are playing with a soft kind of person, as they turn over the counters after having covered them with the cup, they will see where the biggest stake is, and if it is on the three, and that is going to be the number of coins left, they will turn one over and make it show two edges, thus making the number left four instead of three. That coin is made so that when looked at on one side it shows one edge just as an ordinary coin, and when seen on the other it shows two edges and looks like two coins.

11644. But if the bank were winning without using that coin they would let it alone, I suppose? Yes; they are very quick indeed. I believe that invariably they can tell how many coins are under the cup.

11645. Do many Europeans gamble with the Chinamen in Waterloo? My men tell me that some do, but I have never seen any.

11646. Do they gamble on Sundays down there? I am told that they do, but I have not personally seen them.

11647. What is the name of the street in which those tenements that you were referring to are situated? Part of them are in Retreat-street, and the rest in a paddock.

11648. You would like to see a law enacted that would apply to everybody—that would prevent too many Chinese living in a house, or too many Europeans either? Oh, certainly; we want a law that would apply to all nationalities, and it would be a great assistance to us.

11649.

- Sub-Inspector Lawless. 11649. Have you found any other nationalities in the city who have the same characteristic of overcrowding that the Chinese have? In Redfern there are some people called Assyrians, who live very many together in one house; but that is a house, not a hut.
- 17 Nov., 1891. 11650. But it is only in Waterloo that the Chinese live in huts? Yes, excepting in very large establishments, like Robertson's coach factory. At the same time I have seen thirty or forty Chinamen in a house that would not accommodate more than four or five Europeans.
11651. With regard to women, you have just said that there are some women of the lower order living amongst the Chinese—that, however, I understand you to say is only as a last resource? Yes, in all probability, having no other place to go to when they come out of gaol, they would go to the Chinamen and try and live at peace as far as possible.
11652. How many Chinese informers were there to your knowledge in No. 2 district at the time you were assisting Inspector Mackay? I cannot say. There might have been three or four. People have told me about them. Two Chinamen sent memorandums to the inspector about the gambling, but after the experience we had had we did not take action upon them.
11653. Do you remember Robert Lee Kum? I do not remember the name. On the occasion to which I refer we did not want the information. We had enough evidence to prosecute upon, and we found that these people were only trying to get money out of it. They asked what kind of reward they were to receive, and that exposed their object at once.
11654. You have found that that class of persons generally travel from place to place? Yes.
11655. Now that you are in charge of the Waterloo district you do not want any Chinese informers to help you? No. If a person comes and presses an information upon me, that is, of course, a different matter. I can do nothing but accept it and take him before a magistrate.
11656. Was there an increase or a decrease in the amount of gambling carried on in No. 2 district during the time you were there? I think that the gambling was slightly on the decrease before I left. They had slightly overdone the thing I fancy, and as they can't all get a living out of it the number was decreasing.
11657. With regard to the gambling the public complain that the police walk up and down the street in front of the very places where it is being carried on, and take no notice of it. Now, I see that there is a good deal of difficulty about it? Yes; there is. In the first place the constable has to see that there is gambling really being carried on, and then he has to report the result of his investigations to his superior officer. Then we have to lay an information and get out a warrant, but it is very difficult to identify anybody, particularly a Chinaman, until you have seen him several times. It is a very difficult thing to identify a dozen people whom you have never seen before.
11658. Then the law requires altering very much? Yes; but as far as the charges of neglect of duty that have been preferred against the police are concerned, we are pretty well used to all kinds of calumny.
11659. Mr. Abigail has just suggested that you might get citizens to help you in bringing the gambling-house proprietors to justice, but it strikes me that it would be a very hard thing to get reputable citizens to help you in that kind of work, so that what you really want is an amended law? Yes; that is it. I think that a very short Bill would do it. We want a Common Lodging-house Bill, and a Bill to enable us to arrest gamblers at sight.
11660. From what you have said I gather that you have found that the Chinese merchants and the hard-working Chinamen are never in favour of gambling? Well, I cannot say that, because it is upon the hard-working people, particularly the Chinese gardeners, that these gambling-house keepers prey.
11661. But you have found that the really respectable merchants are not in favour of it? Oh, no. As I was saying, there is a syndicate of Chinamen running the gambling-houses.
11662. Did you ever speak to any of your superior officers about the difficulty of getting a conviction under the law as it stands? I have spoken to a magistrate on the question, and he has told me that he would not convict without a warrant.
11663. You have done your best towards putting down this evil? Yes; but we cannot run foul of people illegally. If we did we should be liable to prosecution ourselves. We must get everything straight according to the Act when we bring a case before a magistrate, or else he will not convict, and that is what we try to do, but we are not always successful.

WEDNESDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. John Maguire called and examined:—

- Sergeant Maguire. 11664. *President.*] You are a member of the police force? Yes—a sergeant of police, stationed at No. 4 station, Lower George-street.
11665. How long have you been there? Nearly eight years.
- 18 Nov., 1891. 11666. Where were you stationed before that? At No. 2 station, near the railway.
11667. How long were you there? Ten years and a half.
11668. During the seven years you have been stationed in Lower George-street the Chinese gambling has increased considerably, has it not? I do not think so.
11669. Do they not now occupy more shops on the front street than they used to in years gone by? A number of shops have been built there during that time, but there were houses on the ground before, and they were pulled down.
11670. You have no hesitation in saying they have not increased? They have increased, I think, but very little.
11671. Were you engaged in any of the raids that were made in Lower George-street during the past seven years? I was. 11672.

Sergeant
Maguire.

18 Nov., 1891.

11672. In how many? I was engaged in all the raids that Mr. Atwill made.
11673. How many raids were made during the last seven years? I cannot tell you from memory.
11674. Has there been one for every year that you have been down there? I cannot tell you, but I believe I was in every raid that was made since I went to the division.
11675. Have you had complaints made to you specially by the shopkeepers of the way that gambling is carried on down there? No, I have not had complaints made to me personally, but they have complained. Two or three years ago some of the coal-lumpers informed me that they had arranged in their society to inflict fines upon any of the Union men that they would find in these gambling-houses; but I do not know whether they carried it into effect or not.
11676. Have not the European shopkeepers complained to you? Some have.
11677. *Mr. McKillop.*] Who are those persons that complained to you? Mr. Nock told me once that the fact of so many Chinese being there would spoil the business of the Europeans.
11678. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did Mr. Maguire, the photographer, ever complain to you? If he did I have no recollection of it.
11679. Of what nature were the complaints generally, as far as you remember? I know Mr. Nock told me that in consequence of the Chinese occupying these places in George-street the business of the Europeans was falling off. He told me his trade had fallen away.
11680. And he asked you, I suppose, to give special attention to suppressing the evil;—did he ask you if anything could be done? I believe he did.
11681. What did you reply to that? If my memory is clear, I said that if the law was simplified we could deal with them easily enough.
11682. Then would you simplify the law so as to be able to deal with the Chinese gambling effectually; can you suggest any amendment of the present law to that end? I can only go by the experience we have had down there. On several occasions when raids were made the police had to resort to extreme means of getting into the places. I will give you an illustration:—On one occasion Senior-constable Adair, in company with myself and several other members of the police force, whose names I cannot call to mind just now, under Mr. Atwill's instructions, went to one of these houses for the purpose of making a raid. Mr. Atwill was at the front and we were at the back. We thought we should get into the premises by way of a gate that was there; but it was locked and barred on the inside. Constable Adair, who had been a seafaring man in his time, got two ropes and attached hooks to the end, which were thrown over the gate, and by this means he got over to the other side. The noise made in doing this had given them a warning inside the house that something was wrong, and most of them got away before we could succeed in catching them. If some law were made to simplify the work for the police, so that they would not have to lose so much time it would be an easier matter to deal with the Chinese gambling-houses down there.
11683. If they were forbidden to lock or bolt their doors do you mean? No; but if it were made an offence for persons to be found on the premises, either in the front or back rooms.
11684. You would make it an offence for persons to be found on the premises where it was known to be a gambling-house? Yes, or a reputed gambling-house. If it were made an offence for persons to be found there without lawful excuse it would simplify the law very much.
11685. In some of these places they erect strong partitions and barricades, do they not? Yes.
11686. Would it not be of considerable assistance to you if they were prohibited from erecting these obstructions? Well, I do not think we could interfere with them to that extent—to say that they must not put up a partition on their own premises.
11687. But are they not erected for the purpose of keeping the police and others out while gambling is being carried on? No doubt that is the purpose they erect them for.
11688. In the course of your ordinary duty have you been in any of the gambling-houses down there and seen them play fan-tan? I have never been inside any of these places, except when I have been on duty as I have described, and in uniform.
11689. You have seen persons going into these places I suppose very often—Europeans as well as Chinese? I have seen them in the shops numbers of times.
11690. And I suppose you know that the people who went there did not go for ordinary business purposes? That has been my impression, but I had no proof of it.
11691. Many of these Chinese shops do not carry on any legitimate business whatever? Well, if they do it must be very small, if we may judge by the stock appearing in the windows. It does not appear to increase or diminish very much, if at all.
11692. Is it not a fact that the stock you see in the windows is a mere "blind" in most cases? I have stated that the stock in these places is very small, that it does not seem to increase or diminish to any extent, and in my opinion they do not carry on a legitimate business.
11693. Do you remember having read in the papers the account of the deputation that waited on the Colonial Secretary in reference to the Chinese gambling in Lower George-street? I read the account.
11694. And you remember that some members of that deputation made statements to the effect that the police of No. 4 station particularly were in the habit of receiving bribes or presents, and so forth? Yes, I remember reading that.
11695. Now, during the seven years you have been on duty in that division do you remember any circumstance having occurred that would lead you to believe that there was any truth whatever in those statements of bribery and corruption in connection with the police? No, nothing of the kind.
11696. Have you never heard of a constable receiving a present of any kind whatever? No; I never heard of a policeman of any rank receiving a present from a Chinaman until I saw the account of that deputation that waited on Sir Henry Parkes.
11697. When you saw that in print what impression did it make upon your mind? I thought it was untrue.
11698. Has it ever come under your notice that constables have evinced a desire to get on the Lower George-street beat particularly? I never heard a constable express a wish for any particular beat. A man has to work his beat for a certain number of hours, no matter where he is.
11699. Are you on friendly terms with the Chinese in Lower George-street? Well, if a Chinaman meets me, and says, "Good day" or "Good morning," I have the courtesy to reply to him, but my acquaintance with them extends no further.

Sergeant
Maguire.
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11700. Do you know Mr. Dawson? I do.

11701. Have you had frequent conversations with him about the Chinese gambling? Well, he has had frequent conversation with me on the subject. When I say that I mean that he has forced his conversation on to me, and I have told him that the law is defective.

11702. I believe he made a complaint to you on one Sunday, and you went out together to find and arrest a man—do you remember that? I do, but that was not in connection with the Chinese question.

11703. But while you were out did not you have a conversation with him on the subject of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and so forth? Possibly I may have—I will not be sure.

11704. Did you have any conversation about the Chinese gambling-house keepers getting information of the intentions of the police when a raid was contemplated? I saw that in print.

11705. Did you have any conversation with Dawson about it? No; but Dawson told me that on one occasion a Chinaman came to him and told him that a raid was to be made on a certain night.

11706. Did you say to him, in discussing this matter, that it looked very suspicious, and you wished you knew who it was gave the information? I never expressed those words.

11707. You never used those words, or words to that effect to Dawson? Never.

11708. Did you ever say there must be police traitors in the camp? Never, in my life. Dawson said so. I do not like to say a harsh thing of him, but the fact is he is very seldom sober.

11709. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You would not trust the deep secrets of your mind to such a man? I would not trust anything to him.

11710. *Mr. Abigail.*] And you state positively, that you were never offered, or received a bribe or present from a Chinaman? Never in my life, either directly or indirectly.

11711. Is there much immorality (as between the sexes) among the Chinese in Lower George-street? I can only speak from what I have observed, and I consider you find as much immorality among a similar number of Europeans.

11712. There is nothing exceptional in the state of the Chinese, morally speaking, down there? In my opinion there is not. At any rate it has not come under my observation, and I have been on duty there at all hours of the day and night.

11713. Have you had complaints made to you that the Chinese are particularly offensive to European women passing up and down the street there—respectable women I refer to? Never.

11714. You never heard of them being assaulted, or anything of that kind? I never in my life heard of anything of that kind taking place down there.

11715. Have you heard that the Chinese are in the habit of decoying young girls to their places in Lower George-street, for immoral purposes? Never; I have known young girls to be found in a place in Harrington-street, and they were taken before the Court and dealt with.

11716. Can you state in how many cases that has taken place? I cannot say the number of cases. I know that when any case of the kind has come under the notice of the police they have always acted upon it in the usual way.

11717. I suppose, Mr. Atwill, the inspector in charge of the division gives instructions to you, or the other sergeant in command of the men, to inform them how they are to carry out their duties, does he not? When Mr. Atwill is absent the responsibility rests upon the non-commissioned officers under him. If Mr. Atwill was away I would do my duty just the same as if he was in George-street with me.

11718. Have you received any special instructions to pay particular attention to the gambling-houses in Lower George-street? I got general instructions from Mr. Atwill, in dealing with these places, if I could not get evidence against the places where we suspected gambling to be carried on, to turn the men out whom we might find in the front part of the buildings.

11719. Did you do that often? Yes, I did; although I know that I was doing an illegal act at the time.

11720. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You knew, as a matter of fact, that you had no more right to go into these Chinese shops ostensibly carrying on a legitimate business, in the way you stated, than you would have to turn the customers out of a European shop? Yes; I knew I was doing an illegal thing.

11721. But you thought they were carrying on an illegal business, and upon that belief you acted? Yes; my impression was strong, but I could not prove it.

11722. Have you ever heard it charged against the police that they have connived at this gambling among the Chinese, or that they have not exercised proper vigilance in suppressing it? Well, I have seen statements of that kind in the Press since the Anti-Chinese Gambling League started.

11723. You never heard of it before? No, and I do not believe it, although I saw it in print; and I think I have as good a right to an opinion on the subject as other people down there.

11724. Do you know, as a matter of fact that the Chinamen congregating as they have done, in Lower George-street, has had a deteriorating effect upon the whole district—given it a bad tone altogether? I have heard the members of the Anti-Chinese League call it “Chinatown,” but I have not heard anybody else say it.

11725. Do you not think that the trade of the European business people down there has fallen off very much? I do not think so. The general stagnation in trade is injuring their business in my opinion.

11726. You think the falling off of business arises from other causes, and not from the presence of the Chinese as they exist in that quarter? Yes. There is not much money in circulation, and no flush of trade in any direction.

11727. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] In your opinion, if the whole of the Chinese premises in Lower George-street were vacated straightaway, so far as the Chinese are concerned, the business would still be as dull as it is at present in that quarter? I do not believe those places would be let again.

11728. A great number of the shops would remain untenanted? Yes. I may say there are a great many empty even now.

11729. And that state of things, you think, is owing, not to the fact of it being called Chinatown, from the presence of Chinese in considerable numbers there, but rather to the stagnation of business generally in the city? That is my opinion.

11730. How many of these Chinese dens are there in Lower George-street? You mean reputed gambling-shops, I suppose?

11731. Yes. Do you think there are twenty? I should think there are about twenty; there may be more, or perhaps less.

11732. And of course there are some respectable Chinese merchants carrying on business down there who

- who have nothing whatever to do with Chinese gambling? Yes. They are highly respectable people, I consider. Sergeant
Maguire.
11733. They carry on their business in a manner equal to the Europeans, I suppose? They carry on an extensive business, importing and exporting. 18 Nov., 1891.
11734. They give no trouble to the police in any way? No.
11735. And with regard to the Chinese gamblers do they give the police any trouble apart from their gambling habits? No. Sometimes they have their little quarrels, and the police occasionally are called in, or they may come to the station and lay a complaint against each other, and the matter is settled at the police court.
11736. They are a sober race as a rule, are they not? Yes. I do not think I ever saw three of them locked up for being drunk during the whole of my experience.
11737. As regards sanitary arrangements, do they keep their places clean, and in every way to be desired? So far as they have come under my observation they are as clean as other premises. Of course the sanitary condition of the houses is in the department of the Inspector of Nuisances—the police do not take control of that.
11738. But, as you visit these places, you can see whether they are dirty or otherwise? I have not particularly directed my attention to whether they were clean or otherwise.
11739. Have you noticed whether there is much opium-smoking down there? No; I do not think there is much opium-smoking.
11740. You know the smell of opium? Yes; I know it well. I have seen them smoking opium sometimes; but I do not think there is much opium-smoking in Lower George-street. I have only seen it used in one house there.
11741. Now, going from there to Goulburn-street, that is, in No. 2 division, how long were you there? I was there from 1873 to 1883.
11742. In 1873 what was the condition of that district, so far as the Chinese places were concerned? Well, from my observation of that district at that time, I should say it was worse—much worse—than I ever saw the other end of the town. The Chinese quarters there used to be frequented by young women. It was in a pretty bad state at that time.
11743. During the years 1876 and 1877 were there not a number of young girls arrested under the Industrial Schools Act in Goulburn-street? I have no recollection of it; it is a long time ago.
11744. But you know that a large number of young women used to visit the Chinese there? Yes; and if we found they had no other means of support we would arrest them and charge them under the Vagrant Act.
11745. At that time was gambling carried on in Goulburn, Wexford, and Campbell Streets to a very large extent? A number of those who used to go out hawking during the day would live together and play fan-tan at night.
11746. Did Europeans visit them? I never saw many there.
11747. Have you ever heard of anything occurring in the way of the police getting bribes or presents in connection with No. 2 station? No; I never heard of it, and I would not believe it if I did.
11748. Did you ever hear that in these gambling-houses so much in the shilling was put aside to form a fund called the Police Sustentation Fund? No; I saw it in print.
11749. Did you understand that the object of that fund was to bribe the police to let the gamblers alone? According to what appeared in the papers that was what it was for, but I have no doubt in my own mind that it was a lie.
11750. You believe it is absolutely untrue? Yes.
11751. You have a great deal of experience in connection with the police? I have.
11752. What has been your impression of the general character of constables, good or bad? Well, a questionable character may get into any department, but if they do get into the police I can tell you they remain a very short time. From my knowledge during eighteen years or more of the police force of New South Wales I should say they were as well conducted and behaved in every way as any body of men in the world.
11753. Did you ever know of any of them being dismissed for receiving bribes or presents from anyone on their beats? No case of that kind ever came under my notice.
11754. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How long have you been engaged under Mr. Atwill in Lower George-street? Eight years next December.
11755. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did you not spend some time in No. 2 division also? Yes; I was ten and a half years there.
11756. And you had ample opportunity of investigating the Chinese quarters in that division as well as No. 4? Yes.
11757. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Which do you consider the worst district now—No. 2 or No. 4? Well, I have not had any knowledge of No. 2 for eight years, so I cannot speak with authority; in fact I am a perfect stranger to it now.
11758. Can you say when your attention was first called to Chinese gambling in Lower George-street? It has been carried on, more or less, all the time.
11759. To what extent is it carried on now;—do you think it has increased up to the present time, or decreased? I cannot say.
11760. Say within the last six months? It is a very difficult thing for me to pick on the gamblers because I never see it; I may speak on suspicion.
11761. Well, are there more houses to let there, or have they changed hands? The Chinese are always vacating houses, and others coming into them again.
11762. Within the last six months are there more Chinese shops in Lower George-street, or are there less? Within the last three or four months, that is, since the Chinese Gambling League started there have been less people about the Chinese places than formerly.
11763. Do you know if there are any of these Chinese places to let down there? Yes; there are some to let; I have seen the notices on the doors or windows.
11764. Tell me where are the Chinese business places—in what part of Lower George-street are they mostly to be found? There are more between Bridge-street and Circular Quay than further on; but there are Chinese all over the place there. 11765.

- Sergeant Maguire.
18 Nov., 1891.
11765. Between No. 4 station and Dawes' Point are there many places to let? Yes; there have been places empty there for months.
11766. I asked you the question because of the complaints we have heard of the Chinese crowding out the Europeans in that direction, and spoiling the business, and you say there are plenty of shops to let? Yes; there have been shops to let there for six months.
11767. Has your attention ever been drawn to the Chinese gambling-places down there by Chinese informers? There was one Chinaman who used to live principally in the country, and who, when he would come to Sydney, would complain that gambling was carried on in this or that place. I really believe—though of course I might be mistaken—that the man was hardly right in his head.
11768. Would you take action at once if a reliable man came and told you that gambling was going on in one of these places? What action could I take—the police must get a warrant out before they can enter a place, and that is the business of the inspector.
11769. I understood you to say that you turned out the Chinamen and Europeans from these places sometimes? Yes, from the front shops; but I really had no power under the law to do that.
11770. You have heard, I suppose, that the people say that the police take no action, although they know that gambling is carried on in these places? Yes. I will explain how it is people are deceived in this matter: A stranger may go along and see six or seven men standing inside one of these shops, and if he asks anyone about for information about the place, he will probably be told, "Oh, they are gambling in there"; but that is not enough for us, I have to prove the thing; it is not enough for me to see six or seven men in a shop; the gambling is carried on inside, and I must prove it.
11771. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] In the same way, if you see ten or a dozen youths assembled together in the open air, you may know or shrewdly suspect in your own mind that they have been gambling, but you must actually see them in the act before you can prosecute them? Yes. In order to make a successful raid on these gambling-houses we not only have to arrest the people we find there but secure the gambling implements as well. In fact we have to prove clearly that gambling has been going on under our own observation, in order to secure a conviction.
11772. The gambling is conducted away in the back premises, which are shut off by two or three barred doors as a rule? Yes.
11773. So that you have great difficulty in getting into the place where they are engaged in gambling; and, by the time you reach them, all the implements of gambling are, as a rule, cleared away? Certainly.
11774. And there you see a certain number of men, whom you believe to have been gambling—in fact you know in your own mind that they have been—but you have got nothing to prove it? We have no doubt about the matter, but cannot prove it; that is the position, we have no doubt.
11775. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] It has been stated that in some of these places they play behind a calico screen, and that when the wind blows this on one side the gambling can be seen going on from the street? Well, I suppose I can see as much as other people, and I have never seen it. In every raid we have had the greatest difficulty was in gaining an entrance to these places, and on the last occasion Mr. Atwill had to use sledge-hammers, crow-bars, and picks to break the doors, and then it was only by the aid of some civilians that we effected our object.
11776. What would you suggest to do away with the difficulties that confront you in dealing with this evil? Well, my position is much humbler than other members of the police force that you have examined here, and I do not know that I am in a position to suggest. I can offer my opinion only.
11777. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You have a delicacy in answering the question because you think any suggestion as to an amendment of the law for the suppression of the betting propensities of the Chinese or Europeans should come from higher officers in the service than yourself? Yes. I may offer an opinion, and my answer to the question is that the law is inoperative.
11778. *Mr. Abigail.*] How can it be inoperative when you make successful raids? What I mean is that it ought not to be necessary to use crow-bars and picks in order to get into these places.
11779. It is extremely difficult under the existing law to deal with this question? Yes; that is why I say the law is inoperative.
11780. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Can you not make a suggestion as to how the law should be amended? My suggestion would have no effect. It is the business of the law officers of the Crown to frame the law, and the legislature passes it into effect.
11781. Quite so; but, as an experienced police officer you ought to be able to recommend something that would throw light on the subject? I have already stated in the earlier part of my evidence that I would make it an offence for persons to be found on the premises of a reputed gambling-house.
11782. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] In other words, for the efforts of the police to be effectual, you think it is necessary that they should be able to go into a gambling-house at any time, and if you find persons assembled there for the purpose of gambling, although you may not see them in the act, to arrest them and charge them with the offence? Yes. If the law were made like that, we should not have much difficulty.
11783. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] What game do the Chinese principally indulge in? From what I have seen, fan-tan is the principal, but they also play a game called pak-ah-pu, which I do not understand.
11784. Have you formed any idea which is the worst, fan-tan or pak-ah-pu? I never spent 1s. on either, so I cannot tell you.
11785. Do you know any of the bankers in connection with the lotteries? I do not know anything about it.
11786. You have not found any of the Chinese merchants down there connected with gambling-houses? No; they are strictly business men.
11787. Do you think they are opposed to gambling? I do not think they trouble themselves about it.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Robert Anderson called and examined:—

- Mr. R. Anderson.
18 Nov., 1891.
11788. *President.*] You are a retired Inspector of Police, Mr. Anderson? Yes.
11789. While you were in the service in what parts of the city were you mostly engaged? I was in the central division last. I was for fifteen years in that division.
11790. What part is that? That includes all that part of the city north of Margaret-street and Hunter-street, as far as Liverpool-street.
- 11791.

Mr.
R. Anderson.
18 Nov., 1891.

11791. And where were you before that? Before that I was in the north end of the city.
11792. And that would include the Chinese quarters of Lower George-street? Yes.
11793. How many years were you there? Between six and seven years. I took charge of that division on the 19th June, 1868, and I left it on the 12th February, 1875.
11794. *Mr. Abigail.*] During those years were there many Chinese residents in Lower George-street? Yes, there were a good many Chinese residents, merchants, cabinet-makers, and others, and there were some houses which were reputed gaming-houses. There were about eleven of that class, I think, in that division.
11795. Were they frequented by Europeans and Chinese? They were situated in Lower George-street, Harrington-street, Cambridge-street, Gloucester-street, Brownbear-lane, and Vinegar-lane.
11796. They were distributed over those places? Yes.
11797. Were they considered at that time to be a great nuisance in that district? Some of the inhabitants complained, indeed, some of the respectable Chinese complained of them.
11798. Did you take any action in consequence? I did. I may mention that I not only took action against any of the Chinese that carried on unlawful gaming, but also took measures to prevent the Chinese from being maltreated by the larrikin class. I may mention that the Games and Wagers Act is a very defective measure. It is, in fact, one of the most confused pieces of legislation in the statute book.
11799. Is that the Act under which you have to proceed against the Chinese? That is the present Act; but although it is so very defective it is quite evident from the preamble that it was the earnest intention of the Legislature to put down all kinds of unlawful gaming. I think the preamble is something like this: "Whereas the laws hitherto made in respect of unlawful gaming have been found of no avail to prevent the mischief which may happen therefrom, be it therefore enacted," and so on—giving power to issue warrants and search places, and so on. The 6th section of the Games and Wagers Act gives the police power to enter all billiard and bagatelle rooms; also all houses, shops, and premises of any kind, where any bowls, fives, rockets, quoits, skittles, nine-pins, or any game of a like kind is played. Taking these concluding words, "any game of a like kind," with the preamble to the Act, I considered that this section authorised me to enter any place where I had good reason to believe any unlawful game was going on, and on that I acted.
11800. You acted upon that in connection with the Chinese gambling? Yes, acting on the belief that the 6th section gave me the power, as I have stated, I visited all the places where I had reason to believe gambling was carried on. I always was able to get information from the respectable class of citizens; indeed the more respectable Chinese themselves assisted me very materially. I never applied for any warrant, as I considered the Act gave me authority sufficient for my purposes, and it has always been my object, throughout the whole of my career, to prevent crime without prosecution, if possible. So I instituted a systematic course of visitation late and early.
11801. How often did you visit those places? Two or three times a week, according to the information we got of what was going on. I may mention that one Sunday morning I paid an unexpected visit, very quietly to a house called concerning which I had received information, and we got seventy-five men gaming in a room at the top of the house.
11802. Europeans or Chinese? They were all Chinese—cabinet-makers, market-gardeners, hawkers, and that class of men. The first thing I did was to seize all the money on the table and the counters, and those who were present ran away as fast as they could. I asked who the money and counters belonged to, and as no one claimed them I handed them over to the Superintendent of Police on the following day. I mention this case as an example of the system I adopted in dealing with them.
11803. *President.*] You simply dispersed them on that occasion? Yes. I made a great many visits of a similar nature.
11804. Did you take any action at all that led to a conviction? On another occasion I visited a house in Harrington-street in the evening. There must have been about eighty there, I should think; some were gaming, and the remainder looking on. There was a large table in the room. I got in softly, but I had not time to count those present before the lamps were put out. As I have said, however, I should think there were about eighty. I had a talk with the keepers of these houses, and warned them that I certainly would institute a prosecution of some kind against them if they did not stop the gambling. They all did so except one, who was interested in keeping not only a gambling-house but a disorderly house. I proceeded against him for keeping a disorderly house, and he was convicted at the Quarter Sessions. After that I really had no trouble in connection with Chinese gaming down there. When I left that division, on the 12th February, 1875, there was not a Chinese gambling-house or disorderly house in it.
11805. During the term you have mentioned, am I right in concluding that the Chinese places were not frequented by Europeans? Not for the purpose of gaming. Women of loose character would visit them occasionally, but that I effectually stopped as well.
11806. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are we to conclude that this constant visitation had the effect of stamping the Chinese gambling out? Yes, it had.
11807. Were you ever a party to trying to obtain convictions against Chinese gambling, and failed, owing to the defectiveness of the present law? No; I did not institute any proceedings of the kind. As I have said before, the Act is very confused.
11808. You saw great difficulty in proceeding under it? Yes.
11809. Were you a party to any proceedings at all against the Chinese gambling? Not further than I have stated, by a systematic visitation. I invariably went myself, taking a sergeant with me.
11810. *President.*] You never took actual proceedings against them for violating the law? No, except in the case I have mentioned.
11811. That was also a gaming-house? Yes.
11812. You achieved your object by means of visitation? Yes.
11813. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know if the Chinese gambling in Lower George-street has increased to any extent of late years? I cannot give any particulars myself, but I have heard so.
11814. You have seen the reports that have been in the press? Yes.
11815. Do you think that a system of visitation, the same as you established in your time, would have the same effect now? Well, I think if the system I established of visitation of all suspected places in that respect had been continued the present state of things, as alleged, would never have arisen.
11816. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Are we to understand that those who have since been in charge of affairs there have not visited those places regularly, or that they have adopted other methods? I cannot say. I have not the slightest idea what method has been adopted.

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11817. *Mr. Abigail.*] But I understand you to state that if the same regular system had been carried on the evil would not have increased to the extent people say it has? No; I do not think so.
11818. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do your remarks apply to Chinese gambling or the European method of betting? I am speaking of Chinese gambling.
11819. You were for many years in charge of the central division, were you not? Yes.
11820. There was not much Chinese gambling in that division, was there? There were a few places, but they were gradually stopped.
11821. How many years is it since you were attached to No. 4 station? I left in February, 1875.
11822. That was fifteen years before your retirement? Yes.
11823. *Mr. Abigail.*] I suppose you read the accounts of the deputation that waited on the Colonial Secretary on the subject of Chinese gambling? Yes.
11824. And you saw that some serious charges were made against the police? Yes.
11825. From your long experience in the police force of this city, do you think there was any justification for those charges? I do not think there is a word of truth in those charges. I know several of the officers of the division more particularly referred to, and they are men of high character.
11826. How long were you in the New South Wales police force? Thirty-five years and eight months.
11827. During that time did you ever have brought under your notice one case of a policeman having received a present or bribe from any one on his beat? No; I never had one such case.
18828. Were you ever offered a present, Mr. Anderson? No; except when I left that division. I was presented with a handsome testimonial in the shape of an address and a gold watch and chain and a silver tea and coffee service and gold watch and chain for my wife, which was given by the general public there, including the Chinese merchants.
11829. So that the articles of jewellery which you are now wearing were not purchased by you out of your accumulated funds, or obtained as presents from persons with whom you have to deal as a police officer, but were simply presented to you as a token of esteem by the citizens of Sydney? Yes; they were presented to me at a public meeting.
- [Inscription on the case of the watch presented to Mr. Anderson:—"Presented to Robert Anderson, Esq., Sub Inspector of Police, by his friends of the Northern Division, on the occasion of his transfer from the charge of that Division to that of the Central Division of the city of Sydney; March 31st, 1875."]
11830. *Mr. Abigail.*] Before you accepted that present did you have to consult the Inspector-General? Yes; I had to obtain sanction.
11831. And you say that was the only occasion on which you received any present during your service in Lower George-street, and that was publicly made as a recognition of your efficient discharge of your duty and not for neglecting it? Decidedly.
11832. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] That present was subscribed for by the public generally, a few Chinese merchants being among the number—it was not distinctly a Chinese presentation? No; it was from all classes and creeds.
11833. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know Inspector Atwill? Yes.
11834. How long have you known him? About twenty-five years.
11835. Do you think he is a man who would be likely to take a bribe? I do not think so. From what I know of him I am certain he would not.
11836. Is he efficient in the discharge of his duty? That is a subject I would rather not give an opinion upon.
11837. Do you think he would be likely to wink at any breach of the law or any crime whatever for any cause? I do not think he would wink at anything in the shape of bribery.
11838. Do you think he would be likely to allow Chinese gambling to be carried on to the injury of a whole district, for any reason whatever, if he could stop it? I do not. Whether he would take the proper steps to combat with the evil, of course I cannot say. I was always too busily engaged with my own duties to pay much attention to others.
11839. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Would you think him above suspicion in the matter of accepting a bribe? I am certain he would not do it; he is a man of high character.
11840. *Mr. Abigail.*] Does that remark also apply to other officers of the police with whom you have come in contact during your service in the force? Yes; more particularly the old officers. I would not speak with such confidence of men I had not known for a long time.
11841. Do you know Senior-sergeant Higgins? Yes; he is one of the best non-commissioned officers in the whole of the service.
11842. Do you know whether he has accumulated any property? I believe he has.
11843. Do you think it likely that Sergeant Higgins was helped to acquire his property by accepting bribes? I do not believe it. A more honourable, upright man in every way I do not know than Sergeant Higgins.
11844. Do you know Constable Beadman? I know there is such a man, but cannot speak of him personally.
11845. Was Sergeant Macintosh in No. 4 division when you were there? No.
11846. Was Dawson there? He was.
11847. Do you think he is a man likely to do anything of that kind? No; he is a man of high character and an efficient officer. I do not think he would accept bribery in the discharge of his duty.
11848. While you were down there were any complaints made against Chinese storekeepers of receiving stolen property? There was a complaint made in one case.
11849. Was it Way Kee? No. I would not call this man a storekeeper. He lived in Harrington-street. There was some old copper found in the place, and there was some action taken, but it could not be proved that he knew of the copper having been stolen. That is the only case I remember.
11850. Did the Chinese ever give you any assistance in carrying out the law while you were down there? Yes; I received assistance in that way from the respectable Chinese merchants.
11851. Apart from gambling, did you find the Chinese a riotous or drunken class—did they give the police much trouble? Quite the contrary; they are a quiet and orderly people; even those men who gambled were quiet. They gave the police no trouble whatever.
11852. So that if the Chinese gambling as at present carried on were suppressed there would not be much cause for a great outcry against these people? No; unless things have altered very much since I was there. The Chinese as a class are very orderly. In all my experience I never saw a Chinaman drunk.
11853. Are they exceptionally clean in the way they keep their premises? No; they are not. Sometimes we had cause of complaint in that direction.
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11854. Sometimes their premises were not in keeping with proper sanitary regulations? Yes.
11855. Have you heard of them being prominent in assaults upon women, or anything of that kind? No. On the contrary, the European women living with them have often spoken of the uniform kindness they receive at their hands.
11856. Gambling is their only bad characteristic? It is the only one I know of. I may mention that I was assisted by some of the cabinet-makers who used to go to the gambling-shops themselves. They were exceedingly glad when it was put down. In one place in particular—Ah Toy's—they told me on one occasion when I was there that they were very glad I had taken steps in that direction.
11857. You think that really efficient visiting is, perhaps, the best weapon that can be used against this evil? Under the present law, yes; but at the same time I think that the present Act should be recast altogether.
11858. Can you offer any suggestion as to how the present Act should be amended to make it effective? That, perhaps, would take too long. But I think it might be made to embrace all the present forms of gambling. You will see, if you read the Act, that many of the forms of gambling mentioned there are not known now, and I think, therefore, it should be altered not only to meet the present requirements but be made so elastic as to meet all future forms of gambling, as they are so frequently changing. Perhaps in ten years hence there will be forms of gambling not known at the present time. There is also too much circumlocution about the present Act, and it should be made more simple and clear, in order to enable the authorities to deal effectively with this evil.
11859. Then you would amend the law so as to enable the police to deal with all present and future forms of gambling whatsoever? Yes.
11860. You would be in favour of making it a penal offence to be found in a gambling-house? Yes, I think so.
11861. Do you know that at the present time the Chinese erect strong barricades inside their houses, and bolt and bar the doors for the purpose of keeping out the police? I have heard so, but have no knowledge of it personally.
11862. If it is so, would it not be well to prevent the bolting and barring of doors, and so forth? In my time I should have asked why the barricades were erected. But they never attempted to interfere with me in any way.
11863. In your time these barricades did not exist? No.
11864. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I believe there was a great deal of larrikinism in Lower George-street while you were there, Mr. Anderson? Yes; and I put a stop to it, for which I received a special letter of thanks from Messrs. Curtis and Gannon.
11865. Your only object was to maintain the law without respect to the question of race or nationality? Yes.
11866. Did you find the Chinese merchants in Lower George-street willing to co-operate with you in putting down the gambling evil? Yes, they often offered to assist me, such men as On Chong, Cheang Ah Teek, and Ah Toy and others.
11867. How many gambling-places were there in Lower George-street during your time? There were eleven reputed gambling-houses, where gambling was occasionally carried on.
11868. Were there any lottery-shops there for the sale of pak-ah-pu tickets? No; there was none of that then; only fan-tan.
11869. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] While you were stationed at No. 4 station did you ever receive from the Chinese merchants any presents of preserved ginger, chests of tea, or anything of that kind? No.
11870. Is it a customary thing at the New Year time for instance? I do not think so.
11871. You never found it so in your own case? No; I have visited the Chinese, and had tea with them; or some whisky, perhaps at the New Year, and I think I had champagne on one occasion.
11872. But you never received anything in the shape of a Christmas box? No.
11873. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You went in simply to show good feeling? Yes, that is, I am speaking now of the respectable merchants, such as Sun Kum Tiy, On Chong, and others.
11874. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You could go in and out of these places with perfect confidence, because they never gave you any trouble? Yes, and not only that, but they gave me every assistance when I wanted it.
11875. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] In your time down there did you ever hear of any complaints from the European residents of Lower George-street that the Chinese obstructed the foot traffic, or interfered with females passing up and down in any way? No, so far as my memory serves me I did not. I have found the Chinese as a class very orderly.
11876. You found them inclined to obey you when you spoke to them? Yes.
11877. If you went into European houses the same as you did in these Chinese places you speak of, where gambling was going on, that is, places of the same class, you would have to take certain precautions? Yes.
11878. About the sanitary condition of the Chinese premises, you say some of them were dirty? Yes, there were complaints made on that score. I remember there were some places I had received complaints about, but when I spoke to them about it, they set to work to clean them, and kept them clean.
11879. Do you think those persons knew the sanitary law in the first place? Possibly they did not. As I have said, they paid attention to what I told them.
11880. Do you think if they were constantly visited, and made to understand what the law was, that they, as law-abiding people, would keep the law? I believe such would be the case from my experience of them in that respect in the past.
11881. Supposing notices were written in Chinese character, stating the regulations as to sanitary arrangements, that only so many persons should be allowed to sleep in one room, and so on, do you think that would have a good effect? Yes, possibly it might. There is no doubt a great deal of overcrowding amongst the Chinese. I think some arrangement of that kind—to provide that each individual should have so many cubic feet of air—is very necessary.
11882. Did you find much opium-smoking there? Yes, there were a good many opium smokers in those places where I suspected gambling to be carried on. There were two or three women who contracted the habit too, and I spoke to them very strongly. They left the locality soon afterwards. I used to personally visit those places where I suspected gambling was carried on very frequently.
11883. Is it true that the Chinese decoy young women to their places, or have you ever known any cases? Well,

Mr. R. Anderson. Well, there were some young women who used to frequent several of those places, but I cannot say about them being decoyed.

18 Nov., 1891. 11883. In those cases would you say that the young women were virtuous before they went there, or were they already degraded? I can only say that we found some young women there. I invariably turned them away myself if I went, and I employed one officer specially, I think it was Senior-sergeant Bradwell, to see that no young women were allowed to remain in the Chinese quarters, of the character I refer to.

11884. Mr. Hawthorne.] The young women you found in the Chinese quarters, were they, any of them, of the more respectable class? In some cases I have found highly-educated women among the Chinese.

11885. What are we to understand—that you found young women of poor but respectable parentage going to live amongst the Chinese for purposes of prostitution? Well, it may be only for a time. For instance, I can mention, without giving the name, the case of one young woman, of a respectable Colonial family, who learnt to smoke opium there, but I got her away. Then, again, I found quite an accomplished lady in one place in Cambridge-street. She was brought by a Chinaman from Melbourne. I spoke to her on several occasions, and advised her. Of course if I found a young woman in a place of that kind, I tried to do something with her, and to that end spoke to her kindly. This man kept a brothel there, and kept this educated young person for his own purposes.

11886. They were not married? No; she was about 20 years of age, and apparently an educated and refined person, with small hands, unaccustomed to work, and in every way lady-like in appearance. That woman is now the wife of one of the richest men in this Colony.

11887. And you found her in a Chinese den? Yes, in Cambridge-street. This man had brought her from Melbourne with him. I had a very earnest conversation with her, and offered her assistance to go away. She said she had some friends. The next time I visited the place she was gone. I did not see her again until the opening of the exhibition in Prince Alfred Park, when I saw her with her husband on that occasion. The last time I saw this lady she was sitting in her carriage, opposite David Jones' shop, in George-street, with her two little boys.

11888. The instances you are giving us, I suppose, are few and far between? Yes.

11889. The general run of females you have found associated with the Chinese are taken from the ranks of prostitutes? Yes, most of them are. I may mention the case of another young woman, the daughter of a respectable man in Surry Hills. I found her in a house in Brownbear-lane, at 3 o'clock one morning, in an advanced state of pregnancy. I took her up to the Cumberland-street Station, and got her a comfortable bed in my own room. In the morning, after speaking to her kindly, and advising her, I took her to Mr. Crane, C.P.S., at the Water Police Court, and got an order for her admission to the Benevolent Asylum. I told her when she got over her troubles to endeavour to get into service with a respectable family. She did so; and now she is a respectable married woman, living within a quarter of a mile of where we are now sitting.

11890. Mr. Tart.] You have said you found women opium-smoking in reputed Chinese gambling-houses? Two of them.

11891. Did you find many of that class of women there? Not a great many. I always ordered them out when I visited those places.

11892. If anyone has stated that large numbers of young women visit these Chinese quarters, would that be true? It was not so in my time. I could always count the number of young women who frequented this class of houses.

11893. Mr. Hawthorne.] Have you ever found, concerning the opium question, that it is possible for young women to visit the Chinese quarters for the purpose of smoking opium, and still retain their respectability in other respects? No; I do not think that would be possible. No respectable woman would do so. I used to endeavour to persuade them to discontinue the habit. I noticed that one of the effects of opium-smoking was to cause a falling away of flesh. It is so with the Chinese themselves; and I remarked it in the young woman I have referred to as having contracted the habit. She was a young woman. I lost sight of her, and what became of her I do not know.

11894. You have had considerable experience of ex-Inspector Mackay, in his official capacity, have you not? Yes.

11895. Have you always found him to be a man of high character? Yes; I regard him as a highly honorable man in every respect. He is one of the most honorable men I have ever known.

11896. And you think that any offer of a bribe from a Chinaman, or any other man, so far as he is concerned, would meet with scornful rejection? Certainly.

[The witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

The MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. George Read called, and examined:—

Supt. Read. 11897. Mr. Abigail.] You are the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Read? Yes—Superintendent of Police for the Metropolitan Police District.

19 Nov., 1891. 11898. How long have you held that position? I have been in the Sydney police for some thirty-six years, and have been Superintendent of Police for about twenty years.

11899. What was the first rank you obtained in the Sydney police? My position was that of a detective when I first came here—for a very short period.

11900. Then you have gone through all the stages of the force? Yes; every stage in the service. I may say that I came here from London under engagement with the Colonial Government to serve in the police force of this city.

11901.

11901. Therefore you have an intimate knowledge of the proceedings of the police in connection with the city of Sydney? Yes; I am presumed to be tolerably well acquainted with police matters.
11902. You know the purpose and objects of this Commission? I believe I apprehend them.
11903. We are appointed in consequence of what took place at a deputation to the Colonial Secretary, when certain statements of a very serious character were made against the police, more particularly of the Lower George-street district, namely, of receiving bribes and conniving at the Chinese gambling in that portion of the city. The object of bringing you here to-day is to get as full a knowledge from you as possible in reference to the police, or anything else you may know bearing on the subject of our inquiry? I quite understand that.
11904. At that deputation to the Premier, it was stated, in the first place, that a number of the police were influenced in their action with regard to the Chinese gambling, in consequence of the ownership of many of the properties in which this practice has been carried on;—have you heard or do you know anything to justify that statement? I do not believe any such considerations influence the police in the smallest degree, so far as I have been able to ascertain.
11905. I believe you frequently visit the different portions of the city yourself, Mr. Read? Oh yes, I am about daily and nightly.
11906. You have paid frequent visits to Lower George-street? I am there, perhaps, five nights out of the seven every week.
11907. And you know, as a matter of fact, that gambling is carried on there largely in a number of Chinese places? There is gambling and a good deal of play amongst the Chinese—play, I mean similar to card parties amongst the Chinese, where, to give a zest to the game, they deposit 3d. or 6d. with the object of making the entertainment more interesting.
11908. It has been stated that fan-tan is indulged in by hundreds of Europeans, who visit these places nightly, Sundays included? There is no doubt that the Chinese play fan-tan extensively, and that Europeans, to some extent, have participated in the game.
11909. It is also urged that a large number of men go into these places and lose the whole of their weekly wages, leaving their wives and families in absolute poverty in consequence, and, it is contended, that if the police were sufficiently active in the discharge of their duties, that this state of things could be stopped? I have no doubt that some persons, Europeans, have lost money in playing fan-tan with the Chinese; but it is a very remarkable fact that no complaint has ever been made to me personally by any person who have sustained loss in that way.
11910. It has been stated that complaints have frequently been made to the officers of No. 41 station, and to the policemen on duty in Lower George-street, and that the persons who have made these complaints have been treated in a very flippant, and, in some instances, offensive manner? No such complaints have ever been communicated to me.
11911. Do you know whether any special instructions are issued to the police in that portion of the city, or any part of the city, with respect to the Chinese gambling? I have frequently impressed upon the minds of the officers the importance of paying all the attention practicable to gambling in the city generally, and especially to the gambling in the Chinese quarters.
11912. You know that a number of raids have been made upon these Chinese gambling-houses? At various times, yes.
11913. And in most cases they have resulted in convictions? Yes, for the most part, they have been successful in that respect.
11914. But these raids have been made at very long intervals, and it is urged that if the raids were made more frequently, or if a rigid police inspection of the premises were carried out, as was done in the years 1876 and 1877, it would have the effect of stamping out the evil? But the raids which have been made have been made after careful observation and preparation, that is to say, when it was thought that the gambling proceedings, which were presumed to have been carried on, were of such a character as to insure the obtaining of sufficient evidence for conviction. I am not aware that any different course was adopted about the dates you mention, and I was in Sydney then. But, as a matter of fact, there was not then the same cause for action as has existed during more recent years.
11915. The evidence given is to the effect that in 1876 and 1877 there were in that district about ten or twelve Chinese gaming-houses, and that very few Europeans then visited them? I do not suppose they did. As a matter of fact, gambling amongst the Chinese has increased simultaneously with its development amongst Europeans. At the date you mention there was comparatively little gambling amongst the Chinese; nor was there amongst the Europeans, compared to what exists at the present day.
11916. The evidence we have had is to the effect, that the places I mention, ten or twelve, were frequented chiefly, in fact, almost solely by Chinese, and that, on several occasions, the police visited one of the places and found as many as sixty or seventy Chinese engaged in the game of fan-tan; but a very close visitation of these premises took place, and, as a result, at the end of 1877 those ten or twelve places had disappeared;—have you any knowledge of that? I am not aware that any closer visitation took place then than now. Of course there is much more to attend to now than there was at that period. The police business generally has increased enormously. My impression is that the police supervision was not more effective then than it has been recently. Chinamen, like other people, profit by experience. When a few Chinamen are prosecuted they take additional precautions to prevent the police obtaining evidence and consequent convictions.
11917. What are these additional precautions? Well, I do not remember, until recently, for instance, that the Chinamen effectually secured their premises against the approach of the police. Not long since there was a raid made upon a place in Lower George-street, in which, I was informed, there were no less than three doors to break through before the police could obtain entrance to the gambling-room.
11918. Do you think they should be forbidden to erect barricades to bar the progress of inspection? I may mention that by a law which was passed not very long ago in New Zealand, the barricading of premises reasonably presumed to be gambling-premises is in itself an offence.
11919. And you think such a law would facilitate the operations of the police here? Yes. It would facilitate the obtaining of evidence, because there would be no obstructions to break through in order to gain an entrance.
11920. While we are on that point I would ask, with reference to the present mode of dealing with gambling-house, do you think it desirable that the police must first arm themselves with a warrant before attempting

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attempting to deal with any of these gambling-houses, although they may be firmly convinced of the character of those houses as such? I think every non-commissioned officer of police, and, perhaps, every first-class constable, should have authority to arrest on view—that is, if he sees the gambling law is being violated, he should have authority to effect an arrest, the same as he would have if he saw one man pick another man's pocket. I may mention incidentally that I have recently been looking at some of the Police Returns from California, and I find that there they have a law empowering the police to arrest all persons (Europeans) found in a fan-tan house; all persons offering pak-ah-pu tickets for sale; all persons purchasing such tickets, and all persons having them in their possession;—all these are offences for which the police can arrest. This, of course, facilitates police operations considerably, and if that were incorporated in our law here, it would enable us to effectually stamp out this evil, I am certain.

11921-2. Do you think the landlords of these places, after proper notice being given them, should be made parties to any proceedings the police may take, for allowing their properties to be occupied by the persons who keep gambling-shops? Well, that is rather a delicate question. The landlord cannot possibly know what the premises are required for—that is to say, he has no right to assume that they are required for some illegitimate purpose, and it would be a hardship to make him responsible for what he could not possibly prevent in the first place.

11923. But afterwards—after the proceedings have been taken (say) and a conviction obtained against one of these gambling-houses, and the landlord duly notified to that effect, if gambling should be carried on after that, do you not think the landlord should then be held in a measure responsible? I think, perhaps it might be an advantage that he should have some kind of responsibility, but as I have said, it is rather a delicate matter to legislate in.

11924. Now, from your extensive knowledge and experience in the city, what is your impression as to the effects of Chinese gambling upon the general community, Mr. Read? I think it is extremely demoralising, for a reason which I desire to give. If a man wants to go and gamble after the European fashion—at Randwick, for instance—he must go provided with considerable funds. He could not do the thing respectably there unless he had £5 or £10 in his pocket. But the gambling indulged in by the Chinese is adapted to the circumstances of labouring men, and the lower classes generally. For instance, if a man has only 1s. in his pocket he can go into a Chinese gambling-house and play a couple of games of fan-tan at 6d. a game, and have a chance of winning, perhaps, 10s. or 15s. That is why I consider Chinese gambling a serious evil.

11925. Do you know, or have you heard, that it is resorted to by young lads, and even young women, sometimes? Yes, they frequently do, I believe; although I am satisfied that the police endeavour, so far as they can, to keep them away, and generally to purge the evil of the European element.

11926. Have you ever heard of the police going in and finding a number of those people playing, and hunting them out? Yes, I have heard of occurrences of that nature.

11927. Have you ever heard it stated that on occasions of that kind there has been a scramble for the money on the table, and that members of the police force have been large gainers by that? I have heard of the police taking possession of money they have found in gambling-houses, on one or two occasions, which money they have brought to the station, and reported to the officer on duty there; and as no claim has been made for the money it has been forwarded to my office.

11928. Can you state about how many of these cases have come under your notice? I cannot say how many. I may mention that gambling cases of that kind are comparatively common; for instance, perhaps the police discover a number of larrikins playing "pitch-and-toss" on a vacant piece of ground, and immediately the players see the constable they clear away, frequently leaving some of their money behind them; the police take possession of the money, and bring it to the station, where they report the matter in due course.

11929. You read, I suppose, the account that appeared in the daily papers in July last, of a deputation that waited on the Premier, and which contained statements as to bribery and corruption in the ranks of the police force? Yes.

11930. When you read that, did it come upon you as a surprise? Not at all; for I have been hearing for the last thirty years and more that all the grades in the police department were bribed—the Superintendent, the inspectors, the sergeants, and everybody else.

11931. Then of course, not being surprised, you did not take any steps to satisfy yourself whether there was any truth whatever in those statements? When I saw the paragraph, I spoke to Mr. Atwill, the officer in charge of the northern end of the town, and asked him whether he thought there were any grounds for any such statements, and he said he was satisfied there was not the slightest ground for it whatever. I may mention that inquiries have been made into charges of that nature in former years, and I know of only one instance during the whole course of my experience in which there appeared anything like reasonable grounds of suspicion: that occurred about twelve or thirteen years ago, and the services of the constable were dispensed with; that is the only instance I have ever heard of.

11932. But these statements have been made by Members of Parliament; does not that give greater weight to them? It might in the estimation of some persons, but it does not in my estimation, considering the circumstances under which the statements were made; I think they were made hurriedly, without sufficient consideration, and that they did not fully realise the importance of the statements which they made.

11933. One gentleman said that the police saw that the Anti-Chinese Gambling League were moving in the direction, and suddenly a successful raid was made in consequence; do you know whether the police were influenced at all in that direction? The raid was made before the deputation waited on the Colonial Secretary.

11934. But do you know whether the police were influenced in any way by what was taking place down there among the people—such as the agitation of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I don't think so, as far as I can ascertain. I may mention that about four or five weeks before that raid was made I passed the house in question late one night, and saw some Europeans going in and out; I met the officer in charge (Inspector Atwill) on Circular Quay shortly afterwards, and I mentioned that he should give special attention to this matter, and make preparations for a raid upon this particular house; and the result was that the raid was made to which you refer.

11935. Has it ever come under your notice that members of the police have stated that they could not do anything in connection with these gambling-houses, because the buildings occupied by the Chinese were owned

owned by Members of Parliament, and other influential men? I have heard that that has been said by certain persons, but have failed to discover that there was the slightest ground for the statement.

11936. One of the Members of Parliament on the deputation said that the police were not content with getting gold watches within three months, but that they must have diamond rings on their fingers; and that it was a well-known fact that they were being paid to keep their eyes shut to what was going on down there. Do you know anything at all that would warrant such a statement as that? I may state broadly that I do not believe that any member of the police force in Sydney ever received 6d. from any Chinese by way of a bribe; and I may also say that if it were true that some of the Chinese had made presents to the police I should not be surprised, for the simple reason that many of them are under very considerable obligations to the police. I myself have had to direct sometimes that fifteen or twenty men should be placed in the vicinity of their quarters to protect them from the violence of the larrikins; and constituted as human nature ordinarily is, I can well believe that these Chinese might feel themselves under considerable obligations to the police, and they would very likely be disposed to recognise it in the same manner as Europeans ordinarily do.

11937. Do you know of their having made a present to any member of the police force? I think they did, to a man named Dawson; that is the only instance that occurs to me at the present moment.

11938. Another statement made by a Member of Parliament was to the effect that he believed the police winked at the Chinese gambling evil, and that the Chinese were informed when a raid was about to be made on their premises. Do you think it possible that by any action of the police attached to No. 4 station the Chinese knew the day beforehand that a raid was to be made? I do not think they could have known, certainly not from any member of the police force. But it is possible that when application was made for a warrant at the Police Court that it may have been overheard by some person in the office at the time, and communicated by them to the Chinese. In fact the officer in charge of No. 4 station made a complaint to me on the subject, to the effect that he had noticed on the particular day he took out a warrant on one occasion, the gambling was suspended in the very house on which he intended to make a raid; and that he had noticed the same thing happen on one or two occasions previously. In consequence, he made application to the Clerk of Petty Sessions at the Water Police Court, to allow him to take the warrant forms, and permit him to make out his own warrant ready for signature, so that it might not by any possibility become known.

11939. Was he permitted to do so? No. It was considered that it would be a breach of the office regulations, and the officer in charge of the office took exception to the course proposed.

11940. If that were permitted under the present law would it facilitate the operations of the police in some measure? It would secure additional secrecy.

11941. I find it stated that the police are afraid to take action because they believe that Members of the Legislative Council or the Lower House of Parliament would use their influence to have them removed from the force. Now, has any Member of Parliament ever influenced you, or tried to, or would any attempt of the kind have had any effect upon you? No Member of the Legislative Assembly or the Upper House has ever spoken to me on the subject, or, I believe to any other officer of the police, or the head of the Department. And I think I may say of the officers (that is the inspectors) in charge of the several divisions—for it is mainly their responsibility—that they would not be influenced one iota by anything which might be said to them by any persons such as you have mentioned.

11942. Again, it was said by some Member of Parliament that Inspector Atwill should carry out his duties more fearlessly than he did. Have you any reason to believe that Inspector Atwill does not carry out his duties fearlessly? No, I have not. I may say that I have sometimes said to him that I should be glad if he could do a little more in the direction of suppressing Chinese gambling; but he represented that he did the best he could under the circumstances, and in the face of the difficulties he had to contend against, which in numerous instances were almost insuperable. I have sometimes feared that the small penalties that have been inflicted on convicted persons, and the obvious failure of prosecutions to effect any diminution of the evil, might have slightly discouraged the police in some instances. It seems to be very much like proceeding against persons for drunkenness; the thousands of arrests made yearly do not seem to have the slightest effect in the way of diminishing drunkenness. The small penalties imposed in the case of gamblers is no real punishment to them. It simply has the effect apparently of inducing them to take additional precautions against future prosecutions.

11943. Do you think it would be a good thing to award imprisonment in such cases rather than a fine? I think it would be a capital idea, because when a man is in gaol he can do no harm.

11944. Have you ever heard of a fund being subscribed for in connection with the Chinese gambling-houses, called "the police fund," and which is raised and maintained by deducting a small percentage from the winnings in these places? I heard a statement of that kind recently, but I did not attach much importance to it, because I knew it could not be true.

11945. After the deputation to the Premier on the 31st of July, I believe you supplied a report to the Colonial Secretary on this particular question? I did.

11946. Is this [*produced*] a copy of your report? It is.

11947. In that report I notice you say in very emphatic terms that there is no truth whatever in the charges of bribery against the police? Yes; I was quite certain that there could not be anything of the kind.

11948. You arrived at that conclusion after mature consideration, and reviewing in your mind the whole of the circumstances and your knowledge of the police? Yes; the fact is, that no man after he has been in the police service a short time, and become acquainted with its internal arrangements would attempt to receive a bribe unless he desired to lose his situation, because he could clearly see if he had any brains at all, that he could not do so without being detected. In short no man could carry on a system of bribery in the police force without being detected. This is so, for two general reasons. In the first place the persons whom it would pay to bribe the police are the last persons you could trust in such matters; and in the next place, if the police were wicked enough to be consenting parties to such a transaction there would be too many to settle with.

11949. You know that Chinese gambling has increased of late years? Yes; as I have said, it has increased simultaneously with the development of gambling amongst Europeans, but whether the Chinese have been infected to a larger extent with the mania by the Europeans, or the Europeans by the Chinese, I am unable to say. But the fact remains that it has increased amongst them simultaneously.

- Supt. Read. 11950. Have you thought about the relative proportion of Chinese to European gambling? Yes, I have often thought about it. Taking the aggregate Chinese in Sydney, a larger proportion of them indulge in gambling than of the aggregate European population; but the amount of money that changes hands in connection with Chinese gambling transactions in a whole year is not equal to the amount that changes hands at (say) Randwick at a principal race meeting in one day. I am quite satisfied of that.
- 19 Nov., 1891. 11951. So that while you think there is need for a change in the law as regards Chinese gambling, you also think that the subject of European gambling is deserving of attention? Yes, there is even a greater need for amendment of the Act as regards European gambling.
11952. The question of European gambling is one which I should very much like to examine you upon, Mr. Read; but it does not come within the scope of our inquiry. I am sorry it does not, because I know that the effect of the gambling tendency on the community in general is alarming. Now with reference to the influence, morally speaking, of the residence of Chinese in this city, has it come under your notice that young European girls have been entrapped to the Chinese quarters for immoral purposes? I believe there have been a number of instances of Chinamen enticing young girls into their quarters, and they have no doubt behaved indecently to them.
11953. Do you think that occurs to the same extent now that it did a few years ago? I think not.
11954. During the years 1877 and 1878 I believe some very active steps were taken to suppress that kind of thing? Yes, there were a few very bad cases about that time.
11955. Young girls used to be found in the Chinese places in Goulburn-street and thereabouts? Yes. The instructions to the police are that they shall at once proceed against any girls discovered under such circumstances, when they are under the age of 16 years, and can be dealt with in terms of the Industrial Schools Act.
11956. Your impression is, that there are not many cases of that kind in the city at the present time? I do not think there are now.
11957. Are there many Chinese brought up by the police for offences other than gambling;—are they drunken and riotous, for example? No; they are a remarkably orderly and sober people. Apart from gambling they are not much trouble to the police.
11958. Do you know anything about the sanitary condition of the Chinese quarters? As regards general cleanliness I do not think they are equal to the average Europeans. But I think a considerable improvement has taken place in that respect during recent years; whether from contact with Europeans, or from a more rigorous enforcement of municipal sanitary laws or regulations, I do not know.
11959. Has it come within your knowledge that the Chinese as a class are amenable to advice, and that when they are visited, and a certain course of action is pointed out to them as regards the observance of sanitary laws, they are disposed to follow it willingly? Yes; I think they are very attentive to anything that is said to them on the subject. But their habits and associations are essentially different from Europeans.
11960. Are they in the habit of overcrowding their houses? There are usually many more of them in one building than there should be.
11961. Do you think if a Common Lodging-house Act were passed applying to the Chinese, restricting them as to the number of persons to be allowed in a building, and also providing for the observance of sanitary regulations, that it would have a good effect? I think it is a very desirable and much-needed measure.
11962. In your opinion, has the fact of the Chinese congregating as they have done in places like Goulbourn-street and Lower George-street, a deteriorating effect upon the district—in other words, lowers the tone of it? No doubt it has that effect. I think there cannot be any question about that. No decent man, unless his circumstances compelled him, would like to reside in the vicinity of ordinary Chinese quarters.
11963. So that it would affect business as well? It would, I should suppose.
11964. Have you any suggestion to make as to any alteration of the law that would give increased facilities to the police in dealing with the Chinese, and thus tend to obviate the evils we are dealing with? Well some time ago I forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police a number of suggestions for the amendment of the law, and I think they were by him forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, and should be in his hands now.
11965. Could you furnish the Commission with a copy of those suggestions? I have not a copy.
11966. *President.*] Can you state from memory what the suggestions were? One suggestion was that persons should be held liable for selling tote tickets in the public streets.
11967. *Mr. Abigail.*] And Pak-ah-pu tickets as well? Yes; and another was that the provision in the New Zealand Act, making it an offence to erect strong doors at the entrance to premises presumed to be gambling-premises should be adopted.
11968. And another was, I suppose, dealing with people found on the premises? I do not remember whether that was referred to.
11969. I thought you referred to that earlier in your evidence, and that you thought it would be desirable? I said that such a law was in force in San Francisco.
11970. You also referred to a provision for allowing first-class constables and all non-commissioned officers to enter these suspected gaming-houses without a warrant? Yes; and to effect an arrest whenever they should see the law being violated.
11971. Now, supposing I were to take a shop here, and put up a notice to the effect that gambling was being carried on day and night on my premises, how would the police deal with me under the existing law? It would be a reason for keeping you under close observation, but it would not afford ground sufficient for instituting proceedings against you.
11972. Do you know that, as a matter of fact, there are in the city of Sydney about fifty places exhibiting notices of that character? I have been informed that there are such notices, but I am not able to read Chinese.
11973. The white paper notices that you may have observed on the walls and windows of Chinese shops in Lower George-street, Wexford-street, Goulburn-street, and Campbell-street, signify that fan-tan is carried on in these places day and night? I have seen placards similar to these [*produced*] in Chinese characters.
11974. I am bound to say that I have been rather surprised to hear a number of constables state that they did not know what these notices meant, since it appears to me that it is the duty of constables on a beat

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beat to make themselves acquainted with all public notices, and more especially those in a foreign language? A constable could not know unless he employed an interpreter. No constable that I know of can understand Chinese.

11975. There are interpreters at the disposal of the Police Department, I understand;—would it not have been advisable to obtain the services of one of these to translate the notices? It might be well that the police should know it, although I fail to see that it would be of very great advantage to them, because they are in and out of the Chinese quarters almost every day, and know what is going on in these places.

11976. But would it not strengthen your evidence in prosecuting the keepers of one of these places if you could show that they held out a public notice—which is tantamount to an invitation to the public—that gambling was carried on in those premises day and night? Incidentally, it might be, but it would not be evidence on which to base a prosecution. For example, a burglar might put up a notice that he committed burglaries on every opportunity that presented itself in the city and suburbs, every week, but that in itself would not be a reason for taking proceedings against him.

11977. But suppose you did proceed against him on a distinct charge, and supplied that as a supplementary evidence? I doubt whether it would be considered evidence of a material kind.

11978. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Supposing that a notice of that kind had been put up in large type, and in English, so that the policeman could read it as he passed, say in Goulburn-street, Wexford-street, or Lower George-street, would that have entitled him to enter the premises for the purpose of investigation? No; in that case he would have been a trespasser. The probability is that if he had seen a notice like that you mention he would have said to the occupiers of the house, "Take that down, or I will prosecute you," and that the Chinamen, not knowing that he could not prosecute them for that would have taken it down most probably. But there is no law to prohibit the posting of such notices on a man's premises.

11979. So that the matter would have stood where it is if the notices had been printed or written in English instead of Chinese? Yes.

11980. *Mr. Abigail.*] Scarcely the same, I think. I understand you to admit that a knowledge of the meaning of the notices would have stimulated the police in the execution of their duty. I am now speaking as regards the law? Doubtless it would have stimulated the police to some extent.

11981. Could a tobacconist in the city put up a notice, "Totes run here?" He can if he likes—there is no law to prevent him.

11982. It has been urged, also, by the shop-keepers in Lower George-street that their complaints and representations have been treated in a very indifferent manner by the police; and one Chinese witness has stated that he went three or four times to the police station to give information that gambling was being carried on in certain places, and that he was almost run out, and that he then went to the Inspector-General of Police, who referred him to you? Well, I should think I have had about a dozen come to me at various times, and I have taken steps to obtain evidence in support of the representations which have been made to me by them, but I have generally found that no sufficient evidence could be obtained, and in several instances the men who have come to make these complaints, when inquired for, had disappeared, and could not be found anywhere.

11983. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You think in the majority of cases these Chinese informers have been moved to give you information by reason of some row or dispute with their countrymen rather than from a high sense of honour? Without exception, they have been men who have alleged that they lost money in these dens.

11984. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you had cases where a Chinaman has informed upon his next door neighbour, with the object of getting him removed, in order to improve his (the complainant's) own business? There have been cases where we have suspected that, but in the absence of proof it would not be safe to assert it.

11985. That is so far as the Chinese are concerned, but a portion of the question I put to you on this subject in the first place had reference to complaints made by business people to the police. It is alleged that such complaints or representations on the subject of Chinese gambling in the immediate vicinity of their premises have been treated by the police with indifference, and sometimes in an offensive manner? All I can say is that they have not made any complaint to me in a single instance.

11986. Have not the business people there written to the Inspector-General of Police? Recently, since this Commission has been sitting.

11987. Not prior to that? No; I have no recollection of any complaint being referred to me by the Inspector-General on the subject, as having emanated from the Europeans in Lower George-street or elsewhere.

11988. Have there not been representations made to the effect that Inspector Atwill is not sufficiently energetic in the discharge of his duties? Recently there have been communications that would imply that indirectly.

11989. Do you think it would be an advantage to change the men on duty in that division periodically? I do not think so. The whole matter is in the hands of the officer in charge of the division.

11990. My question also refers to the men in charge of the division? Well, we have changed them in days gone by, but no sensible advantage has been gained by doing it. In fact there is a very great advantage in the officer being known to the inhabitants.

11991. Now, I will conclude my examination of you, Mr. Read, by putting a question of a definite character: During the thirty-six years experience you have had of the police in this city, what has been the general character of the men you have associated with, and had under your control? I think I may say that the general character of the force has been absolutely good, and that it does not—so far as I have had opportunities of judging—suffer by comparison with the London force, in which I have served, and which I may say is supposed to be the model force of the world; especially considering the disadvantage we have laboured under here of a too frequent change of men. This has been owing to the fact that the men have been able to better their position, and to obtain other employment; the result being that we have not the same proportion of experienced men here as they have in the London force. But as regards their general conduct, that is, in sobriety, integrity, and attention to duty, as well as education and ability, I believe they are not inferior to any police force in any European city.

11992. And during the whole of your service in the force here you have only known of one case in which there was a shadow of suspicion or ground for a charge of corruption? Only one case in which, as I have stated, there appeared to be some slight ground for suspicion.

11993.

- Supt. Read. 11993-4. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I suppose the officers who would have to deal with the Chinese gamblers particularly would be men who have seen many years service? Their rank would be evidence of that.
- 19 Nov., 1891. No man is promoted to the charge of a division unless he has seen long service.
11995. You have not observed a desire for change in the case of men reaching the rank of sergeant? They necessarily value the situation the more lucrative it becomes. It is more common among the men who have served only a few years.
11996. The men on the beat, I understand, have very little to do with the gamblers beyond paying visits to their places occasionally when required to do so? No policeman of any division takes action without the approval of his superior officer, and the officers again have to submit the matter to me and obtain my sanction before taking action. I see the officers of the Metropolitan District, as a rule, every morning at 10 o'clock, so that I am made acquainted with all that takes place during the preceding twenty-four hours.
11997. Before you admit men into the force do you require them to furnish testimonials as to previous character? Yes; they must produce satisfactory testimonials.
11998. From your knowledge of the general conduct of members of the police we may infer that they would be unlikely to accept bribes from those with whom they have to deal in the discharge of their duty? I am satisfied of that. But if they were wicked enough they would see that it would not be politic—because it must inevitably be discovered.
11999. Take No. 2 Division, in which Mr. Mackay laboured for a number of years;—do you think Mr. Mackay is the class of man who could be bribed by any person? I am sure he would not. He is the very antipodes of anything of the sort.
12000. And would the same remark apply to Mr. Atwill? I am certain he would not be guilty of anything of that nature.
12001. I suppose the No. 2 and No. 4 Divisions are the only divisions in the Metropolitan district in which large numbers of Chinese are resident? Yes; the bulk of them are in those two divisions. There are some in Waterloo.
12002. Can you say whether Acting Sub-inspector Lawless has always borne a good character? Yes. I have never known him to do anything wrong since he has been in the service. He was a sergeant in the London Police before he came here.
12003. And has been a great number of years in the force here? Yes. I suppose he must have been twenty-six or twenty-seven years here now.
12004. I suppose we may also infer that Sub-Inspector Potter is a man of similar calibre to Inspector Mackay and Inspector Atwill? He is a man of integrity. I have every confidence in him myself.
12005. So that you have every reason to believe from your experience of all these men that the statements which have been made about members of the police force being bribed, and so forth, are without substantial foundation? I am morally certain that there is not a scintilla of truth in any statement of the kind that has been made.
12006. Had any report of improper conduct on the part of any of your officers, having a colour of truth in it, been made, it would I suppose, as a matter of police business, have been brought under your notice? Yes.
12007. And up to the present moment you have not been called upon to examine into any case of alleged bribery or corruption against any member of the service? No. The only case I know of I have mentioned, and that was some years ago, in which there appeared to be some ground of suspicion.
12008. Was that in regard to any particular phase of the Chinese question? No. Our suspicions were based upon the whole conduct of the man. We did not like his methods or associates.
12009. Was this person brought into direct contact with the Chinese? No; he had no duty to discharge in connection with them at all.
12010. You have stated that when the higher officers of the police have gone to take out warrants for the purpose of making raids upon Chinese gamblers, the information has leaked out in some way occasionally, and I understood you to say that you thought it occurred through persons hanging about the Clerk of Petty Sessions' Office overhearing;—is that the case? There have been indications that the Chinese were aware that warrants were being issued, and we could not see how the information could have been obtained unless something had been overheard at the Police Court when the warrant was being applied for.
12011. Is there not a private room in which the Clerk of Petty Sessions is stationed, and could not the officer wait until the room was perfectly clear? The process is not applied for in the private room. The officer goes into the "Long Room" where the information is filled in. The information is entered in a book, and passes through two or three hands. There are always a number of clerks and others about, and it is possible that it may have leaked out in that way.
12012. You think it possible that any information which has leaked out may not have gone through the police force but through the office in which the warrants were obtained? It is probable. I cannot say it is so; but it is probable.
12013. Supposing a raid were contemplated to-night or to-morrow night, how many of the police in the particular division concerned would be likely to know of it beforehand? The officer in charge of the division, and probably a couple of non-commissioned officers are all that would be likely to know at the time.
12014. What would be the average of successful raids as compared with the failures? I cannot say. There have been failures, because when we have noticed that the Chinese have taken effectual precautions against detection we have abstained from attempting to execute the warrants.
12015. You allow the warrants to remain in the station? Yes; there are a number of men now in No. 4 station.
12016. *President.*] Have there been many such cases? No; not many.
12017. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What method would you suggest for more effectually dealing with the Chinese in the matter of taking out warrants? I think it would be better for the warrants to be made out by the police themselves, and that could be brought about without any new regulations being made. The Minister of Justice could direct the Clerk of Petty Sessions to supply us with the necessary forms for such purpose.
12018. Have the police ever made any application to the Minister to give such directions? I do not think so, because this matter has only cropped up within the last year. Many years ago we were in the habit of writing our own informations in matters in which secrecy was essential to success.

12019. How long ago is it since that became an obsolete practice? It is twelve or fourteen years ago since it was discontinued. Supt. Read.

12020. Do you think that would account for the better working of the police department that has been suggested as regards twelve or fourteen years ago, compared with the present time? It might in some degree, perhaps, but I cannot say that there has been any observable difference. It must be remembered that the gambling carried on now is one hundredfold greater than it was fifteen or sixteen years ago. I was in charge of the northern end of the city when the Chinese first located themselves there, and they rarely attempted gambling of any description then. 19 Nov., 1891.

12021. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] There are two or three questions I should like to ask you, Mr. Read: Do you know what percentage of the Chinese gamble in this city? I should think, so far as my observation has gone, that at least four-sixths of the Chinese indulge in gambling. I may say, however, that it is extremely difficult sometimes, when you see them play, if one does not understand the game—and I must confess I do not—to determine whether they are gambling or not.

12022. They play cards and dominoes and other games the same as Europeans at a card party, do they not? I have stated that there is a great deal of play among the Chinese that resembles card-playing among Europeans when they meet together, and, just to give zest to the game, play for 3d. or 6d., as the case may be. If you deprive the Chinese of this amusement they have nothing to employ their time with. They have no interest in horse-racing, or boat-racing, or other sports which attract Europeans, and they very rarely go to public places of amusement, or visit the gardens or parks. It seems almost vital to their social existence.

12023. You think as long as they play cards or dominoes there is no harm in it, so long as they do not play fan-tan and pak-ah-pu, which attracts so many to invest their shillings? That, as I have said, is the strongest objection to fan-tan playing, in my opinion—that a larrikin, or a labouring man, if he has a shilling in his pocket, can go into the Chinese quarters, where the game is being played, and have a couple of games of fan-tan for his shilling. It resembles very nearly the game of "pitch and toss" that is played by the troublesome youths of the city.

12024. If the Chinese assembled to play their game of fan-tan amongst themselves you would not consider it so very objectionable? No more objectionable than the playing of cards by Europeans for 3d. or 6d. a game. I should not be disposed to deprive them of the privileges which the Europeans enjoy.

12025. But that, I suppose, does not apply to the pak-ah-pu lottery that is patronised by the Europeans as well as Chinese? No.

12026. And your objection to fan-tan becomes stronger when the European element enters into it? Yes; that is the principal objection I have to it. It is a sort of training for other and more serious descriptions of gambling very frequently.

12027. Would you consider it the duty of the police to be very active against the Chinese engaged in fan-tan among their own people in their own houses? I should think the most desirable thing would be to purge it of its European element. As I have said here to-day, it is just as useless to attempt to put a stop to fan-tan among the Chinese as it is to prevent drunkenness. There were 10,000 people arrested last year for drunkenness, and I question whether it has cured one of them; the penalty inflicted has no deterring influence at all.

12028. Do you know that many poor Chinese who have gathered a little money by hard work to go home to China have lost everything by going into these gambling-houses, and have committed suicide in consequence? I have no recollection of any Chinese committing suicide as the result of losing money in a gambling-house; it may have occurred. I desire to say here that I disapprove of all gambling very strongly.

12029. Do you think there is much danger in pak-ah-pu? I think it is a very demoralising game. It affords every facility for a large number of Europeans to participate in it.

12030. Do you know how much they can win at that game? No; but I know it is considerable. I may mention that it is a form of gambling in which the police can do very little, the Supreme Court having decided that it is not an offence against our law. If it is anything it is a breach of the Lotteries Act. We recently proceeded against the promoters of one of these lotteries under an Act of George III, and obtained a conviction.

12031. You have not a high opinion of the Chinese informers, I believe? They are invariably men who have been gambling themselves, because they have always complained of losing considerable sums of money. Some of them have said that they were storekeepers in the country. It has generally happened that when we have wanted them to make use of in connection with prosecutions they could not be found. Whether they were settled with by their countrymen, or simply abandoned the matter, I do not know.

12032. With regard to the sanitary arrangements—do you think some special provisions should be made to ensure that the Chinese quarters should be properly looked after in that respect? I think they are well looked after, and, as I have already stated, I think there has been considerable improvement in their sanitary conditions of late years, though whether that has been the result of contact with Europeans, or from more rigorous enforcement of municipal sanitary laws, I do not know.

12033. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] The police have no instructions from you to interfere with the sanitary arrangements;—you leave that to the municipal councils in which they reside? Yes; but the Chinese quarters could not be in a bad sanitary condition without injuriously affecting the Europeans, and if we saw anything exceptionally bad we should call the attention of the proper authorities to it.

12034. *Mr. Abigail.*] You know Constables Beadman and Carson, and ex-Constable Quealey? Yes; I know them all.

12035. With reference to Constables Beadman and Carson, what would you say as to their general character? They are well-conducted men.

12036. It has been stated in evidence here that the charges of bribery which have been made do not affect the whole of the force, but that they are confined to four individuals, namely, Inspector Atwill, Constables Carson, Beadman, and Quealey? I have perfect confidence in the integrity of every one of those men.

12037. Constable Quealey was dismissed for drunkenness? Yes; recently.

12038. Did nothing ever come under your notice affecting the character of any one of these men? Not the slightest thing, on any occasion, affecting their general honesty and uprightness.

[The witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.
 RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
 JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Edmund Wolcott Fosbery called in and examined:—

Mr. Fosbery. 12039. *President.*] You are the Inspector-General of Police for the Colony? Yes; Inspector-General of Police for New South Wales.

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12040. How long have you been Inspector-General? For seventeen years.

12041. And previously to that? I was Deputy Inspector-General for thirteen years.

12042. Has your attention been directed to a deputation that waited upon the then Colonial Secretary in July last with regard to the prevention of Chinese gambling? Yes; I saw the account of it, and I also had an interview with the Premier upon the subject.

12043. And I suppose that you travestied the charges made by the deputation against the police? Oh, no; I did not. I said that I should like to see an independent investigation into the matter in order to let daylight into it, whatever it was.

12044. And, as a consequence, I suppose this Commission was appointed by the Colonial Secretary? Yes; I suppose so.

12045. So that it really was upon your own suggestion that this investigation was begun? Well, I cannot say that. I do not know whether Sir Henry Parkes would have appointed the Commission of his own accord or not.

12046. But, as a matter of fact, you did suggest it? I did think so.

12047. Then, after that, did you call for any reports from any of your officers—particularly the officer in charge of the Lower George-street district? I have had reports periodically, but I do not think that I called for any, especially on that account.

12048. You left it to the Commission? I left it for the Commission.

12049. Previous to the deputation waiting upon Sir Henry Parkes, had your attention been called to the number of Chinese gambling-houses in that part of the city? Oh, yes, frequently; I have had my attention drawn to it on one occasion by the leading Chinese residents, who expressed themselves extremely anxious that this gambling amongst their countrymen should be suppressed.

12050. What standpoint did they view the matter from;—did they consider it an evil affecting the country at large or only their own countrymen? They considered it a blot upon the character of their fellow-countrymen, and asked that means might be taken to put it down, offering themselves to assist in its suppression.

12051. Did they tell you that it was spreading amongst Europeans? They did not.

12052. But, as a matter of fact, their action was taken in consequence of the evil amongst their own countrymen? That is so.

12053. After that did you issue any special instructions with regard to the Chinese gambling-houses? I am in personal communication with the three principal officers daily—that is, with the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Division, the Superintendent of the country district, and the chief of detectives. They report to me every morning, and I give them instructions upon a number of things, and no doubt in connection with various other matters I spoke to them about the question of Chinese gambling; but, as far as I recollect, the instructions were general that the police should, as far as practicable, do what they could to put a stop to it.

12054. In fact you urged the various officers to take the necessary action to minimise the evil? Yes.

12055. Did they make any observations to you on the subject then or at any subsequent time? Of course we discussed the impediments in the way of a thorough enforcement of the law—the difficulties that present themselves in a variety of ways, and the position generally; but I cannot remember everything that transpired in the course of our conversation.

12056. I will now, Mr. Fosbery, get you to briefly put before us the state of the law in relation to the matter, and to point out the difficulties against which you have to contend. In the first place you might shortly explain what your powers are, and then afterwards tell us what are the difficulties in the way? Well, I do not think that I could cover the whole ground satisfactorily on the spur of the moment. I should have to refer to the law books to speak with certainty on the matter. Even lawyers do not like, as you are aware, to give legal opinions without reference to their books, and I am not a lawyer.

12057. I thought that possibly you might be able to give us a rough general idea? Well, generally speaking, the difficulty is that you must proceed by laying an information before a magistrate, and obtain a warrant to authorise you to take proceedings.

12058. That is to say to break into a gambling-house? Yes, to make a forcible entrance where that is necessary; and a further difficulty is the proof of the kind of gambling that is carried on. The Supreme Court for instance have held that pak-ah-pu is not gambling within the meaning of the Act. The difficulties are no greater than in enforcing the law in any other direction against criminality, but it is possible to enlarge the powers of the police to enable them, or certain of them, superior officers down to a given grade, to enter at once and arrest at sight, and in that way take more summary means of bringing the offenders to justice, but whether it would be, all things considered, advisable to alter the tenor of the law in this direction as regards the Chinese only is a larger question.

12059. A question, you mean, more for the legislature? More for the Government and the legislature.

12060. But, as a matter of fact, to bring about convictions in the case of pak-ah-pu there is no need of a forcible entry at all? No; the principals in the game of pak-ah-pu can be proceeded against for running a lottery.

12061. And you have taken proceedings against them on that score, have you not? Yes, there have been a good many prosecutions, but it is not for me to say that there might not have been more, or that there might not have been more vigour shown in the matter.

12062.

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12062. In the matter of Chinese gambling generally? Yes; but it is well to consider this: We have a limited number of police, and every now and then public attention is awakened to some particular social evil. It may be gambling on the turf; or street disorder by larrikins, or prostitution, or suburban house robberies, or a variety of other things; and then the newspapers and the public say, "Why don't the police do more?" People forget however that the police have their regular routine of duty to perform, and that whilst it is possible to afford a very large increase in the number of men engaged in any particular work that can only be effected by taking them away from other duties, and, therefore, whilst it would not be correct for me to say that there might not have been a great deal more vigour displayed in stamping out Chinese gambling or any other species of criminality which it is the duty of the police to suppress, it should not be forgotten that generally if you focus the strength of the force in one direction you deprive it of corresponding strength in another.

12063. As a matter of fact, you do not mean to admit that there has been a lack of vigour in the manner in which the police have dealt with Chinese gambling? Oh, I think that it has received reasonable attention from the police. I may perhaps say that Chinese gambling is very nearly related to the question of gambling generally, and we are all aware that gambling of every description has increased to an alarming extent during the last few years. It is not, therefore, when you look at the question in all its bearings very surprising that Chinese gambling should have increased.

12064. If the Chinese gambling-houses were only places of resort for the Chinese themselves to game in their comparatively small way the police would not consider it a very pressing matter;—they would not consider that they should take the strength of their force from somewhere else for the sake of suppressing the evil in that locality? Well, in my younger days when I was a Superintendent of Police, I knew a great deal more about the Chinese, from personal inspection, than I do at the present time; my conclusion was that they were amongst themselves almost wholly addicted to petty gambling, and that it was seldom absent from their amusements. There is no doubt that the Chinese are a gambling race, and we are fast becoming so ourselves. I may say that I personally think that so long as youthful Europeans—and, indeed, Europeans generally—do not resort to the Chinese gambling saloons, the public injury arising from them is not so great as that caused by many other forms of gambling. You must remember that the stakes played for by the Chinese are usually extremely small.

12065. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is that an inducement, do you think? An inducement for them to gamble, do you mean?

12066. Yes;—particularly for youthful Australians to take part in their games? Well, it is a facility.

12067. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I suppose we are to infer from that remark that the evil is not a very great one, as the stakes are not so large as in European gambling? Oh, I should certainly say that the greater the chance of loss the greater the injury arising from gambling.

12068. *President.*] At all events, if the gaming was confined to the Chinese, and the temptation to Europeans to indulge in it was small, you are of opinion that the police would be under a less serious obligation to interfere with it than with the gambling that is actually carried on amongst Europeans? Well, it would not call for as much attention from the police as many other places of gambling.

12069. Talking of pak-ah-pu, I understood you to say that prosecutions had been instituted against it, and that they had proved the law to be defective? Yes; pak-ah-pu was proved not to be gambling in all the Games and Wagers Act, but it can be reached under an old Act as a lottery.

12070. Oh, it can be reached as a lottery;—but the prosecutions taken by you failed? They were quashed by the Supreme Court.

12071. But were there not other cases in which the prosecutions succeeded;—I refer particularly to some cases heard before Judge Backhouse in March, this year? That may be so. At the present moment I do not recollect the case to which you allude.

12072. The principals in the game submitted to the decision without appeal? That may be; but of course, if they submitted without appeal, it does not affect the question. The decision recorded in that instance might be over-riden by a judgment of the Supreme Court.

12073. *President.*] Have you discussed with your officers the question of how it would be possible to prevent Europeans visiting these gambling-places? Yes; I have frequently; because during recent years the evil has greatly-increased.

12074. And what did the officers say in reply? Oh, they admitted the extent of the evil, and said that they had directed their energies to the places that were most frequently visited by Europeans.

12075. You know, of course, that there have been prosecutions? Yes.

12076. Did they represent to you that there was great difficulty in making the raids? Yes; inasmuch as they have to get warrants before they can enter the gambling-houses.

12077. I am referring more particularly to physical difficulties;—did they ever say that they were exposed to the danger of injury at the hands of the Chinamen? No.

12078. Did they never say to you that there were special difficulties in the way of getting in a Chinese gambling-house, because of the necessity of climbing in over walls, or through windows, and in some cases, even letting themselves down through holes in the ceilings? Oh, those difficulties exist in all places where gaming is carried on; but no doubt the Chinese take every precaution to prevent a raid being successfully carried out.

12079. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] If a raid be contemplated by one of your officers, does he consider that it is necessary to inform you beforehand? No, certainly not. There are 20,000 arrests made in Sydney every year, and my personal cognisance is confined to cases which I think it necessary (by reason of their importance) to give personal attention to.

12080. So that your personal cognisance of these raids would be confined to what you saw in the morning papers? Not necessarily; because the officers would probably mention the matter in connection with a number of other things. They are always reporting something or other; indeed, as I have said, I am in daily communication with them, and it is most likely that I should hear about particular raids. What I said was that it was not incumbent upon an officer who contemplated a raid to mention the matter to me before carrying out his plans.

12081. *President.*] Did the police tell you that the Chinese gambling-houses, particularly those in Lower George-street, were frequented by Europeans of all classes? They said that they were frequented by Europeans, but not by Europeans of all classes.

12082.

- Mr. Fosbery. 12082. Do you know that the police were charged with accepting bribes for the purpose of conniving at these breaches of the law on the part of Chinese gambling-house proprietors. Did you read this statement made by the deputation that waited upon Sir Henry Parkes, for example? Yes, I did; but I do not see very well how it would be worth while for the Chinese gambling-house keepers to bribe a policeman on his beat who would have nothing to do with the instituting of raids.
12083. If these bribes were bestowed on the police they would have to be given to one of the officers in order to make them at all effective? Yes; to one of the officers in charge of a division or a district.
12084. But still, you thought it worth while to ask Sir Henry Parkes, when Colonial Secretary, to appoint an independent Commission of Inquiry into the matter? The only thing I said to Sir Henry Parkes (and I also said it to a member of this Commission) was that my desire was that there should be an independent investigation so that the atmosphere should be cleared.
12085. And you personally refrained from making any inquiry? Oh, certainly.
12086. Would you explain to the Commission how you make the appointments of the policemen in Lower George-street? That is done by the superintendent and the divisional officers. The constables are changed from one part of the city to another as the necessity of the case requires.
12087. Would it come to your knowledge if constables were anxious to be employed in Lower George-street in preference to any other part of the city? Oh, I think it would be a very unlikely thing that I should hear anything about it.
12088. If any of the constables or officers put forth special exertions in order to receive appointments in Lower George-street in preference to any other part of the city you do not think you would be likely to hear of it? If any of the officers did I should certainly know of it, because I make the appointment of officers myself; and if a policeman was to apply for any particular beat I hope that the matter would be brought before me as a very serious thing, considering that there would probably be some underhand reason for it.
12089. Then it would be the duty of the officer to inform you of it? Certainly.
12090. And he would fail in his duty if he did not notice that a number of constables were desirous of being appointed to a particular beat? He would be a very inefficient officer if he did not see through it, and deal with it accordingly.
12091. Are the sergeants appointed by you also? No; they are appointed by the Superintendent.
12092. If a sergeant showed a strong preference for any particular beat, Mr. Read would deal with his request with suspicion? Yes, and would probably make a report of it to me, feeling that I ought to be made personally aware of the matter.
12093. Is Lower George-street, as far as you are aware, from a policeman's standpoint, a desirable beat? No.
12094. So that it would be a peculiarly suspicious circumstance if a number of men in the force evinced a desire to be transferred from other beats in the metropolitan area to that one? Yes; I should think so.
12095. Are sub-inspectors appointed without your knowledge? No sub-inspector could be placed anywhere without my special approval.
12096. Was there ever any application on the part of anyone in the force, so far as you are aware, for a position in the Lower George-street district? Certainly not. Members of the force go where they are sent. I never knew a man apply for any particular locality.
12097. So that, although it was stated by various members of the deputation that there was a desire amongst the men of the police force to go to Lower George-street, you would not think that it was a fact? I should consider it most improbable.
12098. I suppose you do not consider it your duty to interfere with the private affairs of your men or officers? Not unless it is a matter that appears to me to affect their probity or character.
12099. If you were informed that some of your officers in Lower George-street were acquiring property would you consider it a matter of importance to know how they were acquiring the property? I should be very glad to think that they had been so saving. There have been many means by which a constable even might secure a freehold by saving and fortunate speculation.
12100. *Mr. Abigail.*] But a terrace—a terrace of several houses? Oh, there have been many means by which a constable might acquire a terrace even—land booms and speculations.
12101. *President.*] At all events, would you think it your duty to inquire into the matter? Not unless I thought there was something suspicious about it. I know some constables who have acquired what might be called a terrace of houses, and I know the way in which they have got the money, and it has been got most honestly.
12102. Does the acquirement of property apply principally to Lower George-street? No; not particularly. I do not know anything specially about the wealth of the men in the Lower George-street district. You see constables are very well paid. A single man can save £60 a year, and if he likes to put it into a building society, in the course of time he may find himself in the possession of a terrace of houses, worth £1,200.
12103. With regard to alterations in the law, can you make any suggestions? You might have a drastic measure which would cover gambling of all kinds, except gambling on the Stock Exchange, but whether it is the intention of the legislature to go to that length is a matter that I cannot even conjecture. I think that it is highly improbable.
12104. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you not think it would be an immense public benefit to have a drastic measure dealing with gambling generally? I am perfectly certain that if such a measure were passed it would enable us to deal with gambling to some extent, but it would never lead to a decrease in the evil generally.
12105. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Then do you think that legislation is altogether unnecessary? No; I do not go to that length at all. There are some kinds of gambling—the totalizer for instance—that has become an open invitation even to Chinese to gamble, and that has become a great evil and could be put down by law; but I am convinced that if two men have a desire to gamble and have two coins in their pockets they will if necessary go into a corner and “toss,” and you would never stop that. In former years, as is very well known, there were in Sydney several schools of gamblers, and it was also very well known that they gamed for large amounts, but they did it in different places—in back rooms, on quays, in private houses—anywhere where they could get their little circle together. That is private gambling, and that can never be suppressed by legislation.

12106. But now we have entered into an area of public gambling "tote-shops, fan-tan dens, and pak-ah-pu lottery-houses?" My reason of saying what I have done about totalizators is that I believe they are demoralising the youth of the Colony, who are invited to put money on them, and that is a form of gambling that is increasing every day. The prosecutions have been to my mind utterly inefficacious; but of course you, Mr. Mayor, are perfectly aware that more money changes at Randwick on a big race day than in these small places in a whole year.

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12107. *Mr. McKillop.*] But it seems to me that the evil of the minor forms of gambling lies in the fact that the sums for which it is possible to play are so small that young people who would never think of going out to Randwick are by means of totalizators, fan-tan houses, and pak-ah-pu banks drawn into the vortex of gambling mania? The forms of gambling to which you refer are undoubtedly a temptation to children and particularly objectionable on that account.

12108. *President.*] From what we have gathered from the evidence of your officers, it seems that they are of opinion that the law is unnecessarily complicated, and farther that it would be possible to simplify it in a variety of ways? Of course some police officers look upon the law as something that should be made so elastic that a prosecution would follow the laying an information as a matter of course, but he forgets that the law-framer has to proceed on legislative lines, judicious in their whole bearing, and cannot therefore pass Acts of Parliament that would give a policeman powers equal to a judge of the Supreme Court.

12109. Then if some of your officers have stated that it would be desirable to hold property-owners liable for the gaming that is carried on in the shops owned by them, do you think that that would be impolitic and unwise? I think that it would be going too far. In fact I rather look with extreme suspicion upon enlarging the powers (already in some instances perhaps too great) that are entrusted to the police.

12110. If any of your officers suggested to the Commission that the presence of a fan-tan table and other gambling implements in a house should be in itself sufficient evidence to secure a conviction against the occupant of the house, would you think that an unwise suggestion? As the law stands, I should consider the presence of gambling implements a very valuable piece of evidence.

12111. But not in itself sufficient to procure a conviction? Not without corroborative evidence.

12112. If any of your officers had advised that the mere presence of a man in a gaming-house should be sufficient to convict him of being there with the intent of gambling, or as having gambled, would you consider that an unwise or unpolitic suggestion? I should consider that it was going too far.

12113. But supposing that the person was there habitually? I should always be afraid of throwing the *onus probandi* of innocence upon an accused person. It is contrary to the whole tenor British law.

12114. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is it not contrary to the law that a person should be in a gambling-house at all? No; he may be there for lawful purposes.

12115. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Supposing that a man was there at the time a raid was made, would that be enough to convict him? I should be very sorry to see a man who chanced to be in a gambling-house at the time a raid was made convicted because he happened to be there when the raid was made. He might be there for the purpose of making a purchase, or for any other legal purpose.

12116. *President.*] Some of your officers and some other people have contended that the mere presence of a person in a gambling-house should be sufficient to secure a conviction against him? I can only say that I do not agree with them.

12117. *Mr. Abigail.*] And do you not think that the presence of a person in a gambling-house should be sufficient to warrant a prosecution? I am not prepared to go that length. The weight of evidence should decide the case.

12118. *President.*] Have you made the law, as it affects gambling-houses, a study? I have given it attention in connection with the whole of the statute law that I have to understand.

12119. But I mean particular attention? I have not given any special attention to it over and above other branches of the statute law, but I know it generally.

12120. You are aware that if a number of persons are found in a gambling-house your officers cannot take any action except by summonses? They would detain them until they had procured their names and addresses and then summon them afterwards.

12121. Very often they give wrong names? Yes; just as Europeans do.

12122. Well, do you not think that the law could be amended there? I think that they might be detained until they gave satisfactory bail or evidence of their place of residence.

12123. Do you not think that the necessity for a summons in these cases might with advantage be abolished in favour of arrest? Yes; I think that it might be.

12124. Have you instructed your officers, with regard to the Chinese generally, to visit them and see what their habits are? No; that is no part of their duty to study their racial habits. Some years ago I was the means of getting a Commission appointed, of which I recommended that Mr. Quong Tart should be made a member, in order to furnish the Government with information with regard to the conditions of life and residence of the Chinese in the Colony, and the report of that Commission was laid before Parliament.

12125. But is not the duty of the police in a district to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the habits of the people in that district? A policeman is supposed to make himself acquainted with the habits of every resident.

12126. Supposing he saw that the Chinese dwellings were not in a good sanitary condition, would he not have to acquaint the authorities with that fact? Oh, certainly; one of his regulations tells him that he must do so. He has to report upon anything injuriously affecting the health or welfare of the public generally.

12127. Have any complaints been made to you with regard to opium-smoking? Yes, occasionally; indeed I have been round to the different places to judge for myself on that point.

12128. Has it ever been represented to you that the Chinese had induced women of easy virtue and children who are supposed to be pure to enter their houses for the purpose of opium-smoking? Oh, repeated charges of that kind have been made, but in nearly every case it was found, upon investigation, that the women were of such an age that the police had no powers of interference.

12129. Have reports ever been made to you to the effect that girls of tender years have been inveigled into the Chinamen's houses, when there induced to smoke opium, and then, when in an unconscious state, polluted by the Chinamen? Yes; reports of that kind have been made, but I cannot charge my mind with a single case in which it was found, after careful inquiry, that they were under 16 years of age.

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12130. Are you aware that there are European women living amongst Chinamen in various parts of the city, particularly in Wexford-street, Stephen-street, and Exeter-place? Yes; and I think it is a very lamentable thing that European women should be made common to a number of Chinamen as they are.
12131. But do you not think that they must have been bad women previously? Oh, yes; because some of them have told me that they have gone of their own free will, and for the first time in their lives have been treated kindly by the men with whom they cohabit. The Chinese almost invariably treat these women well.
12132. If it was alleged that the Chinese have been in the habit of ruining a number of young girls, leading them on by means of presents of various kinds, until they reached the lowest depths of degradation, you would not be inclined to believe it? Most certainly not. I do not believe that the Chinese would have the power of seducing any young girls who were pure. I can hardly believe that they would attempt it.
12133. You have never had reports on this question from your police officers? I have had numbers of reports, but the charges were mostly found to be baseless, the women being too old to interfere with.
12134. Did the baseless reports come from your own officers? Oh, they would come from a variety of sources.
12135. But you have had no startling reports of that kind from your own officers? Not that I remember.
12136. It would be their duty to report to you if they discovered anything of that sort? Yes; and no doubt they would have done so.
12137. Particularly with regard to Wexford-street and Goulburn street? Oh, it would have been their duty to have reported the matter at once, wherever it had occurred.
12138. But you do not remember having had any reports to the effect that these young women had been seduced into any of these opium dens. It has been alleged, as I have said, that the Chinese are in the habit of enticing young girls into their dens, inviting them to smoke opium, and then effecting their ruin? I should think it very probable that there have been such cases.
12139. Have you ever heard of any from your officers? I cannot recollect any particular case.
12140. Would you have heard of them if there had been any cases of that kind? Not necessarily. The matter may have been silenced by money. A woman may be so degraded that she would sell her own offspring, but it does not follow that the police would hear anything about it, so that we could prosecute.
12141. But if the Chinese were successful in getting a number of women into their clutches it would come to the knowledge of your officers, and they would report the matter as being of public interest? Yes; they certainly would.
12142. And, as a matter of fact, you never have had such reports? Oh, there may have been some.
12143. But certainly not a number? No.
12144. Then, if any cases of the kind had happened they would be isolated cases? Yes. Of course it may happen that the Chinese have been concerned in some disorderly houses, out of which girls had been taken.
12145. Mr. Anderson was in charge of the Lower George-street district in 1873, I believe? He was in charge of it for some time before he came to the Central.
12146. Do you remember if he ever made any reports to you concerning the Chinese in his division? He made the reports, no doubt, that his duty required him to do, very faithfully, but I do not know that there was anything exceptional about them.
12147. Do you know that he was in the habit of visiting the Chinese dens, then, for the purpose of suppressing the gambling that went on in them? I think that he ought to have done so, and I have no doubt that he did.
12148. Do you know that as a matter of fact, he used to constantly disperse the Chinese when they were assembled for the purpose of gambling? I did not know that he was in the habit of doing so more vigorously than any other officer in his position would have done. All the police do so at times. They sometimes exceed the powers that are given to them by law by threatening ill-conducted people that if they do not clear out they will compel them to.
12149. I suppose you cannot charge your mind with any particulars of Mr. Anderson's inspectorship? I do not remember anything arising out of it with regard to the Chinese gambling-houses particularly.
12150. But if his efforts were very successful in the suppression of Chinese gambling, could not similar efforts be put forth now? I am not aware that he was more successful in his efforts than the inspector who is now in charge of the district.
12151. It is said that with no more legal power than any other police inspector enjoys he visited these dens very frequently, and by frightening the gamblers minimised the evil very much; Mr. Anderson was succeeded in the district by Mr. Atwill, should he not have done the same? Mr. Atwill is a faithful officer, and I presume that he fulfils his duties in much the same way that Mr. Anderson did.
12152. Of course he may have discharged his duty according to his own lights, but two officers may have different policies;—Mr. Anderson seems to have made it his duty to institute these frequent visitations? I dare say he did, but I have no recollection of the matter.
12153. Do you not think that if constant visitations were made by Mr. Atwill it would diminish the evil? I think that all police officers should take special notice of this gaming, and I believe they do.
12154. Well, if they visited them (say) three times a week, would that not have the effect of driving away the customers? Oh, I think they should prosecute and put a stop to it in that way.
12155. But do you not think that the visitations would have much the same effect as the prosecutions? I dare say they would do good, but not to the same extent.
12156. But would not the Europeans be afraid of being shown up? Yes; no doubt.
12157. Well, then, should not your officers go into these gambling-houses if only for the sake of clearing the Europeans out of them;—we have it in evidence that whenever the police do make their appearance there is an immediate stampede? Yes; the object of the police is to visit all places where they think there is likely to be a breach of the law. A constable's duty is to prevent the breach of the law as much as to secure the punishment of the offender when the law is broken.
12158. Still, if Mr. Atwill attempted to get into any of the Chinese gaming-houses, would he not be denied admission? I dare say he would. An Englishman's house is his castle.
12159. You know that Mr. Anderson went in without warrants? I do not know what Mr. Anderson did in that respect.
- 12160.

12160. We are informed so? Well, I can walk into the Town Hall, but I can be ejected if I am not wanted. You may go into any place if you can get in—there is nothing criminal in that—but you have not the power to remain in if you are told to go out. Mr. Fosbery.
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12161. Do you not think that any house suspected of being a gambling-house should be liable to be entered by the police without a warrant? Not by any constable. I think that that is a power that might be wisely conferred on sergeants or sub-inspectors.

12162. You would be in favour of an alteration in the law to that effect, then? Yes.

12163. Then that power would apply to the whole of the police over the whole of the Colony, and anybody's house could be entered in the same way if it was suspected of being a gambling-house? Oh, I thought you were speaking of the Chinese.

12164. No, I am referring to the desirability of bestowing more extensive powers upon the police for the suppression of gambling generally? If you gave such powers to a police sergeant he could walk into any club or any private house where you were having a rubber of whist.

12165. Supposing you restricted those powers to police sergeants in regard to the houses occupied by Chinese only, they could then walk into any Chinese merchant's house? Yes; but you must remember that the police officer must have very good reason for suspecting the house, or else he could not take any action.

12166. At all events, you are distinctly of opinion that you would not bestow these powers upon the police as a body? No; I should certainly restrict them to officers above a certain grade.

12167. But if they were exercised with discretion they might be given without fear of results? I think that the mere possession of such power by subordinate officers would be too great an infringement of the liberty of the subject.

12168. Have you ever had any reports made to you with regard to neglect of duty on the part of any of your men, with regard to the Chinese in Lower George-street? Well, I had to punish and dismiss a good many men at one time and another, but I hardly know the kind of neglect of duty you refer to.

12169. Well, we will put it first on the ground of inefficiency. Have you ever had to dismiss any men in the Lower George-street district for inefficiency? Probably.

12170. Have you ever had to dismiss a man because it was proved that he neglected his duty with regard to the suppression of gambling, particularly amongst the Chinese residents of Lower George-street? Not to my recollection.

12171. And the same answer applies to other parts of the city, where the Chinese reside in considerable numbers, I presume? Many hundreds of men have been dismissed by me, and of course I cannot recollect what they were dismissed for.

12172. But not for taking bribes? I cannot remember a single instance of a policeman taking bribes. Of course I have heard a good deal about police officers taking bribes; but I cannot charge my memory with a single instance in which a charge of that nature has been substantiated.

12173. Have you heard anything about the way in which Mr. Atwill discharges his duties under the Licensing Act? Yes; I have had complaints about it.

12174. What was the nature of the complaints? Well; it has been said that he has been too strict with the licensees, that he has pushed his way in, and spoken roughly and so on.

12175. That he has been too exacting in the discharge of his duties against the publicans? Yes.

12176. You never heard that he asked the licensees for presents of money? No; he would not occupy his present position if he did.

12177. And what is more, no insinuation has ever been made to that effect? No; never to my knowledge against his probity; sometimes against his judgment, but never against his probity.

12178. What is your opinion about Mr. Atwill as an officer? I consider that he is not always judicious in his speech and bearing; but I believe that he is an honorable upright officer.

12179. Have you had any communication addressed to you by the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I think that I have had several; but I do not know what they were about.

12180. They were not sufficiently important to impress them on your memory? No.

12181. *Mr. Abigail.*] Mr. Fosbery, you have given us a record of seventeen years as Inspector-General, and thirteen years as Deputy Inspector-General. That is thirty years, and previously to that you had ten years' service in Victoria I believe, so that you must be intimately conversant with the duties of the police? Yes; I think I know as much as most officers about police duties.

12182. The President has examined you generally, but I am going to put very definite questions to you, bearing upon what was said at the deputation to Sir Henry Parkes by men of very prominent public positions to enable you to give your version of it. Do you know how many reputed Chinese gambling-places there are in Lower George-street? No; I do not.

12183. Would you be surprised to learn that within the last few years they have been increased from ten to twenty? I should not be in the least surprised.

12184. Would you be surprised to know that hundreds of European youths and men, and sometimes girls, as far as the pak-ah-pu places are concerned, visit these Chinese gambling-dens? If it were only hundreds out of a population of 400,000, I think I should be surprised.

12185. Has it ever come beneath your notice that there is a wide-spread feeling among the European business people in that part of the city that the increase is solely the result of neglect on the part of the police to perform their proper duties? Oh, I know that people generally blame the police for everything that goes wrong. I am not surprised to hear that.

12186. It is reported that a raid is made once every two years, and is successful, and it is said that it is just as easy to make a raid once every three months? I do not think that there is any fixed date for making raids.

12187. There might be a raid made once every year, but reputable business people have stated that the gambling is openly carried on every day of the week, Sunday included, and that people passing up and down the street can see it, so that it must be seen by the police, and yet they take no steps to check it? I think that must be incorrect, because a great many prosecutions have taken place.

12188. Are you aware that the Chinese in Lower George-street, Goulburn-street, Campbell-street, and Wexford-street, have public notices posted up outside their places to the effect that fan-tan gambling is carried on within, night and day? I have heard so.

12189. Should not those notices make the police pay more attention to the places outside which they are posted? In Chinese characters? 12190.

Mr. Fosbery. 12190. Yes? Well, a constable passing up and down on his beat, would probably never notice a placard in Chinese characters, but even if he did, and reported the matter to his superior officer, the fact that the notices were put up would not constitute an offence.

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12191. But supposing I was a tobacconist in the city, and posted up a notice outside my shop to the effect that gambling was carried on within, would the police take no action in the matter? They would probably keep an eye upon you.

12192. Quite so; and it is urged that the police ought, in consequence of the notices, to have been more vigilant? Well, that is a matter for you to judge of. As I said at the commencement of my evidence, it was always possible for the police to display more vigour in any given direction by concentrating their energy upon some particular question.

12193. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] But then, if they showed more vigour in the prosecution of Chinese gamblers you say that they would have to neglect other duties? We are always short-handed, so that if some things get special attention, others get less than usual.

12194. *Mr. Abigail.*] It has been stated also that the police can do nothing as the law now stands? Well if that has been said by the police I should think that it was an ignorant policeman who said it.

12195. Quite so; the fact that they have made raids and secured convictions is in itself an answer to it? Yes.

12196. Do you think that fines are a sufficient punishment for the keepers of these fan-tan houses? No; I have always thought both with regard to European and Chinese gambling that if fines have no effect, as it is a lucrative business, there will have to be recourse to imprisonment.

12197. If a man was brought up five times, and fined on each occasion, and always without effect, do you think that a fine would be a sufficient punishment for the sixth offence? Certainly not. The law recognises a gradation of crime, according to the frequency of its repetition.

12198. It has been alleged that European youths can play, particularly at the Lower George-street gambling-dens, for very small amounts;—does not that add to the seriousness of the evil? Yes; as I said at the beginning of my evidence, the evil is aggravated by the fact that the young are seduced into playing, but you must remember that you can put 2s. 6d. on a tote.

12199. Yes; but you can play fan-tan if you have only a penny? Yes.

12200. Has it ever been brought under your notice that a number of working men have lost the whole of their wages at the fan-tan tables in Lower George-street, and that their wives and families have been left in a starving condition as the result of it? I have no knowledge of it, but I think that it is extremely probable. That applies pretty much to gambling of all kinds. Families are ruined by it, and women and children compelled to go without food or clothing.

12201. It has been alleged that if the Chinese can get Europeans to gamble with them they will not play amongst themselves? I was not aware of that.

12202. And it is stated further that they have men stationed in the streets as touts to invite passers-by to go in. Would you believe that there are 400 Chinese making large sums of money by keeping gambling-establishments? I should not be at all surprised to hear it.

12203. Now, here are some photographs of Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street. The white paper notices stuck up outside the walls are to the effect that gambling is carried on there day and night, and we have had evidence to the effect that all day long, and far into the night, as well as on Sundays, there are always to be found crowds of men inside playing fan-tan, and often boys, and sometimes even girls, purchasing pak-ah-pu tickets;—do you not think that, as far as the law stands, it is in the power of the police to keep the places clear of Europeans by frightening them away? I have no doubt that a police warning in a matter of that kind would have a good effect, even although it had no legal significance.

12204. It has been said that the police are afraid to interfere because these houses are, many of them, owned by Members of the Legislative Council, and other persons of influence? Oh, I do not think that the Legislative Council exercises such a potential influence over members of the police force as that.

12205. It has been said that the police saw that the Anti-Chinese Gambling League were moving determinately in the direction of suppressing the gambling-dens that they made a successful raid;—is it a fact that the police were galvanised into action by the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? That is not the case. Strange to say, before any action was taken by the Anti-Chinese Gambling League the Superintendent spoke to me on the subject. He said that he thought the evil was increasing in Sydney, and that he had directed the attention of his officers to it. They had not a very busy season on just then. Of course there are times when the police are very busy, collecting electoral rolls and jury lists, and Mr. Read was wishful to take advantage of the occasion by devoting special attention to the Chinese gambling evil.

12206. Mr. Nock made this statement before the Colonial Secretary, "The police have said that they can do nothing because the buildings occupied by the Chinese are owned by Members of Parliament and other influential men. The police had said that nothing could be done, but when the league moved, the police took action. Well, there are 1,700 police in the Colony. If the gentleman who made the statement would say that it was Constable Brown or Constable Jones who said so I should know what to do, but as it is the charge is quite palpable.

12207. Well, that statement has been applied to Senior-Constables Beadman and Carson, as well as two or three others? Well, if the Commission takes no notice of it, and the statement comes to me, those men will very soon be placed on their defence. I do not believe it for a moment.

12208. It was further stated by a member of the deputation that "the police were not content with getting a gold watch in three months, but must have diamond rings on their fingers. It was a well-known fact that they were being paid to keep their eyes shut. On the night of the raid the police went into different Chinese shops before commencing operations to ask for crowbars in order to break into Ah Ping's. Of course it was known, and Ah Ping got away. He hoped that steps would be taken to change the police, and to change them frequently, and that raids should not be made now and again, but every night until the evil was put down." All I can say is that the men on that beat have to pay so large a rent for their houses that they would rather be stationed in some of the suburbs, where house rent is less, and they can get places with small gardens attached to them. As for the wearing of diamond rings, I did hear of a constable who was a sport before he entered the force wearing a diamond ring, but you can buy them for half-a-crown.

12209. *President.*] You are referring to Senior-Constable Beadman, I suppose. He was not a sporting man—he was a sculler? Yes; he was a sculler.

12210. But you have not heard that he obtained that diamond ring in an improper way at all—as a bribe, in fact? I never heard of a case in which it was even stated that the police had accepted bribes. 12211.

12211. You have heard rumours to that effect, I expect? Oh, yes; because a policeman is everybody's butt.
12212. But as far as you know the police have by their conduct placed themselves above even the suspicion of accepting bribes? I would not say that no policeman has taken a bribe during my forty years of service, but I have seen the police in all parts of the world and I consider that the men in the force of this Colony have not their superiors anywhere. As an instance of the honesty of the police I might refer to a young constable who the other day finding 370 sovereigns lying on the foot-path by the side of a helplessly drunken man took charge of the money as well as the individual, and thus saved him from the hands of thieves. But I hardly like singling out a particular case of that kind, because it makes it appear as though there were something exceptional about it, whereas as a matter of fact circumstances of a similar character are of frequent occurrence.
12213. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I suppose when they do that sort of thing you only consider that they are doing their duty? Undoubtedly. It is their duty, and in the force is regarded as a matter of course. Numberless cases have come under my notice in which the police have saved large sums of money in the possession of drunken men or persons in other ways incapacitated from taking care of it from the hands of thieves.
12214. *Mr. Abigail.*] These statements were made by men holding high and responsible public positions, and consequently weight is attached to their word by the general public. Mr. Black said that the police were bribed by the Chinese, not only by chests of tea but by gifts of money;—"he had heard that for years the constables in a given district are constantly being changed. Some men may remain longer than others in a district, but it would be necessary to change the policemen who had been in that quarter for so long." To show you how constant the changes have been since I have been in Sydney I may say that I have had 6,000 recruits through the depôt in that time.
12215. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] And these men you are constantly distributing through the Metropolitan and country divisions? Oh, changes take place every day.
12216. *Mr. Abigail.*] And then to show you how the statement has fastened itself on the minds of some people Mr. Kelly, another M.P., said that he believed that the police winked at the evil. It has been asserted that the day before the raid was made it was known to the people about there that a raid was going to be made, and as a consequence they were prepared for it? Yes, there was something of the kind, but that may have leaked out as we all know things will leak out, sometimes in a way that is not attributable in the direction surmised.
12217. The same man said this: That the police were afraid to take action against the proprietors of the gambling-dens because they believed that the Members of the Legislative Council who owned the houses would use their influence to have them removed from the force? There is not a man from the Governor down to the meanest citizen in the community who has any influence with me. They could not be removed.
12218. I presume that if anyone attempted to use influence with you——? I should show him out of the door.
12219. Then he thinks so? Well it is possible. We are all in unprofitable servants. We could all do a little better if we tried.
12220. You have yourself said that the police might possibly have been more active, and the members of this Inquiry since hearing the evidence up to now think that a more frequent visitation with a view to harassing the people engaged in these gaming-houses, and frightening the Europeans who visit them would have a salutary effect? The result of the deliberations of this Commission will be entitled to every consideration and attention.
12221. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What kind of officers have you found Mr. Atwill and Mr. McKay to be;—have you found them to be men of very high character? I would trust them privately or publicly as implicitly as I would trust any member of the community.
12222. During the whole course of their work as inspectors you have never heard of any suspicion attaching to the way in which they have carried out their duties? Never a word; never a word that carried any conviction with me.
12223. And judging them as you have judged them, having had so many men under your control, you think that they would be very unlikely men to allow anybody to approach them with bribes for the purpose of allowing anybody to go unmolested when they ought to have been apprehended for wrong doing? I should think that it was in the highest degree improbable.
12224. You stated just now that you thought that perhaps more vigour might have been displayed by the officers in charge of the various districts;—are we to understand that Mr. Atwill has, to your mind, displayed a lack of vigour in the carrying out of his duties? Oh, no; I said that of course greater vigour might have been displayed by the police. For instance, if I gave general instructions to the police in the Metropolitan district, that they were to give exceptional attention to any breach of the law, there would be a large amount of vigour shown under my instructions, and the same thing would have happened with regard to Chinese gambling if I had issued special instructions with regard to it.
12225. You admit that the gambling amongst the Chinese has developed to an alarming extent;—are we to understand that the Chinese alone have developed the gambling habit to an alarming extent, or that they, in common with Europeans, have done so? I think that gambling in the community generally has increased of late to an alarmingly demoralising extent, and that Chinese gambling has increased along with it. I did not use the word "alarming" before, but I do now.
12226. And judging from the reports of your officers has it appeared to you that the gambling amongst the Chinese and the Europeans who visit them is as bad in its effect upon the community as the form of gambling promoted by the springing up of totalisators? No; I do not think that it is so bad, because the Chinese, as a rule, have not got wives and families depending upon them.
12227. The name of Senior-constable Beadman was mentioned just now;—are you aware that he has had several presentations made to him by several public bodies for meritorious services of one kind and another? Yes; I am also aware that he is a very efficient and trustworthy officer, and the public are fortunate in having such a man in the force.
12228. Perhaps you are aware also that he wears a good deal of jewellery? Oh! I hope he does not; I think it is very bad taste for a policeman to wear jewellery.
12229. You are not aware that he was presented with a watch by the Mayor and Aldermen of Balmain, for rescuing a boy from drowning? I think I did hear something about it.
12230. If you saw a policeman coming into your presence with a large amount of jewellery, would you question him as to how he came by it? I do not think so; but a constable coming in with uniform on would not show his jewellery.

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- Mr. Fosbery. 12231. But the men who have been charged with wearing so much jewellery are plain-clothes constables? They are plain-clothes constables sometimes, but at other times they may be in uniform; and, at all events, I should probably tell them of it if I saw them wearing what I considered to be an unbecoming amount of jewellery. You must remember, however, that a plain-clothes constable might wish to make a great display of flash jewellery if he was going amongst a lot of betting men.
12232. You said just now that you were quite satisfied with the integrity and probity of every member of your force? That is rather a large order. I said that I was perfectly satisfied with the integrity and probity of the police force as a whole.
12233. But the question was with regard to the police officers in the Metropolitan Division? Oh, yes; I have every confidence in every single officer in the Metropolitan Division.
12234. You have seen nothing amongst your officers that would lead you to believe that they were treating with an unfair degree of favour, either the Chinese or any other class in the community? Absolutely nothing. If such a thing were proved, they would not hold their positions for an hour.
12235. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you ever heard that there was a police sustentation fund? No; that is an invention of the enemy.
12236. Did you, during Mr. Anderson's term as Inspector of No. 4 district, find less trouble with the Chinese or any other class of residents than you do now? Certainly not. Mr. Anderson was a good officer, so is Mr. Atwill, both good officers, but I do not know that there was anything exceptionally brilliant about Mr. Anderson.
12237. Was there anything in his administration to lead you to believe that he was more active than Mr. Atwill is? Certainly not. Both men are excellent officers.
12238. Was there less gambling among the Chinese then than there is at the present time? That I cannot say. I have no knowledge of it. I should think, from what Mr. Abigail has said, that you had already an answer to that question; and I have stated that there is an increase of gambling generally. As a matter of fact there has been a general tendency to public gambling since 1875.
12239. Do you find it a common thing for policemen to be tendering their resignations in the metropolitan districts? Some resign; not many.
12240. Do you find the resignations in No. 4 more numerous than in other districts? No.
12241. Do you find more applications from constables to be transferred from No. 4 than from any other district? Yes; because they find so much difficulty in getting houses—rents are so high.
12242. So that if it has been said that policemen prefer the Lower George-street district to any other, and are constantly applying to be transferred there, that would be untrue? It would be the reverse of the truth. They like to be stationed at places like Balmain or the Glebe, where they can get a decent little house for their allowance.
12243. So that your experience is, that instead of No. 4 being looked upon as a district to be greatly desired, it is generally regarded with something like aversion? All other beats are preferred to it.
12244. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Would you mind telling the Commission what was the purport of a recommendation that you made some time ago in regard to the Chinese? As far as I recollect I recommended that the Chinese being an alien race, should be placed under some special supervision, and I still hold to that opinion both for sanitary, social, and moral reasons. I think that people coming as aliens to this country cannot possibly complain—even the best of them—if there are special measures taken to supervise them, and that supervision would, of course, extend to their habits, which are the subject of inquiry by this Commission.
12245. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Are we to understand that you would have special regulations to deal with the Chinese as a race, apart from the rest of the community? I certainly should. The way they are housed, their employments, their habits of life, their opium-smoking, and their invitations to Europeans to indulge in the pernicious practice should, in my opinion, be dealt with by a special Act.
12246. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you remember a Chinaman called Robt. Le Kum coming to your office and complaining of the gambling? I know that some Chinaman did come to me and complain of it.
12247. And he said that it had caused a great deal of trouble because he could not get the Inspector at No. 2 station to take any notice of him? It is possible, but I do not remember.
12248. *Mr. Abigail.*] In fact the complaints of the man referred to and some other Chinamen are, that when they have been to the police with information they have been treated with great abruptness and that no action has been taken upon the strength of their stories? Exactly. I should treat them in much the same way, because it is well known that when one Chinaman comes to complain of another he is jealous of him.
12249. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do they complain to you for their own benefit or for the benefit of the country at large? The higher class of Chinese are good citizens, and they very much regret the evil practices of their countrymen.
12250. You have found the Chinese merchants very much in favour of suppressing gambling, have you not? Yes; and there are a great many highly respectable Chinese. Indeed I would like to take this opportunity of saying that some of the Chinese here have given me the greatest assistance in the discharge of my duties.
12251. *Mr. Abigail.*] They cannot sell opium without a license, can they? No; it is contrary to law.
12252. Do you know that several of the merchants in Lower George-street are doing so? Well, it goes into so small a compass that it is not very easy to detect them; but that comes more within the province of the Custom-house officials than the police.

[The witness withdrew.]

MONDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Richard Seymour called and examined:—

12253. *President.*] You are Inspector of Nuisances for the city of Sydney? I am.
12254. How long have you been in that office? Close on thirty years. Previous to that I was assistant to Mr. Stubbs for eight years.
12255. You drew up a report for the Commission called "A report on the premises occupied by the Chinese within the city of Sydney," referred to in a letter dated 22nd September, 1891? I did.
12256. And you swear that that is a true report as to the condition of the premises mentioned therein as to the number of Chinese sleeping in each particular house, and as to the condition of each particular house? Yes.
12257. All the details given in that report are true to the best of your knowledge and belief? Yes.
12258. Now, do you remember being examined by a Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the common lodging-houses in the city of Sydney in 1875? I do.
12259. Have you a good recollection of the evidence you gave on that occasion? I do not recollect it.
12260. I believe the evidence given by you before that Committee was confined to the common lodging-houses of Sydney? Yes.
12261. It did not include the Chinese habitations? I do not think so.
12262. But you are not quite sure? No.
12263. You were asked on that occasion, "Do you know whether the Chinese keep lodging-houses in any part of the city of Sydney?" and you answered, "I have a good deal of inspection amongst the Chinese";—do you remember that? Yes.
12264. And you proceeded to say that "the Chinese lived eight or ten in a room, and lay on stretchers, something like a table";—do they continue to live in that fashion? They do not live so many in a room as they used to do.
12265. Do you think that change for the better is in consequence of your inspections and your reprobation of such practices? Every Chinese building is inspected every month in connection with the inspection of common lodging-houses.
12266. And, as a consequence, you have procured a diminution in the number that sleep in one room in these places? Yes.
12267. Have you legal power to do that? Yes.
12268. You are confined entirely to the city of Sydney? Yes.
12269. There is a general improvement in the style of living of the Chinese now as compared with the time when the report of that Committee was produced in 1875? There is, sir, a wonderful improvement. The Chinese premises are wonderfully clean. I can swear that.
12270. Do you remember being with the members of this Commission one evening when they attended a place in Little Essex-street? I do.
12271. And do you remember I subsequently condemned that building? Yes.
12272. Do you consider that was a building which should have been allowed to exist? No.
12273. But you had visited that frequently? Yes; I had them fined in that place.
12274. Did they keep the premises clean generally? After they were fined they did.
12275. Did you report the existence of that building to the proper officers of the Municipal Council or the Mayor? I reported it to the City Architect, who is the officer of the Council to which all such matters are referred.
12276. And you did that with a view to procuring its condemnation and removal? Yes.
12277. What interval elapsed between the date of your reporting to the proper officer of the Council and its condemnation by me? I do not think it was very long.
12278. As a matter of fact, your report to the City Architect was just anterior to my visit? Yes.
12279. Who is the owner of that building? I do not remember just now, but it is in that report. I think the house referred to is No. 40, Little Essex-street.
12280. In that building there were nineteen bunks, and some of them in a cellar? Yes; there was a man and his wife living in that cellar.
12281. Are there any other buildings like that in the city—any that are deserving condemnation but which are not condemned? No; not occupied by Chinamen.
12282. I suppose there are no buildings occupied by Europeans and used as common lodging-houses anything like as bad? No.
12283. In your evidence before the Committee on Common Lodging-houses in 1875, you described a number of indecent situations in which you had found Chinamen with European women? Yes; that was in Cambridge-street and Goulburn-street.
12284. Have you witnessed any similar scenes of late? No; I have not.
12285. Then there has been a great improvement in that respect as well? There has been a great improvement.
12286. That is to say, there is not so much open indecency between the Chinese and white women in their dwellings? There is not, so far as can be seen by the officers appointed to inspect these places in their visits in the day-time.
12287. *Mr. Abigail.*] Was it during a day inspection that you saw the things you described in your evidence before the Common Lodging-house Committee? Yes; it was in the day-time.
12288. *President.*] And you make constant visitations now, and have just the same opportunities and means of discovering gross violations of decency if they occurred, but you have not discovered them to anything like so great extent? No. Only one case came under our observation some months ago, in Wexford-street, when we found a young woman there with a baby in her arms, and that was a case of indecent exposure, the last I have seen among the Chinese dwellings.
12289. Have you noticed if the opium-dens are as numerous as they were in 1875? I think they smoke as much.

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12290. They are as much frequented? Yes.
12291. Where are they situated chiefly? In Lower George-street and Goulburn-street, in Wexford-street, in particular, and Essex-lane; all round the block there.
12292. Have you seen young girls indulge in opium-smoking? I have frequently in former years.
12293. You have not noticed so many lately? No.
12294. Since 1875, I suppose, there has been a great diminution in the number of young women that indulged in the habit of opium-smoking? Yes.
12295. To what do you attribute the change;—is it the result of greater supervision of these places? They are afraid of us and the officers of the police going in. If there are any women about the place and they see us they scurry away at once.
12296. You think your visitation has not only had the effect of bringing about an improvement in the sanitary condition of these places, but that it has also had the effect of improving their moral condition by operating as a deterring influence? It has.
12297. Do you think the police are more active or energetic in this connection than they were in 1875? They are; I have seen them in these quarters frequently.
12298. Has there been any alteration in the law since 1875? No.
12299. Then, in point of fact, the effect of the inquiry in 1875, although it was not followed by Legislative enactment, was beneficial to the community? It was.
12300. There is nothing like the same amount of overcrowding in the Chinese quarters now as there was then? No.
12301. And there is no such gross violation of ordinary decency in those places as there was in 1875? No. You may travel through these houses for a week and not see one exhibition of immorality.
12302. What are the ages of the women that you see consorting with the Chinese in their houses? They range from about 18 to 20, now.
12303. And over 20, of course? Yes; previously there used to be some very young girls. I turned fourteen young girls out of one house in Castlereagh-street; it was a carpenter's shop. Before 1875 I have seen mere children there, as young as 10 years of age.
12304. Do you know when the reformatory at Watson's Bay was established? I do not.
12305. Did the police apprehend young women who were found in the Chinese quarters? They did.
12306. They would be dealing with them according to law? Yes; and they apprehend a great many of these young girls wandering about the street at night before they go to the Chinese quarters.
12307. So that the vigilance of the police has contributed greatly towards keeping young girls out of the Chinese quarters? Yes.
12308. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you ever made any inquiries as to how these women gravitate towards the Chinese quarters? I have asked several women whom I found there, and they state that they are married to the Chinamen. Then I have asked them how they came to marry Chinamen, and they say, "Because they treat us better than white people; they give us clothes and money, and the Chinese as a rule do not drink and beat us."
12309. Have you in any of your more recent visitations found young girls, under the age of 16 years, cohabiting with the Chinese? I have not.
12310. Has it come to your knowledge that the Chinese endeavour to get hold of pure young girls—Europeans—and by inducing them to smoke opium, get possession of them? I have heard so, but I have not seen it myself.
12311. Have you gained information to that effect from reliable authority? I have not.
12312. Such cases would be few, then? Very few, I should say.
12313. Is it your opinion that many of the women who consort with the Chinese have previously led impure lives? I am sure of it.
12314. You are not of opinion that the Chinese are a great factor in effecting the ruin of young girls in this city? I know for a fact that many of the young girls I have seen in the Chinamen's buildings have been prosecuted by me for soliciting prostitution from our own countrymen.
12315. Do these women you have found in Chinese dwellings show any evidences of disease at all? In one instance, in a place called "Suez Canal," I saw a woman in a dreadful state of disease, and I had the Health Officer called down, and she was sent to Little Bay.
12316. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long ago was that? A couple of years ago.
12317. *President.*] Can you give us any information as to whether disease is spreading among the white people through these women? I have seen men in these places with them; not many. Many of the women I have seen there were not healthy-looking; they had a bloated appearance.
12318. As a rule, you do not find many white men cohabiting with the women who live among the Chinese? No; the number is small, I should say.
12319. What sort of men frequent the houses in Wexford-street? Only Chinese.
12320. No larrikins? Yes; some larrikins and Italians.
12321. What do they go there for? For gambling purposes.
12322. Not for opium-smoking? Well, I have seen white people opium-smoking there too.
12323. Do you think the habit has taken hold of the white people to any extent? I have not seen it increase much. I have seen them lying on the stretchers smoking occasionally.
12324. Who is the owner of that long terrace of houses in Wexford-street? It did belong to Ben. James formerly, but I think he sold out recently.
12325. Do you know anything about the rents obtained for these houses;—are they excessive, compared with the rents of other houses in the street? They are excessive.
12326. Would you advocate the locating of the Chinese together in a particular part of the city? I decidedly would.
12327. As a matter of fact, they are located very much in one or two places? Yes.
12328. At the northern end of the city? Yes; and the south end—in Wexford-street, Foster-street, Goulburn-street, Campbell-street (very few there), and Exeter-place.
12329. In what locality is the Chinese population most congested? I should say in Wexford-street and round that block.
12330. You regularly visit that locality, you and your officers? Yes.
12331. And you have nothing to complain of with regard to the drainage system there? No; we find the premises very clean.

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12332. Are the Chinese themselves clean in their habits? There is one very dirty habit they have, of expectorating, no matter where they are, on the floor, and it lies about. This is a disgusting habit, more noticeable where they lie smoking opium.
12333. Have you made any night visitations to these places lately? Not since I was out with your worship.
12334. You have said that you saw women smoking opium in these places? Not lately; some years ago.
12335. How do the Chinese lodging-houses compare with the common lodging-houses, favourably or unfavourably? Favourably.
12336. Save and except as to the number of beds I suppose? Yes; but very often in the European common lodging-houses it is disgraceful the way they are packed together. You will see several beds in one room with barely enough room for a man to pass between two of them—merely the width of his legs.
12337. You have prepared a report for the information of the Commission called "A report as to common lodging-houses, 17th October, 1891"? Yes.
12338. The contents of this are true, and in the description you have given similar details to those you have given in report about Chinese lodging-houses? Yes.
12339. And you say that the Chinese lodging-houses compare favourably with the common lodging-houses? Well, I cannot say that so far as the bunks are concerned in the Chinese places.
12340. But so far as the internal cleanliness is concerned? They do.
12341. The only great point of difference is as to the number of occupants of the rooms? Yes.
12342. Now, as to the number of occupants of a room, is there any law defining how many persons shall sleep in a certain cubic space? There is not.
12343. Is it your opinion that the Legislature ought to pass an Act dealing with all lodging-houses, and defining the amount of air space which should be allowed to each individual in them? I think it should have been done years ago.
12344. Did you not recommend to the Royal Commission in 1875 some such course? I did.
12345. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you remember the terms of the Report of the Common Lodging-houses Commission? I do not.
12346. They recommended that "All lodging-houses should pay a license fee either to the Government or the Municipal Council of Sydney, and that officers be appointed whose duties should consist in inspecting such houses and reporting to the proper authorities any breaches of the law that might take place;"—do you remember that? Yes; I recollect seeing that in the papers.
12347. And you think that would be a good provision to apply to Chinese as well as Europeans? Yes.
12348. The report also, "Recognised that each keeper of a common lodging-house should be compelled to provide a certain amount of accommodation as regards space, lavatories, water-closets, &c;"—I suppose a provision of that kind would apply particularly to the Chinese habitations at the present time? Yes.
12349. I suppose there is no question or doubt that many of these places are overcrowded? No. They are overcrowded.
12350. You know the old coach factory in Robinson's-lane? Yes.
12351. That must be frightfully overcrowded? Yes; I know the place well. They are all market gardeners that go there.
12352. The condition of the people thus huddled together as they are cannot but be detrimental not only to themselves but to the public health of the district? Certainly.
12353. You have heard of young girls being induced to go to these places by Chinamen, who have then drugged them with opium? I have seen it in years past.
12354. But a great improvement has taken place in that respect? Yes.
12355. You have said that many of the women living with the Chinese have to your knowledge previously been prostitutes—in all probability they take to the Chinese quarters as a sort of refuge? Yes; and they say that they receive protection from the Chinese people, and consequently stop with them.
12356. From about 1875 to 1880 there were a large number of young girls arrested I believe and sent to different institutions? Yes.
12357. You would very rarely find any young girls under 16 years of age in the Chinese quarters now-a-days? No; but it is by no means a rare thing to find them on the public streets.
12358. In past years the Chinese used to keep brothels? Yes.
12359. Do you know of any of them keeping places of that kind now? I do not. I know on the north side of Goulburn-street, before you come to Castlereagh-street, there was a very large Chinaman's brothel at the back of the street. It was a galvanised iron building; but that was demolished.
12360. You have no doubt, I suppose, that one of the chief agencies of immorality among the Chinese was the use of opium? It was.
12361. And you think Legislative enactment to suppress the use of opium would be an immense public advantage? I am sure of it.
12362. I see by your report that during the years spoken of you had 247 cases against the Chinese for keeping dirty premises? Yes.
12363. And, as a consequence of those prosecutions, a large improvement in the sanitary condition of the Chinese premises has since taken place? Yes; through the prosecutions and the constant visitations of our officers.
12364. Do you find, as a rule, that the Chinese are amenable to advice. Suppose, for example, you officially instruct them to keep their premises clean and so forth, do they, as a rule, show a disposition to carry out those instructions? They do.
12365. Do you find the Chinese more troublesome than the same class of Europeans? I find a great deal more trouble with the Italians and Lascars, and people of that class. They pay no heed to what you tell them at all.
12366. So far as the gambling is concerned among these people, you have nothing to do with that in the discharge of your duties, do you? No.
12367. You have no doubt that the morals of the people are affected by the sanitary condition of their surroundings, I suppose, Mr. Seymour? Undoubtedly.
12368. And one of the greatest levers that could be employed to maintain a good standard in this respect, among the Chinese in particular, would be a Common Lodging-house Act, with similar provisions to those suggested in the report of the Committee on that subject in 1875? Yes.

- Mr. R. Seymour. 12369. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] During your long experience in the city have you found the Chinese to compare unfavourably with the people of other nationalities in the observance of law and order and cleanliness? When first I took them in hand I did. But when a system of constant visitations was established they improved greatly. They are very frightened of the police and ourselves—that is, the sanitary inspectors.
12370. Are they disposed to be law abiding? They are. At least they are very frightened of the officers of the law. They are a clean race of people compared to what they used to be years ago.
12371. Do you think that the Chinese, before you went among them, understood the law of the country? I do not think they did at first.
12372. But when you explained to them what they had to do they carried out your instructions? Yes; that is the case.
12373. Do you think if you had notices written out in Chinese characters explaining what they had to do to comply with the sanitary law that would be a great help? I am sure it would.
12374. You say you have found some of the Chinese lodging-houses overcrowded? Yes.
12375. Of what occupations were the people you found in these places? Mostly gardeners, and people of that class. That place in Robinson's-lane was frightfully crowded. The number of bunks show. It is like a beehive. But, as I have said, there has been a wonderful improvement in the condition of the Chinese quarters generally of late years.
12376. With regard to the present law, if you go into a place and find a number of persons occupying a room 10 feet x 10 feet, have you no power to do anything? None whatever. We want an Act to deal with all the lodging-houses in the city—a comprehensive measure.
12377. Regarding opium-smoking, do you not think that is a great curse to the country? I do regard it as a great curse. If it were abolished there would be very few females frequenting these places. They cannot keep away from it when once they get used to it. The girls have told me so themselves.
12378. Your remarks with regard to dirty premises do not apply to the respectable Chinese merchants? No; the premises of the merchants in Lower George-street are very creditable.
12379. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know whether the rents of houses in the Chinese quarter of Lower George-street have increased during the last five years? I am not in a position to say.
12380. Have you observed that the presence of the Chinese in any locality has had a markedly deteriorating effect upon the Europeans in that locality? Yes, it has.
12381. Have you noticed that the more respectable Europeans, if possible, remove from the quarters where the Chinese establish themselves? They do. Take Wexford-street, for instance. At one time there was not a Chinaman in it; but when the Chinese came there, and the women followed them to their houses, the white people left the place, so that it is now really a Chinese town—that is what I call the whole block.
12382. Would you like to see the Chinese—with the exception of the respectable merchants—that is, the whole of the class you have spoken of, removed and confined to some particular portion of the city? Yes; I have said so.
12383. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How would you draw the line between the better class of Chinamen, and those with whom we are called upon to deal? It is very easy to draw the line. You have only to go round their places to see whom you have to deal with. If you were to go into the houses of the respectable Chinese merchants, and see them and their families, you would be quite surprised perhaps. Then come here southwards, and see the contrast. I could indicate every house that should be removed. There are classes of Chinese, as of other nations. Indeed there are here in Sydney, Italians, Turks, and Greeks, and others, who also might be separated from the more respectable class of people in the community. You have only to go down to Fowler's Place, off Castlereagh-street, where the Italians, Turks, and Russians live, to get an idea of what they are like.
12384. You have found, as Inspector of Nuisances for the City of Sydney, that people of other nationalities introduced here are becoming quite as dangerous to the well-being of the citizens generally as the Chinese? Yes; I am sure of it. That is the reason why I mentioned one place to you. Look at the Lascars in Harris-street, over here. They live like pigs. I have counted forty in one house. They give us a great deal of trouble. The low orders of the different peoples I have mentioned are a filthy race of people.
12385. *Mr. McKillop.*] Although you have nothing to do with the gambling question in your official capacity, Mr. Seymour, I think it only fair to ask you if you have noticed an increase in the number of gambling-houses in Lower George-street of late years? I have.
12386. And in Wexford-street? Yes; I have seen them gambling all hours when I have gone into their places.
12387. With Europeans? Yes; large numbers of them. The last place I was in—it was shown when the Commission was down there—they had got into a room at the top of the house, and there was a regular stampede. They got away through a gate at the back like a swarm of flies.
12388. If a law were passed to do away with the barricades and secret places that exist in the Chinese gambling-places, the police would have a far better chance of entering and making raids? Yes.
12389. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] From your knowledge of what has been going on in the Chinese quarters all these years, Mr. Seymour, do you think the Government in the past displayed sufficient activity in dealing with the Chinese? I am sure they did not. If a Common Lodging House Act had been introduced, and stringent laws had been laid down for the guidance and direction of the Chinese the evil would not have lasted half as long as it has done.
12390. You have no greater power now than in the past to compel these people to conform to what would be considered proper and healthy conditions in the matter of the number sleeping in a room, for example? I have not the slightest power.
12391. Do you think it possible for young women to visit the Chinese quarters for the purpose of smoking opium, and still retain their virtue in other respects? Certainly not. They go in for other purposes. I have seen them in the act.
12392. Have you inspected the Chinese quarters in any of the other colonies? I have in Little Bourke-street, Melbourne.
12393. How do you think the Chinese here bear comparison with those located in Melbourne? We have nothing in Sydney to hold a candle to the condition of things I saw in Little Bourke-street. I went there about eight years ago during the Exhibition time with the late City Architect (Mr. Sapsford), and the

the present City Solicitor (Mr. Merriman). In one of the places we saw a finely-dressed young woman, who came out and asked us what we would take, "wine, spirits, beer, or porter," and she brought out biscuits. In reply to a question from Mr. Merriman she said she came regularly to the Chinaman's quarters. There is no hell in Sydney equal to Little Bourke-street, Melbourne.

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12394. With regard to the barricades the Chinamen erect in their gambling-dens, you have no power to compel the Chinese to pull them down, have you? I think the Improvement Board could compel them. I have no such power; but I think if the attention of the Improvement Board were directed by the proper officer to a quantity of timber being piled up like that, the Board could deal with it.

12395. Do you think it is within the power of any one under the existing law to compel the Chinese more than other folk to refrain from overcrowding their premises with material of any kind? No; you can see that if you go to the Chinese carpenters.

12396. I suppose the same thing prevails in many of the European houses in the lower parts of the town—that is, they make store-rooms of their bed-rooms, for instance? Yes; and many of the European people have their servants sleeping in the cellars. You only need to go as far as Wynyard-square, to one of the leading establishments in Sydney, to find the poor servants stowed away in the cellars.

12397. You have found in the course of your inspection of the houses of the more well-to-do class of people in the eastern portions of the city that they allow their servants to sleep in places and under conditions that would be considered unfit for a Chinaman? Yes; or, in fact, for any human being. It is really disgraceful to see the way some of the poor servants are stowed away.

12398. And you have found domestic servants so treated very often by persons holding leading positions in society? Yes; I have known that state of things in the establishments of men owning extensive property, and living in style. I have seen in such a house the poor servants stowed away in the cellar, which has been divided into two compartments by a wooden partition with a door; the females sleeping on one side, and a male on the other.

12399. So that viewed either from a moral or physical standpoint you have found conditions as objectionable on the premises of some of the well-to-do Europeans as among the Chinese? With regard to the housing of their servants, I have unquestionably.

12400. *Mr. McKillop.*] And in extreme cases like that you have no right to interfere? No.

12401. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long is it since you, as representing the City Council, started this house-to-house inspection which, as you say, has had such a beneficial result in regard to the Chinese as well as the European portion of the population? About eleven years, to the best of my belief.

12402. You have found it very beneficial from every standpoint, in suppressing crime and vicious practices among different classes of the population, as well as in adding to the sanitary well-being of the city? No doubt of that. We have a thorough system of inspection by officers specially appointed for that duty of the Chinamen's quarters and the common lodging-houses every month.

12403. *Mr. McKillop.*] This inspection being carried out under your supervision? Yes; and these officers send in their reports every morning, and they are regularly entered in a book kept for the purpose.

12404. Then I gather from your evidence, Mr. Seymour, that the noticeable improvement which has taken place in the moral and sanitary condition of the Chinese quarters and other common places in the city, as compared to the fearful state of things disclosed in your evidence before the Commission of Inquiry on Common Lodging-houses, in the year 1875, has been due to the system introduced by the Sanitary Department of the City Council, and the vigilance of its officers, rather than to any foresight or activity on the part of the general government of the country? That is the case, I think. When my first report came out about the Chinamen's places a pamphlet was printed on the subject, and it was stated that the picture was overdrawn or highly coloured, but I was in a position to say, from personal inspection, that, if anything, the picture was not highly coloured enough.

12405. *Mr. Abigail.*] Seeing that constant supervision has brought about such a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of these parts of the city more particularly referred to, are you of opinion that constant supervision of the Chinese gambling-houses on the part of the police would have the same effect in respect to the gambling evil? I am sure it would.

12406. You have heard that a number of European people visit these Chinese places for the purpose of gambling? Yes; numbers of our working men go there.

12407. And you have no doubt about it being carried on openly? Yes; as openly as the sun is in the heavens. I have seen it myself.

12408. If you had the same power to deal with this gambling evil as you have with regard to the sanitary condition, do you think you could soon put a stop to it? Well, we could assist to do so.

12409. You would minimise it considerably? Yes.

12410. I believe you have been assisting the police in the matter of persons loitering in the streets in connection with the "totes"? Yes.

12411. And complaints have been made in the City Council about the officers of the Council being used for that purpose? Yes; but we have only assisted so far as giving evidence is concerned.

12412. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How do you think gambling among the European population compares with that amongst the Chinese? It is a great evil among the white people. You have only got to go as far as King-street on any big race day to see what it is. You can scarcely get along the street for the crowds of our own people of both sexes—women, boys, and little girls, even, buying race cards.

12413. You think, then, that the "tote" business is a greater evil, and more inconvenient to the public generally than you have ever found to arise from Chinese gambling? I am sure of it. You will see the streets crowded with these young fellows having cards, and others buying from them, many of them, little boys, coming out of the different business places in the city, to put their half-crowns on a race.

12414. I suppose that kind of thing is a development of the "tote" business chiefly? Yes; within the last couple of years.

12415. *Mr. McKillop.*] They are becoming more experienced gamblers? Yes.

12416. Starting so young they grow up pretty clever at the business? Yes; they are pretty expert at the business.

[The witness withdrew.]

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. William Wong Goldtown called and examined:—

W. W.
Goldtown.
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12417. *President.*] Have you had any other name besides that which you have now given? No.
12418. How long have you been in this Colony? Nearly four years.
12419. Did you come direct from China here? Yes.
12420. So that you have only been four years away from China? Yes.
12421. What occupation did you take up when you landed in Sydney? I became a general agent and translator.
12422. Did you carry on business on your own account? No; I was with a friend of mine; we were in partnership.
12423. What is your friend's name? Alfred Archey.
12424. Did you have a place of business? Yes; in King-street—No. 133.
12425. How long were you in partnership with this friend of yours? About a year, or perhaps—some-where about that time.
12426. You were a kind of agent for the sale of Chinese goods, is that so? No; we were general agents for the gardeners. We had all kinds of business to transact for them—making out leases, and so on.
12427. In fact you were a general agent for the Chinese gardeners? Yes.
12428. Where did you acquire your knowledge of English? In Hong Kong.
12429. What business did you follow there? I was a translator, and clerk to His Excellency the Netherlands Minister.
12430. After you went out of partnership with your friend what did you do for a living then? I got my living by translating and sometimes interpreting, and gave myself to private study.
12431. I want to know how you earned your living? I can live on what I earn by translating and interpreting.
12432. Were you ever employed by any Chinese merchant? Not permanently.
12433. Were you employed by some of them occasionally? Yes.
12434. In what capacity? As an interpreter.
12435. You were never employed as clerk or book-keeper or agent for any Chinese merchant in Sydney? No.
12436. Were your services much in request as interpreter? Yes.
12437. Was it sufficient to maintain you? Yes; and some time ago I established a business in Park-street, as a tea merchant.
12438. And I suppose you also acted as an interpreter then? Yes; and also I was a general agent for my countrymen.
12439. What was the number of the building in Park-street where you established this business? No. 12.
12440. Was it a large business? Not very.
12441. How long did you carry on business there? About eight months.
12442. Did you fail? Yes.
12443. Did you turn insolvent? No.
12444. What were your liabilities? I can hardly tell you; I could tell you about the amount perhaps.
12445. If I failed ten years ago I could tell how much I owed at that time approximately; I do not want to know the exact amount;—generally, what were your liabilities? My liabilities amounted to about £40 or £50 at the time I gave up the business. That was after I sold the assets.
12446. You were £40 or £50 on the wrong side? Yes; about that.
12447. Who were your principal creditors? The London ham-shop, Mr. Atterton, a painter; I cannot think of any others to whom I owed anything on account of the business.
12448. What were your total liabilities before you realised on your stock? About £150. I always paid cash for my goods.
12449. Did you owe any money to any of the Chinese merchants then? Not on account of that business.
12450. Did you owe money to any of the Chinese merchants in Sydney on account of any other business at that time? No.
12451. Well, when you failed, what did you then do? I kept a school, in Robertson's-lane, off Goulburn-street.
12452. Whom did you teach? I taught some of the Chinese.
12453. And what did you teach then? English. I also kept a school in Alexandria before I opened in Robertson's-lane.
12454. Did you earn your living solely by these means then? Yes; by teaching and interpreting.
- 12454½. How long were you engaged in teaching—up to what date? Up to the time I went to Queensland, that is about three months and a fortnight ago. The school is not broken up even now. There has been a holiday. It will be reopened some time next week.
12455. What do you charge your countrymen for tuition? Ten shillings for a fortnight—that is, I charge them 5s. a week, and they pay fortnightly.
12456. And you have done nothing else for a living since you came to Australia, except what you have told me? Yes, I have been connected with the gardening business.
12457. Where were the gardens situated? In Arncliffe; I have nothing to do with them now.
12458. Do you recollect seeing in the newspapers an account of a deputation that waited on Sir Henry Parkes, in reference to Chinese gambling? Yes.
12459. You became interested in the question of Chinese gambling just before that, did you not? Yes.
12460. How came you to take an interest in the question of Chinese gambling in the first instance? Well, I regretted that it should exist in a city like this, in any way.
12461. Then your interest in Chinese gambling arose from a desire to see it suppressed? Yes, that was my object.
- 12462.

12462. And you would do all you could to bring about its suppression amongst your own countrymen, as well as among Europeans? Yes.

12463. How did you become aware of the existence of what is called the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, in Lower George-street? The League was formed before I went there, and I saw it in the paper, and went and called upon the treasurer.

12464. What is the name of the treasurer? Mr. Buchanan; that is the name of the gentleman I first saw.

12465. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did you go to Mr. Buchanan, or did he come to you in the first instance? I went to Mr. Buchanan.

12466. Voluntarily? Yes.

12467. Were you authorised by anyone to go and see Mr. Buchanan, or did you go of your own free will? I went there the first time of my own free will.

12468. *President.*] The treasurer's name is Buchanan, you say? Yes.

12469. Now, I want you to be very particular about answering the question I am about to put to you: Is it not a fact that you were urged to go down to see that gentleman, and become a member of the League, by some of your countrymen? I was not urged to go.

12470. Were you asked to go? Not exactly asked. I and some of my friends talked it over.

12471. It was suggested to you? No, not suggested to me. I saw the report in the paper, and some friends and I had a chat together about it. I said it was a very good thing to have an Anti-Gambling League, and that I thought I would go there and become a member; and my friends—who knew of course what sort of a man I was—said if such a thing could be done, so much the better for the whole community. That is the conversation we had about the matter.

12472. Where did that conversation take place? In the school-room.

12473. Were any of your scholars present? No, they were not there; there may have been one or two of them—I cannot say.

12474. Can you tell us the names of any of your Chinese friends who were there? No, I cannot.

12475. Are you quite sure you cannot tell the names of the friends you sat and chatted with? Of course I know them; but I cannot say which of my friends were there on that occasion. Some might come one night, and some another. I cannot remember distinctly at present the individuals I spoke to—perhaps I shall be able to later on.

12476. Would you recommend us to adjourn the meeting, and ask you to come again, so that you may remember? I would not. I may recollect presently.

12477. Is it not a fact that some of those to whom you spoke on the subject were themselves gamblers? I do not know whether they are gamblers or not; I was not told that they were, and I never saw them gamble.

12478. Some of them have the reputation of being gamblers, I suppose? I never heard that.

12479. Was it not a matter well known to your countrymen, that some of these men whom you spoke to were gamblers, although you might never have seen them gambling;—in other words, were they not suspected of gambling? I never suspected them of gambling at the time.

12480. Will you swear they were not gamblers? I will swear I never saw them gambling; and I will swear I did not know them to be gamblers at the time, even if they were.

12481. Is it not a fact that some of them were interested in gambling-houses themselves? Not that I know of.

12482. And they were intimate friends of yours, were they? Not very intimate—just ordinary friends.

12483. How was it they came to the school-room to discuss this question with you? They did not come especially for that purpose. Our countrymen always visit each other's houses to have a chat.

12484. If a strange Chinaman came to your school-room would you not ask him what his business was? No.

12485. The very fact of his being a Chinaman would be sufficient to account for his presence there, although you had never seen him before? Not by himself, but if he came in with a number of other friends it would.

12486. Then you admit some of them must have been friends of yours? Yes.

12487. And yet you cannot give the name of anyone of them? I do not know which party to name.

12488. You can give the names of half a dozen if you like? I cannot say. We just met together to have a chat, as we often do. I cannot remember who were present on that particular occasion.

12489. Had you not reason to believe that they came to discuss the Chinese question with you? No; I do not think that they came for any purpose of that kind.

12490. However, you entered upon a discussion of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and you said it was a very good thing for your countrymen to suppress the gambling, and that you would become a member of the League; and thereupon you waited on Mr. Buchanan? Yes, I said that; and some two or three days after I went to see Mr. Buchanan.

12491. What occurred at the interview between yourself and Mr. Buchanan? I went to Mr. Buchanan's public-house; I had a drink and asked for Mr. Buchanan. We then introduced ourselves, and I asked him about the Anti-Chinese Gambling League. He said he was the treasurer, and I suggested that he should ask his fellow members of the League to admit me as a member, as I admired the movement for bringing about the suppression of gambling. He seemed to be very pleased, and after some conversation with his fellow members, I was introduced to the meeting.

12492. Was that at the same time as the interview? Yes, they had a meeting there then; that was the second or third meeting. I was introduced to the meeting as a visitor on that occasion, Mr. Buchanan probably having told them something about me before I was introduced. The next day I saw in the paper a report of the meeting, in which it was stated that I said I represented a number of Chinese and so on, but I did not say anything like that. But that does not matter. I was at the meeting, and I was requested to make a speech, and I did say something about the matter.

12493. Give us some account of what you said? I said I was very pleased to see that such a League had been formed for the suppression of gambling; and I pointed out that if the League had been formed for the purpose of putting down gambling simply without calling itself the "Anti-Chinese" Gambling League, it would have been more generally admired; but I hoped they would succeed, and so on. I regretted that in a city like this such an evil should be allowed to go on, and informed them that in China the gambling

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gambling suppression laws were very strict; some of the old offenders having been even beheaded for gambling. I also said I was of opinion that if the Government took the proper steps there would be no difficulty in putting it down.

12494. Were you made a member of the League that night? Yes, when the meeting was over.

12495. Did you see Mr. Nock there? I did not know the names of the gentlemen—they were strangers to me.

12496. You spoke to a number of the members afterwards privately, did you not? Yes; there was a general conversation, over a drink.

12497. And they were very glad at your having come to the meeting to help them, I suppose? Yes.

13498. It was a great satisfaction to them? They seemed to think so.

12499. Did you not say to Mr. Buchanan that you represented twenty-five, or a number of Chinese merchants, who were desirous of aiding in the suppression of Chinese gambling? Not exactly that. I said to him that it was not only myself, but many more—perhaps I said twenty-five at a guess—of my countrymen agreed with me in my view of this matter.

12500. The Chinese merchants, as a matter of fact, are desirous of suppressing this gambling, are they not? They seem to be so.

12501. And you had these in your mind when you said you represented them, or when you said that others of your countrymen would aid in the suppression of gambling? Yes.

12502. Now, give us the names—a dozen or twenty if you like—of some of those whom you either said you represented, or whom you thought you could get to assist the League? Cheuk Wah, Chong Lum, Ting Sang, Ah Sing, Sey Ying, Yee Lum, Liy Tong, Goo Lun.

12503. Any more? I cannot remember the names of any more.

12504. Are those you have mentioned the names of the principal Chinese in Sydney? I do not know what you mean by principal; they are interested in store business and so on.

12505. In Sydney? Yes.

12506. In what part—any of them in Lower George-street? Some of them; and some in Goulburn-street, and some in Waterloo.

12507. You cannot think of any more names now? No.

12508. Did you not say that these Chinese merchants had deputed you to attend the meetings of the League? I cannot remember.

12509. Think now? I did not say that at the meeting.

12510. Did you say to any of the officers of the League at any time that you represented twenty-five Chinese storekeepers or merchants? I cannot remember now. I remember that I said nothing about it at the meeting.

12511. Did you say it to any of the officers either before or after you were at the meeting? I do not remember.

12512. Supposing that one of the officers of the League has sworn that you stated you represented twenty-five Chinese merchants, would he be stating the truth or not? It might be the truth.

12513. Do you mean to say you cannot remember whether you were deputed to take that course or not? I had no such thing in my mind at the time.

12514. Do you mean to say that you cannot remember whether you told the officers of the League, or any one of them, that you were deputed by twenty-five Chinese merchants to represent them at the meeting? Well, you see, it is now so many months ago, I have to think over what I said.

12515. It is about three months ago, and there ought to be no difficulty in carrying your memory back to that extent on such a plain matter of fact. Did you not represent to any of the officers of the League that you were deputed to represent these people of whom you have spoken? Not that night.

12516. On that or any other night did you tell the officers that—I want yes or no to that question? Yes; but I wish you to understand that I cannot recollect exactly.

12517. I asked you did you tell the officers of the League at any time that you represented twenty-five Chinese merchants, and that you had been deputed to attend that meeting, on their account, and you answer yes to that question? Yes.

12518. Very well. Now, what were your instructions from the principals of those twenty-five merchants whom you represented? It seems to me that it is necessary for me to make an explanation. It will not take two minutes.

12519. Very well—explain? The question you asked me was something about my being deputed to go down to join the Anti-Chinese Gambling League. Well, the Chinese, in doing business of this kind, do not authorise a man as the English people would do—that is, appoint a representative. No matter what the business, the Chinese do not appoint a representative in that way. On this occasion we were having a talk together about the Anti-Gambling League, and it seemed to me that they all approved of a measure like that, and I told them I would give my services, and help the League to the best of my ability. My friends seemed to approve of that, and to think it would be a good thing for our own community, and for the whole of the city.

12520. As a matter of fact, they practically did give you authority, according to your own statement, to attend the meeting, but left you to take your own action? I was not commissioned to go, but I told them I was going to the meeting.

12521. They approved of your going? They admired me—that is all.

12522. Well, you have made your explanation. Now, did your friends give you any instructions as to what you were to do at the meeting? They did say, "If you go there and do anything of this kind, you have to be very careful." They told me that a long time ago people had taken such steps, and were threatened, and therefore I ought to be very careful.

12523. Did they say to you that they would subscribe to the funds of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Not at that meeting.

12524. Did they at any time? At one time I said I did not know whether the League would do anything or not; that I would give my services, but if anything were done I suppose it would cost some money.

12525. Did they authorise you to pay any money? No.

12526. Or did they say they would help the funds at all? I put the question in this way, that if I joined the League and gave my services in that way, perhaps someone will try to bring something up against me, and that it would very likely cost money to defend myself. Then they said that if anything unpleasant arose in that way of course they would help me.

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12527. Is there any society out of the funds of which they could have helped you? No.
12528. Any monetary assistance they might have given you would have come out of their individual pockets? I think so.
12529. They did not tell you that they would subscribe to the funds of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? They said they would be happy to do all I asked them to do.
12530. Did you ask them to subscribe to the funds of the League? I did not ask at that time.
12531. Did you not say at the meeting, or to Mr. Buchanan privately, that twenty-five friends of yours would subscribe to the funds? That was my opinion—that I could get it.
12532. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Buchanan about the police? I did say that the gambling that was now existing in the city of Sydney was owing to the laxity of the Government or the police. I think I said that at the meeting too.
12533. Did you say that you had reason to believe that your countrymen paid money to the police to avoid prosecution? No.
12534. Are you quite sure that you did not say anything about that? I am.
12535. Did you say that there was an assurance fund collected by the gambling-houses amongst the Chinese for the purpose of paying the fines of those who might be brought before the Court by the police? No.
12536. You will swear positively to that? Yes.
12537. Will you swear positively that you did not say to Mr. Buchanan that money was subscribed by the Chinese gamblers, or keepers of Chinese gambling-houses, for the purpose of bribing the police? I remember a question was put to me about that, and I said I did not know, that it might be true, or it might not.
12538. You will swear that you never told him that it was within your knowledge that money was subscribed by the Chinese gamblers for the purpose of subsidising the police? Yes; I did not tell him that.
12539. And you will swear that you never offered to bring to Mr. Buchanan the man who collected the money to bribe the police? I will.
12540. And if Mr. Buchanan swore these things that I am speaking of now he would not be telling the truth—you never told him any such things? I did not say anything to that effect.
12541. Did you offer to go to the Premier with the deputation from the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I did not offer to go, but I was asked, and I did not object.
12542. And will you swear that you did not, on two or three occasions at the meetings of the League, offer to hand over £25, on behalf of twenty-five Chinese whom you said you represented, as a contribution to the funds of the League? I did not do so.
12543. Did you represent yourself as a silk-merchant to Mr. Buchanan? Yes; I told him that I was a tea and silk merchant.
12544. Do you know Moy Ping? Yes, I know him.
12545. Is he a friend of yours? Yes.
12546. Now, is it not a fact that Moy Ping instructed you to go and attend that meeting? No.
12547. Did his cousin come to you and have a conversation with you on the subject? No.
12548. Did the relative of any of the Chinese gamblers in Lower George-street come to you upon the subject and suggest that you should attend the meeting? No.
12549. Did any Chinese merchant, or anyone in Lower George-street, request or suggest that you should attend that meeting? No.
12550. Have you not sworn that some of those who met and conversed on this subject with you were merchants, and resided in Lower George-street? Yes, but they did not suggest that to me.
12551. Well, did they approve? Yes.
12552. Then the suggestion came from you, and they approved of it? Yes.
12553. Do you know the firm of On Chong & Co.? Yes.
12554. Did they have anything to do with the matter? No.
12555. Have you had any business connection with any of the respectable Chinese merchants in Lower George-street at all? I have had interpreting business, and sometimes done writing for them.
12556. You have never had any trade with them? Yes, a little.
12557. Did you owe any of them any money in connection with your business? No.
12558. And you do not now? No. They did not supply me with goods.
12559. Now, did you attend at the Police Court lately and pay the fines of your countrymen who were prosecuted? Yes.
12560. How came you to do that—under what circumstances? Moy Ping asked me to go. I had advised him that the best thing to do was to plead guilty.
12561. Where did you get the money to pay the fines? Moy Ping gave it to me. He said he did not like to be seen in the office. He gave me the money in front of the Court-house. We went together in a cab.
12562. That was after you had joined the Anti-Chinese League? Yes.
12563. Are you intimately acquainted with Moy Ping? Not very intimately. We are just ordinary friends.
12564. How came Moy Ping to employ you on that occasion;—he did not employ you on that occasion? He did not employ me. I advised him to plead guilty.
12565. Did he ask you for your advice? He did not.
12566. Where did you meet him? I met him, I think, in George-street, near Goulburn-street, by accident. He was in a cab at the time, and he stopped the cab when he saw me.
12567. Was he not looking for you? I do not know.
12568. Did he say he was? He did not say so. It was, on a Sunday, and there were not many people passing by. We stopped at the corner of a street and had a chat. I said, "I hear that a raid took place last night at your place," and he said, "Yes, what I am going to do I do not know." I said, the best thing in such a case was to plead guilty, as it would save a lot of trouble. That was the advice I gave him. He did not ask me.
12569. Is that all that occurred? Yes.
12570. Then how came you to attend the Court the next day? He asked me to. There was another man in the cab with him, and Moy Ping told the man to go with me to a lawyer (Joe Lowe), and instruct him to go and plead guilty for the prisoners when the case came on.

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12571. Did not you tell Mr. Buchanan that you could not give him the names of the twenty-five men you said you represented, as they did not wish their names to be disclosed to their countrymen? I told Mr. Buchanan that I would get some people to assist me, and he asked who they were. I told him that their names must not be mentioned; nor did I want my own name mentioned if I should say anything at the meeting.
12572. If your friends objected to their names being mentioned, what reason had they if they were not going to pay any money into the funds—you have sworn that they never authorised you to pay any subscription to the League? Yes.
12573. Then why should they object to their names being disclosed? That was my opinion.
12574. Their names could not appear if they did not pay any money? I told him that neither my name, nor my supporters' name, ought to appear.
12575. You have given some of the names of the Chinese who you say were favourable to your action in connection with the Chinese gambling question? Yes.
12576. Now, is it not a fact that some of them are gamblers? Not that I know of—they may be, of course, but not to my knowledge.
12577. You will swear positively that you do not know? I will. They are all interested in store business.
12578. Would you be surprised to learn that they were gamblers? Yes; I would be.
12579. When did you leave Sydney for Brisbane? About the 13th or 14th of September, I think.
12580. Who employed you to go to Brisbane? Nobody.
12581. What did you go there for? To avoid the people talking too much about me. Some of them even threatened to have my life. But, as a rule, I go away every year to enjoy myself somewhere.
12582. But your chief reason for going away on this occasion was to avoid gossip going on about you, and in consequence of certain threats that had been made? Yes.
12583. Now, who was it threatened you? Lee Kum, for one.
12584. Anyone else? Cheang Sow.
12585. Anyone else? Lin Man; and I think two or three more, but I forget.
12586. What are these people who threatened you? I do not know.
12587. Are they gamblers? Well, I have never seen them gambling, but I have heard of them doing so.
12588. Are they generally supposed to be gamblers? Yes; I think so.
12589. What did they threaten you for? For taking an interest in the Anti-Chinese Gambling League.
12590. Did you on going away travel right through to Brisbane? Yes.
12591. You did not stop at Emmaville? Yes.
12592. What did you do when you went to Brisbane? I simply enjoyed myself travelling about—not only in Brisbane but in other places in Queensland.
12593. You came back by rail? Yes.
12594. Did you travel right through without stopping anywhere? Yes.
12595. Did you get any letters from Sydney while you were away? No.
12596. Will you swear that you did not get a letter about this Commission? No; I saw it in the paper.
12597. What paper? The *Sydney Morning Herald*, I think.
12598. What did you see in the *Morning Herald*? About five gentlemen being appointed. It was about a fortnight after I got to Brisbane. I was stopping at the "Metropolitan Hotel," and I read that in the paper one morning.
12599. You say you left Sydney about the 14th September? Yes.
12600. And a fortnight after that you saw something in the *Herald* about the appointment of this Commission? It might be less than a fortnight, perhaps. But it seems to me that it was some time after I left Sydney.
12601. Would you be surprised to learn that nothing appeared in the *Herald* about this Commission a week after you left, from which, indeed, it would seem that you have concocted this story you have been telling me? It was either in the *Morning Herald* or the *Daily Telegraph*. I saw the appointment of the Commission in the news columns, and the names were mentioned.
12602. Now, do you not know, as a matter of fact, that this Commission was appointed on the 23rd of August, and therefore you must have known of its existence before you left for Brisbane? No; I have said that I was away three months. Perhaps I have mistaken the name of the month. It may have been August that I left Sydney for Brisbane.
12603. It appears to me that you have been concocting a story. Will you swear that you have not received letters from Sydney about this Commission, since you have been away? Yes, I will swear it.
12604. You will swear that the Commission was never mentioned to you? Not in any letter.
12605. When did you return to Sydney? Yesterday week.
12606. Did you write to any one in Sydney from Brisbane? I wrote to my cousin, Ah Sing.
12607. Where does he live? In Willoughby. He has got a garden.
12608. Did you write to anyone else? Yes, I wrote to Saw King.
12609. Did you write to Lee On? No.
12610. Do you know Lee On's place in Goulburn-street? I know a place of that name.
12611. Did you write to him or to that place? I did not write to Lee On.
12612. I suppose you know that Lee On's place is a gambling-house? Yes.
12613. Are you not a partner in it? No, I am not.
12614. And never were? I never was.
12615. Did you never have a share in any gambling-house, or any pak-ah-pu business in Sydney? No.
12616. And of course you would not hold a share? No.
12617. How came you to be in the place where I saw you yesterday? I was visiting.
12618. That is a gambling-house? Yes; but there was no gambling going on.
12619. You admit it is a gambling-house? Yes.
12620. Then how came you to be staying there yesterday, holding the principles you profess? I was requested to have my tea there with a storekeeper from Waterloo. Since my return from Brisbane I have been invited to take tea at one or other of my countrymen's places.
12621. Is it not a fact that you have stayed there constantly since you returned from Brisbane? No.
12622. Where do you stay? At Hip War & Co.'s place, where I used to keep my school, at Alexandria.
12623. Have you stopped there every night? Yes.

12624. Will you swear that you have not attended the gaming-houses, and particularly the one in Goulburn-street, since your return from Brisbane? I have been there, but not to sleep.
12625. Will you swear that you have not been there when the game has been in progress—I want you to be very careful? I have been there sometimes, to have a conversation, that is all.
12626. Have you remonstrated with the keeper of that establishment, and pointed out to him the evil of gambling? I always give them lectures like that.
12627. When we came into that place yesterday why did you hold your head down, as if you did not wish to be seen? I was at my tea, having my wine; you cannot hold your head up when you are having your wine.
12628. Well, I generally do so? But we have to use our chop-sticks and little wine cups; besides it is very impolite to look around when you are eating at a Chinese table.
12629. Did you do any business at Brisbane at all? No.
12630. Now, will you swear that you were not sent away from Sydney by some of the Chinese gamblers—that you were not provided with funds by them to go away? I was not.
12631. You will positively swear that? Yes.
12632. What would the travelling and other expenses of a gay young man like yourself amount to in a trip to Brisbane and back, extending over a period of three months? I think about £50 or £60.
12633. Where did you get that money? By saving.
12634. Did you keep your money in a bank? No.
12635. Where did you keep it? In my pocket, and in my cases.
12636. Did you take your money away in notes or gold? Some notes and some gold.
12637. How long were you saving up that £50 or £60? Well, I have always some money by me.
12638. Have you got any more money? No.
12639. Do you not make any money at “fan-tan”? Certainly not.
12640. I mean as a partner in a fan-tan shop, not as a player. Of course you could not make any money in playing the game, could you? Well, I suppose I could if I staked any money, and I was lucky.
12641. Are not the chances all against the player? Not all against, I should say.
12642. You would not pursue it for a living, would you? If I were that sort of a man I would. It simply depends on luck, that is all; it is just the same as you English people going to the races.
12643. Now, do you not think it was very hard that you should have been put to the expense of £50 or £60 in going away from Sydney, as you say, by reason of your noble efforts to suppress gambling for the saving of your countrymen? I cannot help it.
12644. Do you not think that the Anti-Chinese Gambling League should come forward and help you, as to part of that expense at least? I do not know.
12645. Did you ever inform them that you had to leave Sydney by reason of the action you took in connection with that League? No.
12646. Do you think that would have been a reasonable course to pursue, seeing that you have been, as you say, put to this inconvenience and expense, in consequence of your advocacy of their views? Well, it seemed to me that the members of the League, many of them, were rather rough, and disagreeable to a certain extent.
12647. Do you think they are shrewd clever men? It seems to me that I should not be likely to get any assistance from them; although they promised me all the assistance in their power.
12648. You think that, ordinarily speaking, you would have had some claim upon the League for a part of your expenses? No; I did not expect anything from them, for I could not legally claim it.
12649. You never informed them that you had been threatened, and that you had to leave Sydney in consequence of your advocacy of their objects? I told them I had been threatened.
12650. Did you tell them before you left Sydney that you had to leave in consequence of those threats? Perhaps during the course of conversation I may have said something about it; I cannot remember distinctly.

[The further examination of the witness was postponed till the Monday following at 10:30 o'clock.]

MONDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

William Wong Goldtown further examined:—

12651. *President.*] You remember the date of that deputation that waited upon Sir Henry Parkes about the gambling carried on by the Chinese in Sydney? No; I forget the date.
12652. It was on the 30th July; you were in Sydney at that time, were you not? Yes.
12653. Do you remember a meeting being called at Sun Sam Kee's shortly after? I know that there was some meeting amongst the Chinese perhaps a little before, perhaps a little after.
12654. But do you recollect any meeting at all at Sun Sam War's? Well, I have heard of one.
12655. Were you present at that meeting? No.
12656. You were not present? ———
12657. If anyone swore that you were present they would not be telling the truth then? At what meeting? Which one, Sun Sam Kee's or Sun Sam War's?
12658. At any meeting at Sun Sam War's? Tell me the subject that the meeting was called to discuss?
12659. Well, first answer me this question: Were you ever at a meeting at Sun Sam War's in your life? In my life! Yes.
12660. What was the meeting about? I think that perhaps a little seclusion would assist you in answering these questions. If I were to let you go and reflect in Darlinghurst gaol it might improve your memory? No, I have to think over things. I don't understand exactly what you say.

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12661. Well if you don't answer my questions I am afraid that I shall have to send you there? Why? I am going to answer you, if I understand you.
12662. Well don't take such a long time about it. I asked you a very simple question—if ever you attended a meeting at Sun Sam War's place in your life? And I said "Yes."
12663. After a great deal of hesitation you did, and then I asked you what the meeting was about, and you pretended that you did not remember? Well I have attended a great many meetings at different places, and I might get mixed as to what they were all about.
12664. Was it for the propagation of Christianity in China? No.
12665. Well what was it about? Two subjects were discussed at that meeting—one was about the general appearance of the Chinese in Sydney, and the other was about the Anti-Chinese Gambling League.
12666. Then that meeting must have been held after the establishment of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes.
12667. Therefore it must have been some time in July or August of this year? Yes.
12668. Then you acknowledge that you were there? Yes.
12669. You know that you said just now that you were not present at a meeting of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League; anyhow you now recollect that you were there;—tell us what happened at that meeting? They were talking about a Chinese gentleman having been admitted to the meeting. They saw it in the paper, and they asked whether it was I, because they said that I had been seen there. I said, "Yes." Then they asked me what the Anti-Chinese Gambling League were going to do. "Well," I said, "I do not know much, because, although I have been at the meeting, all I know is what you have seen in the papers, that the members of the League are trying to get assistance from the Government to stop gambling."
12670. That was the general scope of the meeting? Yes; and they said to me, "What made you go to the meeting and join the League?" I replied that I thought that it was for the good of the public generally, because I am against gambling, you know. Then some of them had an argument, and it appeared to me that there was some confusion, and I left during the confusion.
12671. Is it not a fact that some of those who were at the meeting were gamblers? Yes.
12672. The probability is that they were all gamblers, I suppose? I cannot say that; but I think that some were.
12673. Well, how was it that you, an anti-Chinese gambling man, were there? Well, they asked me to go without telling me the subject of the meeting. As a rule, I am asked to attend all meetings of the Chinese here, whatever they may be about.
12674. Did they not accuse you of telling the Anti-Chinese Gambling League that deductions were made from the winnings of the banker for a certain purpose? Well, they asked me about it, but I told them that I did not say anything about it in the meeting of the League. Indeed, I heard no such thing said at all.
12675. You are quite sure that you did not admit having mentioned to the League that 2d. in the £ was deducted from the winnings of the bank for the purpose of assisting poor Chinamen? I did not say so myself.
12676. And if any person says that you did it would be untrue? Yes.
12677. Are you quite sure? Yes; I am quite sure.
12678. Did they at that meeting accuse you of being a spy and an informer? No; nobody said that I was a spy. They might have done in my absence, but they did not in my presence. All the members of the League seemed to receive me on very intimate terms.
12679. What League are you speaking of;—the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes; none of them said anything against me.
12680. But when I asked you if you were accused of being a spy, I meant by your own countrymen at Sun Sam War's? A spy, about what?
12681. A spy upon them? No; I was invited to the meeting.
12682. Did they tell you at the meeting that you had better leave Sydney for a little while? They did not tell me that.
12683. And yet you left Sydney because you were afraid? Yes, I was afraid.
12684. But if you were afraid why did you go to that meeting where most of your countrymen were assembled? Because after that meeting something worse was said about me. Some people were trying to take my life, and so on.
12685. Of whom were you afraid? I was afraid of Robert Lee Kum, Cheang Show, and Lee Man.
12686. Are they members of a secret society? I do not know.
12687. Will you swear that they are not members of a society called the Loon Ye Tong? They are not as far as I am aware.
12688. Do you know of the existence of any Chinese societies in Sydney? Yes.
12689. Give us the names of them? One is called the Hung Fook Tong, and its object is the removal of dead bodies to China, and so on.
12690. Yes—do you know of any more? There is the Koong Ye Tong.
12691. Is there a society called the Loon Ye Tong? Well, I do not know. There is one belonging to the Hung Shang district, in China. The people from that district have formed a society among themselves and subscribe money.
12692. Yes. Do you mean to tell me that you do not know of a society called the Loon Ye Tong. If you can tell the truth, please, oblige us by doing so? Yes; I am willing to tell you anything that I know. I never knew of that society.
12693. I want you to cudgel your brains and see if you cannot remember having heard of the Loon Ye Tong? No, I cannot say whether such a society is in existence or not.
12694. You will swear that you do not know anything about a society called the Loon Ye Tong? Well, I may have heard of it, but I cannot tell you anything about it.
12695. You do not know what any of its objects are—whether it is to construct a railway to the moon, or to subsidise a line of mail steamers between Sydney and Hongkong? No, I do not.
12696. You do not know anything about it? About what?
12697. About the Loon Ye Tong? No, I cannot say that I do.
12698. Do you know Mr. Way Kee? Yes.

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12699. Was he not one of the officers of the Loon Ye Tong? I do not know.
12700. I suppose that all the Chinese societies that you do know of have very laudable objects in view? Most of the societies that I know anything about were formed for the purpose of assisting in removing dead bones to China.
12701. I see. Is there any Chinese society existing that has for its aims the payment of fines for its members when convicted at the Police Courts? I never heard of anything of the kind. Generally when cases are brought against Chinamen in Court their countrymen subscribe to pay the expenses, and sometimes even to pay the fines.
12702. Is it a fact that you advised some of your countrymen who keep gambling-houses in Goulburn-street to pay a sum of money to the police to get them off? No.
12703. You are quite sure that you never told them to bribe the police? Quite sure.
12704. Have you ever acted as agent for the letting of houses to the Chinese? No.
12705. Never acted as interpreter when a Chinaman has been taking a house from a white man in Lower George-street or Goulburn-street? Yes; I have acted as interpreter on one or two occasions.
12706. When one of your countrymen would want to take a shop in Lower George-street or Goulburn-street, you have acted as interpreter? Yes.
12707. Do you remember whether, to your knowledge, your countrymen have had to pay a bonus to the landlord for being allowed to take the house;—by a bonus I mean a sum of money in addition to the rent? Not in the cases that I have been alluding to.
12708. Irrespective of those cases, have you ever heard of any of your countrymen having had to pay a bonus to a landlord in order to get a house instead of a white man? No; I have never heard of anything of the kind. I have heard that they have sometimes had to pay for the fixtures, and so on.
12709. And would the tenants have to pay considerably above the value of the fixtures or what? Well, I do not know.
12710. Do you know Mr. Jack Armstrong, a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes.
12711. Did you meet him very often? After I joined the League?
12712. Yes? About six or seven times.
12713. Did you represent him that you were a Consul of China? No.
12714. And if he swore that you said that you represented twenty-five Chinese merchants who had asked you to join the League for the purpose of assisting its objects, he would be saying what is untrue? Quite so.
12715. And if he said that you knew that 2d. in the shilling was stopped from the prize fund at the gaming-houses, for the purpose of bribing the police, that would be untrue? That would be untrue.
12716. And if he swore that you said that this was a fund that was collected weekly from certain Chinese at the different gambling-houses for that purpose, that would be untrue? Quite so; it would be untrue; I never said anything of the kind.
12717. And if he swore that you said that you actually knew the man who collected the money for that purpose it would also be untrue? Yes.
12718. And is it not true that you tendered £25 to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? It is not true. I never tendered £25 to it.
12719. And if it is said that you tendered £25 for the purpose of assisting the League, and that it was tendered on behalf of these Chinese gentlemen, that would be untrue? Quite untrue. The fee of the League is only 2s. 6d., and why should I go and offer them £25.
12720. You were informed by Mr. Armstrong were you not that the fee was 2s. 6d.? Yes, and I gave 2s. 6d. to the League.
12721. Did you tender twenty-five half-crowns? No, only one half-crown for myself. I gave £1 to Mr. Buchanan, the treasurer, and he gave me the change.
12722. You never tendered the £25 for these Chinese gentlemen, and said that you must keep their names secret, because there was a secret society, and if it was known that they had been subscribing to the League their lives would be in danger? No, it is untrue.
12723. Were you ever asked by Mr. Armstrong, or any other member of the society, to make an affidavit of certain statements that you made? Yes; Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Christensen, and Mr. Buchanan, three of them, were present at the time. I was late for the meeting that night. It was on a Friday night, I think. The meeting was over when I arrived. They asked me if I had seen the report of the deputation in the newspaper, and what I thought of it, and so on. I said, "I don't know anything about it; where did you get this information from?" They said, "We got it from a short stout man." I said, "What is his name?" They did not give me his name however, but they said, "We are very sorry that you were not at the deputation." I said, "Why?" They said, "Because we want you to realise our standing before Sir Henry Parkes." I said, "How could I do so." Then Mr. Armstrong took me aside and said, "We made all these statements in the presence of Sir Henry Parkes, and Sir Henry Parkes said, 'Who is your informer?' and as you are a Chinaman and go about amongst the Chinese here we thought that you must know all about it, and that no better name could be given; so we gave your name to Sir Henry Parkes."
12724. Well, I will stop you there;—you must answer "Yes" or "No" to these questions—Did they not ask you to make an affidavit? They asked me to make a written statement.
12725. And did you make it or not? I refused to make it.
12726. If you were desirous of suppressing gambling why did you refuse to make it? They wanted to dictate to me what I should write down.
12727. But they would have taken a modification of that statement;—they would have taken any statement you had liked to make that would have shown up the evil of Chinese gambling;—did you offer to make any such modified statement? Well, if they had not insisted that the statement should have reference to the alleged bribery of the police, and to the deduction of 2d. in the £ for a defence fund, I would have done anything that I could to help them to suppress gambling.
12728. But you say that you refused to make a written statement? I did not refuse to make any written statement. I refused to make that particular statement—the statement that they wanted to dictate to me.
12729. Did you volunteer to make any modified statement? Yes, I did volunteer.
12730. And they never drew any modified statement up for you to sign? I said that I would make any statement, but not that kind of statement.
12731. What particular parts of that statement did you object to? I objected to what they wanted me to say about the bribery.

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12732. You had no cause to think there was bribery, and therefore you objected to that? Exactly; I could not furnish any proof of it.
12733. And what other part did you object to? I objected to what they wanted me to say about the subscription of funds from the winnings of the gaming-tables.
12734. Did you object to anything else? No; I think that was all.
12735. Do you know Mr. R. V. Kelly, of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? The Secretary! Yes, I know him.
12736. Did you inform Mr. R. V. Kelly that you knew of one Chinaman who had remitted some very large sums of money home to China—who had in fact sent home £60,000 in one year, representing the profits accruing to him during that period from the gaming-house of which he was the proprietor? No.
12737. Did you tell him that you knew of a syndicate of Chinamen who had remitted that sum of money, or any large sum of money, to China? No.
12738. Had you any conversation to that effect with Mr. Kelly, or with any other member of the League? No.
12739. No conversation about any sum of money being sent home as the profits of gaming? No.
12740. If Mr. Kelly has told the Commission that you informed the Anti-Chinese Gambling League that the police were bribed by chests of tea, or sums of money, would that be true? It would be untrue if he said that I said it.
12741. Well, would it be untrue if he had sworn that you told the League that somebody had informed you that that was the case? That would be untrue too.
12742. You did not tell him that somebody had informed you that the police were bribed by your countrymen? Well, I have heard some people talking about it, but I do not know myself whether it is true.
12743. Have you heard from your own countrymen that they have paid money to the police for the purpose of bribing them not to interfere with gambling? Well, there was some talk about it.
12744. Did any of the proprietors of Chinese gambling-houses in Lower George-street say so to you? No.
12745. Did any of the Chinese gamblers in Goulburn-street say anything about it to you? No.
12746. Well, who did tell you? I forget who told me. It was said in the course of conversation when several of us were sitting together smoking. Some of them said that they thought there must be something in it, as there were so many gambling-shops, and they were allowed to carry on operations without interruption.
12747. What sort of people were they who told you this;—were they Chinese gardeners from Botany or North Shore? I think most of them were hawkers.
12748. At all events it was gossip amongst them? Yes.
12749. But you are prepared to swear that you did not know of any of your countrymen having paid money or made presents of any kind to the police, to allow them to gamble with impunity? I will swear that.
12750. And if Mr. R. V. Kelly has sworn that you said you would take any member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League round, and show him where the weekly dividends were paid for the purpose of corrupting the police, that would be untrue? I beg your pardon, sir.
12751. If Mr. Kelly has sworn that you said you would take any member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League round, and show him where the weekly dividends were paid for the purpose of corrupting the police, that would be untrue? It would be untrue.
12752. Have you attended any meeting of the Chinese since that meeting at Sun Sam War's in July last? No; that is the last that I have been to.
12753. Can you tell me whether you are aware of any of your countrymen losing large sums of money in those fan-tan shops? Well, some have lost as much as £20 or £30.
12754. Do you know of any of them having made large sums of money through gambling? Some have won, and some have lost.
12755. Tell me whether the owners of the fan-tan places (say) in Lower George-street make large profits out of gambling? Some of them make some money, others do not.
12756. Have these who have made money made a lot? I cannot say, but seeing that some of them have been existing for years, they must have made some money. On the other hand, as some only last one month, and some only two months, it seems to me that they must have lost.
12757. Do you know Robert Lee Kum? Yes.
12758. Have you ever had any monetary transactions with him? No.
12759. Never borrowed any money of him? No.
12760. Quite sure? Quite sure.
12761. Did you ever lose any money yourself? No.
12762. If anyone has sworn that you lost £20, or £30, or £40, by gambling, would he be swearing falsely? Yes; that is false.
12763. You never lost £30 by gambling in your life? No; I have never played fan-tan in Sydney.
12764. Then if anyone has said that Mr. Goldtown was a great gambler he would be swearing falsely, would he? Yes; that is false.
12765. And yet you live almost continually in these gambling-houses? No.
12766. Well, you are very frequently there? Well, I have to frequent them. I often act as interpreter for my countrymen, and that is where I meet people, and I often sit down and chat with them there.
12767. Then, although you go into these gambling-houses, you yourself never embark in the game? No.
12768. But is that not because you are a partner? No, I am not a partner.
12769. You will swear that you have no interest in the place in Goulburn-street in which we found you the other day? I have no interest in it whatever.
12770. Nor in any other? No.
12771. You do not work on commission for any of these gambling-houses? No.
12772. You will swear positively that you do not? I will swear positively that I do not.
12773. And you will swear that the proprietor of Lee On's, in Goulburn-street, is not a partner of yours in any sense of the word? No; I have no connection with him whatever.
12774. Have you had any communication with the police since you returned from Brisbane? No.

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12775. Can you give us any information as to the state of the Chinese at Hay? I have never been to Hay.
12776. Have you been to Narrandera, where there is a numerous Chinese camp? No.
12777. Do you know anything about the camp at Emmaville? Yes, I have been there.
12778. When were you last at Emmaville? Rather more than three months ago.
12779. What business had you there? It was as I was going to Brisbane that I called there.
12780. Are there many of your countrymen there? Yes; formerly there were some hundreds there belonging to the same district in China as my father, but now there are only about fifty-seven or fifty-eight.
12781. Is there much gambling going on there? When I was there there was not.
12782. No fan-tan? Oh, there were some fan-tan-shops up there.
12783. Patronised by Europeans very largely, I suppose? No.
12784. Were they confined to Chinese players? As far as I could ascertain.
12785. Well, would a population of fifty-seven Chinamen support them? No; I did not finish my statement. There are about fifty-seven or fifty-eight Chinese there belonging to the same district as my father, I was going to say.
12786. I want to know how many Chinese are there altogether? Oh, I suppose there would be between 300 and 400 Chinamen in Emmaville altogether.
12787. Well, could the 300 or 400 Chinese keep the fan-tan-shops going themselves? I think they could.
12788. Europeans do not go in there to gamble? Well, I did not see any.
12789. Were you long there? I was there one day and two nights.
12790. You do not know much about the place then? I was there about two years ago on account of a case in which I was engaged as interpreter. I settled it.
12791. Have the Chinese a camp to themselves there? Yes; there is a Chinatown.
12792. Are there many white women there? No; I do not think so.
12793. Did you live in the camp yourself? No; I was staying in the hotel.
12794. Did you ever stay at No. 2 Coffee Palace, Sydney? Yes.
12795. Did you ever cash a cheque there when you had no funds in the bank to meet it? Yes; and I told him that I gave him the cheque in good faith, and that he must give it back to me, and I would then pay him the amount in cash. The proprietor was a good friend of mine, and had been working in my place.
12796. What was the amount of the cheque? £4 10s.
12797. Did he give you any change, or was the whole £4 10s. due to the Coffee Palace people? Oh, I borrowed the money.
12798. You gave him your cheque for £4 10s., and he gave you £4 10s. in cash? Yes; and I told him not to present it at the bank—that it was only a pledge of good faith.
12799. Who cashed the cheque for you? Mr. Puig.
12800. When was he to present it? In a couple of weeks.
12801. You will swear that he knew that the money would not be paid if he presented it at once? Yes; I told him so.
12802. Will you swear that the police were not communicated with upon the subject? Well, I do not know that he mentioned it to the police.
12803. Did he ever prosecute you for it? No; subsequently I paid the money, and he sent me back the cheque.
12804. How long after? Two or three weeks after.
12805. Will you swear that he had not reason to believe that you were going to defraud him, and informed the police about it? I do not think that he thought I was going to defraud him.
12806. Will you swear that he did not tell the police about it? How can I possibly know that?
12807. Well, I want to know if you do know? I do not.
12808. It may be interesting to you then to know that the police were informed of the matter? I did not know it.
12809. *Mr. Abigail.*] How many meetings did you attend at Sun Sam War's? Only one.
12810. Think again? Only one; I am quite positive.
12811. How many persons were present? About thirty or forty.
12812. How were you invited to be there;—did they give you a written invitation or a verbal one? A verbal one.
12813. Who gave you the verbal invitation? A man called Ah Sum.
12814. Where does he live? I think that he lives in Lower George-street.
12815. What business does he carry on? I do not know.
12816. Is it not a fact that he carries on a gambling-house? I do not know; perhaps he does. He must live in one of those gambling-places.
12817. Does he live in the place where the shutters are always up? I do not know; I have never been in his place.
12818. Are you quite sure of that? Quite sure.
12819. Are you quite sure that you did not, on a second occasion, go to Sun Sam War's? No; I did not.
12820. You stated to the President that at the meeting there was some confusion, and that during the confusion you left? Yes.
12821. What was the origin of the confusion—were they not denouncing you as a spy and a traitor, and threatening you, and so on? They were not using any threatening language at the time, but they seemed to be somewhat excited.
12822. But did anyone at that meeting say that you wanted a good hammering? They did not say it to me, at all events, and I did not overhear it said.
12823. Now, did they not say that you were acting out of spite, and that you had told lies to the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and that your object had been to shut up some houses at the expense of others—did they not tell you that in plain terms at that meeting? Not when I was speaking. At all events, if it was said when I was there, it must have been said very quietly, for I did not hear it myself.
12824. You could not swear that that was not said at the meeting? No, I could not. I did not hear them, there was so much confusion.
12825. There must have been a tremendous uproar there? Well, they were all talking together.
12826. So there was a considerable amount of excitement about it? Yes.
- 12827.

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12827. And all because you went to the meeting of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Well, they seemed to go against me.
12828. What for? For joining the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and some of them were kicking up a row.
12829. And did they believe that when you joined the Anti-Chinese Gambling League you were sincere, and going to give evidence that would be harmful to the Chinese? They seemed to think so.
12830. Did they not say at the meeting that you were particularly friendly with Moy Ping, and that Moy Ping was getting you to shut up some other places for the purpose of benefiting him? I did not hear it.
12831. Are you sure also that in consequence of these statements, and the excitement that accompanied them, that you were afraid that if you did not clear out they would inflict some injury upon you;—did you not escape to save yourself from being handled by some of them? Yes; I had reason to fear injury.
12832. What business did you start after you gave up the tea-shop? Teaching a school, and interpreting.
12833. If anyone has sworn that you went to gamble after you gave up the tea-shop that would be untrue? That would certainly be untrue.
12834. What part of China did you pass the most of your time in before you came here? In Hong Kong.
12835. Did you take any part there in the suppression of gambling? Yes.
12836. And you told the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League that at their meeting, as a kind of introduction? Yes.
12837. You are perfectly clear, on your oath, that you did not offer them, or even show them, twenty-five sovereigns? I can swear that I did not.
12838. You mentioned a number of names—the names of Chinese merchants who were likely to help you in your endeavours to suppress gambling, did you not? No, I did not.
12839. Did you mention no names at that meeting? No.
12840. And you did not mention any number? No, I did not.
12841. Then if three or four people have come here and sworn that you mentioned twenty-five Chinese merchants at the meeting of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League it would be untrue? Oh, the number of persons who said they would be willing to assist? I told them that twenty or thirty Chinese merchants would be willing to help in the suppression of gambling. I thought you were referring to the number of gambling-shops.
12842. Did they ask you for the names? Yes, they asked me for the names.
12843. And did you tell them that these gentlemen did not want their names mentioned, lest their lives would be in danger? No; I told them that I could not give them any names, because I was not authorised to go there.
12844. Did you not tell the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League that your friends told you not to give their names up, because there was a secret society which they feared would make attempts upon their lives if it was known that they had attempted to interfere with gambling? No; I did not; but I told them that my friends told me to be careful not to let my own name be known to the public or published in the newspapers.
12845. You have spoken about an affidavit. Tax your memory as to what answer you made to them upon that occasion? I said, "I will not put my name to a statement like that."
12846. But did you not say that now that the Commission had been appointed they could verify everything that you had said? There was no Commission appointed at that time, so I could not say that.
12847. Did you not attend another meeting of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League after the Commission had been appointed? No; I left Sydney before the Commission was appointed.
12848. Are you sure? I think so.
12849. Can you tell us the date, or about the date, that you left Sydney? This is November—it was in August.
12850. Then you left immediately after the meeting at Sun Sam War's? Almost immediately after.
12851. Had you received any intimation that led you to leave more quickly than you otherwise would have done? I think the next day, or, perhaps, that night, I went down to Mr. Buchanan and told him that I had been brought up to a meeting of Chinese, and that during some confusion I left. He seemed to think that I was going to put them away; so, after that night, I have never seen any of them since.
12852. You are quite sure that you did not go down the second night to tell them what you had done? Quite.
12853. Did they say to you, "All this nonsense (meaning the agitations about the Chinese gambling) has come from you"? Yes; I heard some voices saying that.
12854. And did you tell them that you had not said anything calculated to injure the Chinamen? I did not say that.
12855. You are quite sure that you have never said to anyone that 2d. or 3d., or indeed any sum, was kept back from the winnings of the banks in order to create a fund out of which the police were bribed? I never said anything of the kind.
12856. Did they not accuse you of being a spy or an informer for private gains? Who?
12857. Your own countrymen—at the meeting at Sun Sam War's? There were some voices to that effect.
12858. Some of your countrymen's voices? Yes; the voices from the meeting.
12859. Did they not also accuse you of giving information to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League in order that some of the gambling-houses might be cleared away, and others, with which you were connected, or with the proprietors of which you were friendly, might be retained? No.
12860. Do you know Pow Chee? Yes.
12861. Are you very friendly with him? Well, I know him pretty well.
12862. What is his general character—is he a reliable sort of man? Well, I cannot say; I have never had any transactions with him, except that sometimes we have been employed in certain cases to interpret Chinese evidence, or to instruct lawyers.
12863. Had you never a conversation with him in the course of which you said that you would have to clear out of Sydney in consequence of this Chinese gambling business? No; I never told him that.
12864. Have you ever had much to do with him? No, never much.
12865. Did you not tell someone that you had become frightened—that on account of the double part you were playing, some of the Chinese would give you a hammering? No.
12866. Have you ever been retained to appear in Court in any case? Yes, as interpreter.
12867. In many cases, or only in a few? Oh, in a good many. 12868.

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12868. In thirty or forty? Yes, I should think so.
12869. Have you been engaged as interpreter in many cases in Sydney? Yes, in a good few.
12870. Who has generally engaged you—your own countrymen? Yes.
12871. Have you ever appeared in Court on behalf of the police? Yes; I have in a few cases. I have generally instructed the lawyers, and if Mr. Chong has not been there I have interpreted.
12872. Who most frequently engages you—your own countrymen? Yes.
12873. Have you appeared in many cases where there have been prosecutions for gambling? No; only in one—in Moy Ping's case, and I told him to plead guilty.
12874. And what are you paid? A guinea a day.
12875. Your feeling against the gambling is very strong; you would go a long way to abolish it;—you believe that it is injurious to your countrymen and to the Europeans too? Yes.
12876. Have you ever intimated to the police that you are willing to help them to stop it? Yes; but I applied for no warrant. I mentioned to one of the inspectors of police that I would help them if they wanted me; but I asked him not to make a raid. I wanted them to think of some plan for keeping people out of the gambling-places.
12877. What would be the best plan, without making raids, to prevent people gambling;—you have had a great deal of experience? Well, in Hong Kong there was once a great deal of gambling going on, and when I was in the office of the *China Mail*, where I was employed as a translator, some of my friends, after a great deal of trouble, organised clubs.
12878. Would regular police inspection stop it? Well, it would do good to a certain extent.
12879. And then, as soon as the backs of the police are turned, they are at it again, are they not? I think most likely.
12880. You are in the habit of visiting a number of these gambling-houses, are you not—not for the purpose of gambling, of course? I constantly visit them.
12881. In Lower George-street? Yes.
12882. Have you seen numbers of Europeans there? Yes; buying tickets, and so on.
12883. Have you ever seen a number of Europeans present when they have been playing fan-tan? Well, I seldom go into the gambling-places in Lower George-street, because they keep the doors bolted there.
12884. Are they allowed to keep their doors bolted in China? Formerly they did, but not since our movement.
12885. Then you stopped it did you? Yes, to a great extent.
12886. Did you compel them to open their doors? No; all the residents in a given street consult together, and in addition to that they depend a great deal on leagues of one kind and another. We advised the members of the leagues to carry on the business in the form of a club, and not to do it publicly, allowing only their friends to join.
12887. In this club do they allow them to carry on games for money among their own members? Well, they have games. They bet as to who pays for smokes, just as Europeans bet who shall pay for drinks.
12888. When you went to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League did anybody suggest that you were humbugging them—throwing dust in their eyes—not telling them the truth, but attempting to get what information you could, and to use it for the benefit of the gamblers? That was not suggested by anyone in my presence; but it may have been said in my absence.
12889. At all events nobody ever suggested it to you? No.
12890. Did your own conscience suggest it to you—did you laugh in your sleeve to think how well you had got at them? Might I explain that Mr. Christensen said to me, "If you will do whatever we like we will make you a Consul." I said, "I came here to assist your cause, and did not expect anything like that"; and they said, "If you do good instead of doing harm, we will do what we can for you. You need not be afraid. We will protect you and make you a Consul."
12891. But what I want to put to you is this: Are you perfectly satisfied that you were sincere in going to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League and offering to assist them in putting down gambling, or was it only a little bluff on your part? I was quite sincere.
12892. You know of course that a great deal of opium-smoking is carried on both among the Chinese and among the Europeans? Well, I do not know that there is much amongst Europeans, but there is a lot among my own people.
12893. Is it not very injurious to the smoker himself? Yes.
12894. And it creates a somewhat offensive smell in any neighbourhood where it is smoked, does it not? Yes; the smell is offensive to anyone who is not accustomed to it.
12895. Do you think that it would be well to suppress opium-smoking as an evil? Oh, yes, but trying to suppress opium is just like trying to suppress drink.
12896. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Is not the effect of opium worse even than the effect of drink? Opium-smoking is not so bad as drink, because it simply injures the smoker himself, but when a man gets drunk he will do harm to others.
12897. *Mr. Abigail.*] Opium makes a man torpid, whilst the drink excites them? Yes; the opium-smokers seldom get excited.
12898. Do you know Waterloo? Yes.
12899. Retreat-street? Yes; I know it.
12900. Have you seen the huts at the back of Retreat-street in which your countrymen live? Yes.
12901. Do you think those huts are fit for human habitation. Are they fit for your countrymen to live in? Well, they feel comfortable in the huts, but I should not.
12902. Are there any sanitary laws in Hong Kong, or in any part of China? There are no such huts in Hong Kong as those at the back of Retreat-street.
12903. Nothing as bad as those? No; but there people build those places themselves, whereas in Hong Kong rich people build houses and then let them at a low rent.
12904. Would they be allowed to live in such places in Hong Kong? No; the law would prevent such sheds being built.
12905. Do you know whether gambling has increased or decreased here lately? I think it has decreased.
12906. It is a sort of national pastime in China, is it not? Yes.
12907. And the police, I suppose, do not make raids or anything of that kind there, do they? Sometimes.
12908. When it becomes very offensive or very outrageous? Yes; then the police begin to act.

12909.

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12909. Do you know a firm here that has sent very large sums away to China as the result of its winnings? No.
12910. You have never heard of a firm sending as much as £30,000 away? No.
12911. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Before beginning to examine you, I want to get a little about your character placed on record. Since you joined the Anti-Chinese Gambling League, Mr. Kelly and other gentlemen have made certain statements about you. I am, therefore, going to elicit exactly what I know about you. When you first arrived in New South Wales some of your district friends brought you up to my place, in the Sydney Arcade, and introduced you to me. Is that not so? Yes.
12912. Your friends referred to your ability. They said you were well educated both in English and Chinese, and that you wanted to start in life out here. I said, "I am not selfish, and should be very pleased for any Chinaman to make a mark in Australia by conducting himself properly"? Yes, you did.
12913. And then I said to you, "I object to two things, and I want you to understand that before I recommend you to any of my friends. First I object to opium, and then I object to gambling, and I have it in my heart to put them both down. Those two things are the curse of the Chinese in Australia." You heard me say that to you in my place a few weeks or months (I do not know which) after your arrival? Yes, a few days after my arrival, I think.
12914. I said, "I am very pleased to see any Chinese resident working hard and acting intelligently and respectably, and no doubt you will get on in Australia if you do that"; then I asked you what you could do, and you said that in China you had been engaged in interpreting and translating; I told you to get a place in the centre of the city if you wanted to get on? Yes, you did.
12915. Where did you commence business in Sydney? At 133, King-street.
12916. I assisted you, did I not, by giving you translations to do for myself, and by getting you work from some of the lawyers and some of the merchants in town;—I told you to be discreet in your conduct and to beware of the blackguards in China who live on their wits and are always stirring up strife and putting the country to a lot of trouble; I told you always to take the weakest side? Yes.
12917. You carried on business in King-street for some time? I remained for a few months in King-street and then I removed my office and went to Alexandria.
12918. And then you found that you had not enough business, did you not? Yes.
12919. And who took the office after you left? We handed it back to the landlord.
12920. Then you looked round for another business, and I offered to give you a show in my place in George-street? Yes.
12921. And you found that some of your friends were against it—that they thought I wanted to get you in there so that I could get rid of some of my old stock;—that was the thanks I got? Yes, some of my friends thought so.
12922. However you had your friends, and where did you go then? To Park-street.
12923. And how did you get on there? I failed in business.
12924. How long were you there? Eight or nine months.
12925. And do you not remember that I had to help you then? Yes.
12926. And then you asked me what I thought of the place, and what did I say to you—did I think it would pay or not? You said that you did not think it would pay.
12927. And I told you not to take it, did I not? Yes; but I did not like to go too much against the opinion of the friends who had supported me.
12928. Then when you failed in that place I asked you what you were going to do, and you said that you were going to study in a lawyer's office and still do the interpreting, did you not? Yes.
12929. And that is the last I saw of you? Yes.
12930. Up to then you were respectable, and showed a great deal of ability in acquiring local knowledge, but since then I know nothing of your conduct? Quite so.
12931. Some members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League came to me, and asked what your character was. I said what I knew about you. Then they said to me, "Do you think it is true that Mr. Goldtown represents twenty-five Chinese merchants," and I said, "I cannot tell whether it is true or not"; then I sent for you and asked if you gave that information to the League, and what was your reply? I said that when I joined the League I was asked by Mr. Armstrong if it was true that 2d. out of every five marks in the lottery went to the police as a defence fund, and that I replied that I did not know anything about it. You asked me then what I knew about the alleged bribery—whether the police took anything from the Chinese. I said that I did not know, and upon that you pressed me with the question.
12932. And then I asked you if you told them that you represented twenty-five Chinese merchants? Yes, and I told you that I was asked whether there were any other Chinese merchants here who would join the League.
12933. Did I ask you for the names of the merchants? I did not give you any names.
12934. Then I asked you if they had requested that you would make an affidavit? Yes, and I told you that the people belonging to the League asked me to sign a statement that they wanted to dictate to me.
12935. Did you not say to me, "If they want me to go before the Government, and I am obliged to give a statement, then I will do it"? Yes, I said that; but I did not say anything about the Commission. There was no Commission appointed at that time.
12936. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You were referring to a deputation that was to wait upon the Government at that time? No. I said that if I was brought up before any Government officer I would make my statement.
12937. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Did these twenty-five merchants authorise you to represent them on the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Well, it was only my opinion at that time. They seemed quite agreeable.
12938. You are sure that they did not hold a meeting to decide it at the time? Quite sure.
12939. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You thought that you could depend upon at least twenty-five Chinese merchants to give you £1 apiece to assist the Europeans in suppressing gambling? My opinion had nothing to do with pounds.
12940. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are quite sure that you mentioned nothing at all about £25? Quite sure.
12941. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Mr. Quong Tart wants you to say distinctly whether you mentioned anything about £25 to the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I did not.
12942. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Nothing at all? Nothing at all.
12943. If they say you did, it is untrue? It is untrue.
12944. And now about the bribery of the police;—did any Chinese say anything about bribing the police? No, I never heard anything at all about it.
- 12945.

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12945. And you never made any statement about it? No.
12946. What about the meeting at Sun Sam War's;—was there any other interpreter there? Yes; Pow Chee.
12947. What part of the day was it? It was at night.
12948. What was Pow Chee doing there? He was reading the correspondence about the Anti-Chinese movement from the newspaper.
12949. Did they say anything to you about joining the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Well, they asked me if I had joined the League and so on—some voices asked me.
12950. You say that you were frightened, and got away from Sydney? Yes.
12951. Were you frightened of the Europeans or the Chinese—the Anti-Chinese Gambling League or the police, or the Chinese gamblers? Well, I was frightened of both Europeans and Chinese. I was frightened of the Chinese, because Robert Lee Kum, Cheang Show, and Lin Man had threatened to take my life. As far as the League was concerned I was only frightened of it because they asked me to sign a statement that they wanted to dictate to me. I refused to sign it, and Mr. Christensen, who had got something in his head that night, and seemed inclined to be rather disagreeable, wanted me to explain the matter. Mr. Armstrong said that my name was given to Sir Henry Parkes as the man from whom the information came, and that in consequence of that they looked upon me for a corroboration of the evidence. I told them that I would not sign the statement, but that I should know what to say if called upon.
12952. Did you ever, in the League, say that the police were bribed with diamond rings, gold watches, chests of tea, or other articles? No.
12953. If anybody said that you did make a statement to that effect, it is untrue? Yes; quite untrue.
12954. And what is your opinion of gambling;—how would you suggest that it should be suppressed? Well, it is hard to say what is the best thing to do in a city like this.
12955. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you not think that it is very hard upon your poor countrymen who work hard all day long in the gardens that they should have their money taken from them by the gambling-house keepers? It is very hard.
12956. Well, give us your opinion as to how the gambling should be put down;—we are sitting here for the good of the public, and want to suppress it if we can;—have you given the matter any consideration?—suppose you were the Inspector-General, or the head of the Government, what method would you adopt for putting it down;—you would not remain quiet, would you? When I was a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League I suggested that I should make the landlords responsible to a certain extent, but now, after considering the matter, I have come to the conclusion that that could not be done, because the landlords would have their friends in Parliament, who would oppose any such alteration in the law.
12957. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Certain witnesses have said that they have given you £40 to attend a case at Gundagai or Tumut;—is that true? What sort of a case?
12958. It was a sly-grog selling case? Yes.
12959. Did Robert Lee Kum say that he would give you £40 to go to Tumut? No; it was not Lee Kum.
12960. Did you get £40 from me for that case? No; I got paid by the prosecutor.
12961. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did Mr. Quong Tart at any time give you £40 to go up there? No.
12962. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Now, here is another Chinese witness who says that you humbugged the Anti-Chinese Gambling League;—were you sincere or insincere? Well, I was quite sincere in everything I did to help the League to put down gambling.
12963. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know Pow Chee? Yes, I know him.
12964. Were you present at the first meeting held down in Lower George-street? Do you mean the meeting at Sun Sam War's—the one that his Worship the Mayor mentioned?
12965. Yes; at the first meeting that was held down there? Yes; at least I suppose it was the first meeting at Sun Sam War's.
12966. Is it not a fact that at that meeting you were charged with being the whole cause of the deputation to Sir Henry Parkes? Some voices said so.
12967. Were you not also threatened that same night? I thought that some voices threatened me.
12968. Were you not also asked at that meeting whether you had made the statement that there was a sustentation fund in existence for the purpose of bribing the police not to interfere in Chinese gambling? They may have said so.
12969. Was Moy Ping at the meeting? Yes, I think he was.
12970. You have been in partnership with him, have you not? No, I have not.
12971. Who paid your expenses out of Sydney on the occasion of your recent trip? I did myself.
12972. Were you not assisted by some who thought that you might give detrimental evidence to the Commission? No.
12973. Only you would not have left Sydney if you had not thought that some harm would come to you? Well, I go away for two or three months every year—a fortnight at one time, a fortnight at another time, and so on, whenever I have the time to spare.
12974. Have you been residing in Goulburn-street long? I have never resided there.
12975. Did you stop for any length of time in George-street? Yes, at No. 2 Coffee Palace.
12976. How long had you stayed there? Four or five weeks.
12977. And where do you generally stop when you are in Sydney? In Alexandria.
12978. Do you carry on business there or are you in partnership with anybody who is in business there? No.
12979. Have you any share in any of the gardens there? I own a garden at Arncliffe—the whole garden belongs to me—4 or 5 acres.
12980. Is it a freehold? No; it is a leasehold, and is cancelled now. It was cancelled last year.
12981. Then you have no interest in any garden at the present time? No.
12982. And you are not in any business? No.
12983. You just make a living by teaching and interpreting? Yes.
12984. And you are not in partnership with any gamblers? No.
12985. Are you sure of that? I am quite sure of that.
12986. Is there any immorality down in Lower George-street? To some extent.
12987. Are any young girls decoyed down there? Well, many a time I have seen them larking in front of the shop and so on.

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12988. Do they ever lark inside the shops? I have never seen them inside.
12989. Do you not consider that the games called fan-tan and pak-ah-pu are being carried on right in front of the policemen's nose? Well, the police must have noticed it.
12990. Is it not a fact that they have often gone in and seen them playing? Well, once when I was teaching at the Robertson's-lane school, next door being a gambling-place, I saw a police-sergeant and a constable go in there and disperse the players without arresting any of them; some ran away, and some climbed over the fence to my place.
12991. When did you come back from Emmaville? From Emmaville I went straight on to Brisbane.
12992. Is it not a fact that you were written for and told to come down? No.
12993. You came back of your own free will? Yes.
12994. I suppose that you thought that the whole matter had blown over? No, but my money was spent. I had been in Brisbane enjoying myself.
12995. Are there many Chinese in Brisbane? About five hundred or six hundred.
12996. Do they all live in one quarter? Most of them are gardeners.
12997. Is there much gambling carried on there? There is a lot of gambling carried on there.
12998. Do you know anything about Melbourne? No.
12999. Have you never been to Melbourne? No.
13000. Is Emmaville the only country place that you have ever visited where the Chinese are to be found in great numbers? No.
13001. Have you ever been to Wagga Wagga or Tingha? No.
13002. What place have you visited besides Emmaville? Maitland, Newcastle, Goulburn, and Tumut.
13003. Are there many Chinese residing there? Not very many.
13004. I suppose gambling is carried on wherever they reside? Some of them carry it on.
13005. Do you know Pow Chee well? Yes, I do know him.
13006. What character has he got. Is it a good character? Well, is it right of me to speak of a man's character behind his back?
13007. Well, he has given us his opinion of your character. Are you friendly with him? We are not bad friends.
13008. Is he a man of very good character? Oh, I do not say very good character—I do not know much about his character. I have had no business transactions with him, and should not like to pass an opinion.
13009. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Were you and Pow Chee on very friendly terms when you were in Sydney? We were not on very friendly terms, but we were friendly.
13010. Used you to visit his house and he your store when you had one? He never visited my place.
13011. But you have visited his place, have you not, and had some meals with him? I have not had any meals at his place.
13012. Never taken tea with him and his wife? No.
13013. Are you sure that you have never visited his house? I do not know his house.
13014. And you have never been on intimate terms with Pow Chee? No; not on very intimate terms.
13015. Do you know James Nug Quoy? Yes; I know him.
13016. Were you on very intimate terms with him? So, so.
13017. By "so, so" you mean middling? Yes.
13018. You met Pow Chee at the meeting of Chinese at Sun Sam War's after the rather startling statements which had been made to the Premier by the deputation that waited upon him? Yes.
13019. Had you much conversation with him that night? No.
13020. Are you quite sure? Quite sure.
13021. Did you address the meeting that night? Yes; I answered some questions.
13022. Did you tell the Chinamen that you were only "fooling" the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No; I did not.
13023. What sort of men did you find the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League to be—were they a very agreeable class of men? Yes; they made me very welcome, though some of them are rather disagreeable when they have got something in their heads—like Mr. Christensen.
13024. What do you mean by saying "when they have something in their heads";—do you mean when they have had too much liquor? Yes; I have seen two or three of them with too much liquor. I had to take one of them home one night, and he fell down.
13025. You remember on one occasion having to take a member of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League home? Yes; I can give his name;—it was Mr. —
13026. He was an active member of the League, was he? Yes.
13027. And at that meeting he had been speaking against Chinese gambling, had he not? Yes.
13028. Were you in the habit of partaking of refreshments after the meeting was over? Yes; if we got there before the meeting started we generally had some drinks, and then afterwards we often stopped there until half-past 12 and 1 o'clock, and had to be let out at the back door.
13029. You had liquor before the meetings, and you also had liquor after the meetings, and generally remained at Mr. Buchanan's house until after half-past 12 o'clock? I have even seen—(mentioning one of the officers of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League) drink too much. On one occasion he had another glass and vomited.
13030. Are you quite sure that these gentlemen were not overcome by the tremendous statements that you were making about Chinese gambling. Are you sure that it was the liquor with which they were overcome? Oh, they were overcome with liquor.
13031. And Mr. — (the officer of the League, mentioned above), even took too much liquor? Yes.
13032. And on one occasion you saw him vomit? Yes.
13033. Whilst the meeting was going on? No; after the meeting was over.
13034. Did you know the members of the League personally? I did not know them before I joined the League.
13035. Used you to go and visit them at their private houses, or their business establishments? As a rule I only saw them at Mr. Buchanan's hotel, though once Mr. — took me to his place and introduced me to his wife. He was half drunk then, and asked me to have another drink.
13036. Were you ever drunk yourself when attending these meetings? I have never been drunk in my life.
13037. Are you quite sure that you always had some drink at these meetings of the League? Yes.

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13038. Then how was it that you did not get drunk? Because the others took spirits, but I took only wine and claret, and lemonade.
13039. So that the reason that you kept sober whilst they got drunk was that you were more choice in your liquors than they were? Yes; they always took strong spirits.
13040. So that if some of the members of the League said that you made very remarkable statements, could you understand it on the ground that they did not quite know what they were doing? Yes; they generally had a sort of debate when they were drinking. We talked much more in the room where we were drinking than in the meeting-room. In the meeting-room one would propose, another second, and the rest pass resolutions—that was all.
13041. Were they sober when they were discussing these questions or not? I do not know.
13042. But surely you can tell when a man is sober and when he is not? When they were in the meeting-room they seemed to be right to a great extent.
13043. Did you notice any member of the League under the influence of liquor when the meetings were being held? No; but I noticed one man say something, then get up and swear and walk away. Then he came back and apologised for being so excited. He might have been a little bit tight. That was at the meeting that I first attended.
13044. How many men used to attend these meetings—was there a big crowd? No; from ten to fifteen.
13045. Never more than fifteen? No, about fifteen.
13046. Where were the meetings held—at Buchanan's, on the ground floor or up above? The room in which they were held is rather more elevated than the bar.
13047. And you say that as a rule there was not much business done at the meetings? Not very much.
13048. Simply formal business? Yes.
13049. And the general discussions took place after they had adjourned, and were partaking of refreshments in the form of spirituous liquors? Yes.
13050. You are quite clear upon that point? Quite clear.
13051. And how long did the meetings themselves last? The longest meeting I attended was the one at which I was first introduced to the League. It lasted from about half-past 8 to a little after 10 o'clock.
13052. But then you made a long speech on that occasion? No; I spoke for a few minutes.
13053. As a rule do you make long speeches when you are discussing things? Not when I am speaking in the English language.
13054. Were there any Members of Parliament present at any of the meetings? I saw Mr. T. M. Davis, of the Labour Party, present at one of them for a few minutes. He made a speech and said that he would do what he could for the League. He admired them he said, and he assured them that he would bring the matter before Parliament, and asked some of his fellow members to co-operate with him, suggesting at the same time that a Bill to make the landlords responsible would be a good thing.
13055. He did not seem to have much sympathy with the landlords? No, he said that the Labour Party would hold a caucus at Parliament House and discuss the matter.
13056. Was that at the second or third meeting that you were at? I think that it was at the second meeting.
13057. I suppose that Mr. Davis's remarks met with the entire approval of the League? Yes.
13058. Did they adjourn that night for refreshments? We adjourned every night.
13059. So that when the time for the meetings came round you looked upon it that you were going to enjoy yourself that evening? Yes, and I did enjoy myself very much too.
13060. Are you perfectly sure that you did not drink so much on one of those occasions as to make you large minded and generous enough to promise £25 towards the funds of the League? I am quite sure.
13061. You are quite sure that you were always perfectly sober, and remembered afterwards everything you said? Yes.
13062. And what would you say if some of the men has said that you made an offer of £25 to the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I should say it was false.
13063. Then do you think they were in the habit of imagining things at these meetings of the League? Most of them got information from some of their friends outside. They would say "So and so said such and such a thing" and "somebody else said such and such a thing."
13064. That took place, I suppose, as you were drinking the grog? Yes, after the meeting was over.
13065. Did you usually find them more talkative and vigorous in their action after or before the meeting? After the meeting was over.
13066. Did they always seem to be in a hurry to get through the formal part of the meeting? Yes, they did seem to be so.
13067. Do you know Mr. Nock? Yes; in the meeting he always spoke with a shaky voice, but in the after meeting he talked like anything.
13068. Did he take anything at all to drink? Yes, I have seen him take something to drink.
13069. Spirits? Well, I have shouted for him, and he has shouted for me.
13070. Did you notice what he took? No. I was the only one who had wine and lemonade. The others had beer, whisky, and brandy.
13071. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] And champagne? No; there were too many there. We could not afford it.
13072. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did your drinks come from the 3d.-bar or from the 6d.-bar? We paid 6d. for each drink.
13073. Who appeared to you, as an observer of character as you evidently were, to have been the most prominent member of the League? Mr. Nock.
13074. And who else;—do you remember Mr. Maguire, the photographer in Lower George-street? No; I do not know him. Mr. Nock was the principal speaker.
13075. Was Mr. Nock in the habit of staying late at these after meetings;—did all the members stay until the meetings closed, or used some to leave before the others? Mr. Nock used to leave before the others—about 11 or half-past.
13076. Did they all stop until after the hotel was closed? Yes; all of them.
13077. And would they bring up grog into the room after 11 o'clock? Yes.
13078. And who used to be supplying the grog, Mr. Buchanan or his wife? Both of them.
13079. You have seen him and his wife serving liquor up to half-past 12 o'clock? Yes.
13080. And then the customers always used to be let out the back way? No, not always; on one occasion they were.
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13081. And on the other occasions you were always put out at the side door? No; on one occasion at the back door, and on one occasion at the front door in Lower George-street.
13082. Did not Mr. Buchanan shout sometimes? No, he did not shout. It was always the members of the League who shouted for Mr. Buchanan.
13083. Do you know Moy Ping? Yes.
13084. Are you friendly with him? Yes.
13085. And have you been in his place since you returned from Brisbane? No.
13086. Are you quite sure that you have had no conversation with him about the business of this Commission? Yes.
13087. Nor with James Nug Quoy? No. I have not been in Lower George-street since my return from Brisbane. I have been too busy in Goulburn-street.
13088. What do you mean by being busy? They are all my own countrymen who live in Botany, Waterloo, Rockdale, and Goulburn-street, and every day I have been invited to take a meal at a different house. I am one of the Gow You district men, and a leader amongst them. As they esteem me in that light, they came to see me when I returned.
13089. Where are you living? With Hip War & Co., storekeepers, Alexandria.
13090. Do they charge you anything for board and lodging? No. Even if I offered them money they would not accept it. I did offer Hip War money when I had the office in King-street, but he would not accept it.
13091. You have found that the people from your part of China entertain you in the most friendly and hospitable manner? Yes.
13092. And they will not accept anything in return because they like you? I suppose so.
13093. You have not seen Moy Ping since you came back? No.
13094. Were the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League serious when they held out this position of Consul to you if you supported the statements made to Sir Henry Parkes by the deputation when it waited upon him? That is a long question.
13095. You say that the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League said to you that if you stuck to the statements made to Sir Henry Parkes by the deputation they would have sufficient influence to make you a great man—like a Consul in China? Yes, they said so.
13096. Were they serious, or were they only fooling you? Well, they looked serious. They gave me the pen and ink, and wanted to dictate to me what I was to write and sign. I asked them what they wanted me to put down, and they said that I might put down anything I liked in addition to these two things about bribery by the proprietors of the gambling-houses, and the deduction of money from the winnings of the banks in aid of a police sustentation fund.
13097. In other words, they wanted you to sign the statement that they made to Sir Henry Parkes? Yes.
13098. And it was when you refused to do that that Mr. Christensen and some other members of the League began to show temper towards you? Yes.
13099. And it was also after that that you ceased to have anything to do with the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? Yes, it was after that.
13100. And did they tell you that you had better clear out of Sydney? No, they did not tell me that.
13101. Did they make a threat of any kind? Well, some of them said that they would go for me.
13102. And you really got frightened of these men? Yes, to a certain extent.
13103. What men were you the most frightened of—these men, or your own countrymen? Well, one lot threatened to take my life, and the other lot to put me into gaol.
13104. Who threatened to kill you? I have already given their names to the Commission.
13105. Who threatened to put you into gaol? The Anti-Chinese Gambling League people said that as I refused to sign the statement they were afraid that I would not assist them in any shape or form, so they threatened to go for me.
13106. They threatened that they would do you some harm? Yes.
13107. That they would assault you? No; I did not know whether they would assault me or put me into gaol.
13108. Was it this fear that made you go away from Sydney for some time? Yes.
13109. And you went away because you were afraid of your countrymen because they said that you were trying to inform of their habits, and of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League because you would not sign a paper substantiating the statements they made to Sir Henry Parkes? Yes.
13110. What do the three Chinamen do whose names you gave to the President as those of the men who were going to kill you? Well, they have no business to do.
13111. How do they live? I have heard a great deal about them in the capacity of informers, threatening to bring actions against people if they would not give them money. They try to extort money from them.
13112. These three men are continually threatening their countrymen that if they do not give them money they will bring actions against them, and drag them up before the Courts? Yes.
13113. Mr. Pow Chee does not know enough of your character to warrant his giving an opinion as to the kind of man you are, does he? I think not.
13114. Have you ever done anything in your life to lower your character—have you ever been in gaol for any crime? No, no.
13115. Have you got an unblemished character up to now? Yes, I think so.
13116. Be quite sure of that. You were never prosecuted before you came to this country? No.
13117. And you stand in high repute amongst your countrymen? Yes.
13118. So much so that they are quite willing to keep you without charging you anything? Yes.
13119. You are a good English scholar, are you not? Well, I do not know.
13120. You can read and speak English fluently, cannot you? Yes; I can read better than I can speak.
13121. Do you understand any other languages? No.
13122. What were you studying for in Hong Kong? I was studying for the law.
13123. What made you change your mind? My health. I decided to go to Peking, but it was rather too cold in Peking, which is in the north of China, so I then made up my mind to come down here.
13124. You came down to Sydney in search of health, and had to abandon your studies in the law on that account? Yes; I have given myself up to private study since I came to Australia, and to writing a book, which I have not yet finished.
13125. Are you writing the book now? Yes.

13126. Is it too much to ask you what the subject of it is? It is to teach all the English and Chinese speaking people to know each others habits, and manners, and customs, and history. It also gives some phrases that do not lend themselves very easily to translation.
13127. You say that you are quite positive that you never indulge in gambling yourself? Yes, never.
13128. And you never kept a gambling-house? Never.
13129. And if it has been asserted by Pow Chee that you kept a gambling-house after you gave up the tea-shop, that would be untrue? Quite untrue.
13130. And he has no foundation for saying such a thing? He has no foundation at all.

[The witness then withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (ALDERMAN MANNING, ESQ., J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Frederick Henry Searl called and examined:—

13131. *President.*] What are you in business? We are nurserymen, seedsmen, and florists.
13132. Where are your gardens situated? One garden is situated at Botany, another at Ashfield, and another at Petersham. We have three nurseries.
13133. Do you employ Chinese at any of them? Only at the one at Botany. We have employed them there for the last three years.
13134. For the last three years you have employed Chinese only on the Botany premises, and you do not employ them in the Ashfield or Petersham nurseries? No; only at Botany.
13135. How many Chinese have you there? Well, when we were breaking up the land, and so on, we employed as many as nine or ten. At the present time we have only one, but I intend to put on a couple more, so that the average would be about three.
13136. Do you keep any Europeans at work there now? Oh, several; about five or six.
13137. What wages do you pay the Europeans? Their wages vary from 30s. to 42s. per week.
13138. And do you ration them? No; they keep themselves.
13139. Their wages depend upon the value of their services as workmen, I suppose? Yes; and when I say that the highest wage paid is 42s. a week, I should add that that man has a cottage rent-free, so that his wages really amount to about 50s. a week.
13140. What hours do the Europeans work? Well, at Botany they are supposed to work from 6 in the morning to 6 at night, with an intermission of an hour for breakfast, and an hour in the middle of the day, but our business sometimes demands unusually early rising, and on those occasions they get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, but make up for it in the middle of the day.
13141. And do you give them any advantage in the way of fruit or vegetables out of the garden? No; nothing of that kind.
13142. What do you pay the Chinamen? From 24s. to 30s. a week.
13143. And you lodge them, I suppose? No.
13144. Are they not so skilful as the Europeans? No; they have not the knowledge that the Europeans have, but they are particularly good at cleaning and tidying up.
13145. What time do the Europeans knock off on Saturdays? About 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
13146. And the Chinese knock off then too, I suppose? Yes.
13147. Do they ever work in the nurseries on Sundays? No.
13148. Do you never work your Chinese on Sundays? No; never.
13149. It has been stated before the Commission that you do? I can give the lie direct to that.
13150. And then it was also alleged that you employed a greater number of Chinese than you say you do. It has been stated by those who professed to know that you employ as many as twenty Chinamen at the present time? No.
13151. Then if it was alleged that you employ twenty Chinamen it was untrue? Yes; quite untrue. As I said we had nine or ten Chinese working for us when we were breaking up the land and preparing to plant—that would be for about six months—then the number came down to six, and then six or eight months ago it came down to four, and since then the number has been reduced to one; though, as I have told you we intend putting on two more, and that will be our full complement of Chinamen.
13152. Do you know anything about the condition in which the Chinese live in that neighbourhood? Well, only as far as our own are concerned; I have seen the way they live, and have thought that they appeared to be clean tidy fellows and saving too.
13153. Then, really, your experience of the Chinese gardeners is rather limited—limited at all events to those in your own employ? Yes. I may say, however, that one man, a Chinaman, whom we employed as a foreman down there, got £75 a year for five years, and ultimately left for China with £500.
13154. But if he was only in your employ for five years at a salary of £75 a year he could not have saved that amount as a result of the work he did for you? Oh, I don't say that he saved it all in our employ; he was an exceedingly good man, and when he left I thought that we would not take on any more Chinamen, but we have found it advisable to do so.
13155. You pay some of your Chinamen 30s. a week then? No—that was an exceptional case—that man was a foreman.
13156. What would you have to pay Europeans to do the same class of work? Well, we could get eighteen or twenty who would come for the same money; but we have found for that class of work Chinamen to be the most satisfactory.
13157. Are you able to say whether the Chinamen would be able to do the same amount of work in a given time as Europeans? Yes, of that particular kind of work they would do as much.
13158. Have you had any difficulty at any time owing to their raising objections? Do you mean the Europeans raising objections?

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13159. No, the Chinese as to the amount of money you paid them, or the number of hours they have to work, and so on? No; they have been most satisfactory in every respect, and that is why we have employed them.
13160. How many Europeans do you employ? Altogether, including those in the town and suburbs, we employ about thirty-seven hands.
13161. Have the Europeans ever made any complaints to you? No; hitherto we have had no trouble whatever.
13162. As a matter of fact you are looked upon as a good employer? Yes, I think so; we have had men with us for as long as ten years.
13163. You are not in a position to speak as to the moral condition of the Chinese? Well, I have seen very little of them; but from hearsay, and what little experience I have had, we seem to have been lucky in getting good, respectable men.
13164. Do you hear anything about gambling being carried on there? No; if we have had any with a tendency in that direction they have gone to Waterloo to play.
13165. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What is the reason that you employ Chinese at the Botany gardens but not at Ashfield or Petersham? Well, in the first place, because the Botany garden is right in the heart of the Chinese population, and, in the second place, the soil at Botany is light, and the Chinese are on that account, well adapted to work it. They are no good at all at working heavy soil like that at Ashfield and Petersham.
13166. If you wanted the Chinese to work on stiff soil like that at Ashfield or Petersham, they would raise some objection? I think they would.
13167. What is the Botany gardens used for principally? For bulbs, carnations, and so on—flowers that grow better in that kind of soil.
13168. Have you ever had Chinese employed at Ashfield or Petersham? No; I think not on any occasion.
13169. What has been the greatest number on your garden at Botany since you started? Eight or nine, or ten, and that was at the commencement. I do not think we have ever exceeded nine at any time, and that was only for a very few months when we were preparing the ground for the first planting.
13170. Since you begun to employ Chinese have you ever found that the European gardeners working on the same garden have raised any objection to working along with them? No; we have had no difficulty or trouble at all as far as that is concerned.
13171. Knowing, as of course you do, the amount of ill-feeling that exists in the community generally about the employment of Chinese by Europeans, how is it that you prefer to employ them even at almost the same wages that you give to European gardeners? Well, for the particular kind of work we use them for they answer our purpose admirably. They are tidy and clean, and for that work I think a little cheaper than other labour.
13172. You find that for that particular kind of soil they do the same amount or perhaps a little more work than Europeans, and that their wages are lower? Yes, that is so.
13173. What kind of men are they you employ at 30s. a week. You stated just now, in answering a question put by the President, that the rate of wages varies from 30s. to 45s. a week? Well, there are two young men from 20 to 25 years of age whom we employ at that rate of wages to do the carting and rough work for us.
13174. And they get no allowance in the shape of board and lodging? No; no allowance over and above their wages.
13175. In other words they are unskilled labourers? Yes.
13176. Those who receive 45s. a week are men who have a knowledge of gardening in its various branches? Yes.
13177. Do you pay anything higher than 45s.? We pay 50s. to one man at Petersham, and 45s. to three or four others.
13178. And I suppose we are to conclude that if from 30s. to 45s. is paid to the men in your employ, that is the rate of wages in other nurseries? Yes; that is about the thing.
13179. Do your men experience any broken time, or do they get their wages wet or dry? Oh, it is a steady wage.
13180. So that we are not to understand that they are only paid 35s. or 40s. during steady work? No; oh, no.
13181. And that 35s. or 40s. would be paid under any circumstances and nothing deducted for holidays? Of course, as I have already said, our line of business is somewhat irregular and necessitates the men working for an hour or two on a holiday occasionally.
13182. How many hours a week do they average? Ten hours a day, and two hours less on Saturdays.
13183. So that is fifty-eight hours a week? Yes.
13184. Have the men ever appealed to you to increase their wages? No, never.
13185. Do they appear quite contented? Yes.
13186. The Chinese enjoy the same privileges as regards time that are allowed to Europeans? Yes.
13187. And, as a matter of choice, if twelve Chinese and twelve Europeans offered themselves, each possessing the same amount of knowledge in your line of gardening, which of the two classes would you prefer? Well, if the wages were equal, we should prefer the Europeans, but the wages not being equal we take the Chinese occasionally.
13188. You do not find that the Chinese do better work than the Europeans? Well, they plod along very steadily, and I think that at weeding or trenching, or anything of that kind, if they worked side by side, we should find that they did a little more.
13189. And I suppose that is why you employ them even, against the wish of the public? Yes.
13190. Are Chinese employed by any other nurserymen? I know that Pearce Bros. used to employ them, but I do not know whether they do so now.
13191. Do you know whether Shepherd employs them? No, I do not.
13192. Do you know of any others who do? A few months ago Iliffe & Co. used to do so at Rockdale.
13193. You are not aware whether they do at the present moment? No, I am not. I rather think, however, that Jno. Treseder at Ashfield does, but I would not be quite sure.
13194. So that most nurserymen in connection with certain branches of their work employ a few Chinese? Well, the custom has been to employ one or two.
- 13195.

13195. *Mr. McKillop.*] Assertions have recently been made to the effect that you have a large number of Chinese in your employ? Well, I have not heard it said that we have a large number in our employ.
13196. Well, fifteen or twenty? Yes, I did hear that.
13197. Was it not brought under your notice not very long ago by the Gardeners' Society? There was some society amongst gardeners organised recently, I believe.
13198. Your attention has not been drawn to the employment of Chinese, has it? Yes, it was not very long ago, by the Trades and Labour Council.
13199. Are none of the men employed by you members of this Gardeners' Society? No, not to my knowledge.
13200. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is it to your knowledge that the Union men demand higher wages than the men in your employ? No, I am not aware that they do.
13201. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do they demand shorter hours? No, not that I know of. I have really taken no notice of the communication of the Trades and Labour Council. We know how to conduct our own business, and must be left to do so as we think best.
13202. Would shorter hours be possible? Not without inconvenience, I think.
13203. Do you provide houses for your Chinamen? Yes; we do provide one house. It is a weather-board structure, about 12 feet square.
13204. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] And how many have you seen living there at a time? Well, at first I saw about eight, I think, but latterly I have only seen three or four.
13205. If you asked eight of your European gardeners to sleep in that place do you think they would raise an objection? Undoubtedly.
13206. Have you noticed the sanitary condition of the premises, as far as the personal habits of the Chinese affect it? Yes. I have always found it very clean and tidy. Having so many Europeans about has kept them up to the mark, I think.
13207. You do not find any house accommodation for the European gardeners? No; excepting that the foreman at Botany, and also the foreman at Ashfield, has a house. The Ashfield man gets 45s. a week, and the house in which he lives is worth another 10s. a week, so that practically his wages amount to 55s. a week.
13208. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Is the work heavy? At Botany it is very light—the soil there is light and sandy.
13209. You say that the men are employed from 6 to 6, but it is not hard work? No; for the first hour or so it is merely going round and picking flowers, and after that it is principally chipping, and so on.
13210. Is there any objection on your part if a man likes to take a spell? No; none whatever. If a man feels a little bit sick there is no objection to his knocking off for the afternoon.
13211. You find men sick and off colour sometimes;—do you deduct anything from their wages? Well, it all depends upon the merits of the case. Sometimes there is no deduction at all, and at other times we only deduct half.
13212. Would there be any deduction for half the absence that occurs? No; nothing at all. Sometimes, however, men want to get away for a month's pleasure, and that is a different thing.
13213. You do not think that your men work hard for the whole ten hours? No; two hours a day might average pretty hard work, but the rest of the time is employed in clipping and hoeing and cutting flowers, and so on. It is harder work at Ashfield, because the soil is stiffer, but at Botany it is simply child's play.
13214. If it rains do they work outside? Well, if it is only light rain they do, but if it is very heavy they go inside. They are not supposed to run serious risks of that kind.
13215. You say that if you had to pay the Chinese 30s. a week, and could get Europeans for the same money, you would let the Europeans have the work? Yes, I think so; because they are my own people, and of course one has a natural preference for them, but I must say that our experience of the Chinese has been very satisfactory.
13216. Do they smoke opium? Well, they do smoke a good deal, and I suppose it is opium.
13217. Is it an ordinary pipe that they use? Yes.
13218. Then you may be sure that it is not opium? Well, perhaps not. I have not noticed particularly, but as I have said we have been getting a rather superior class of Chinamen.
13219. If it has been said that you have at any time employed twenty Chinamen or more for the purpose of running Europeans out of the market, is that true? No; certainly not.
13220. Supposing there was no complaint on the part of the public about the employment of Chinamen, would you do exactly what you are doing now? Yes.
13221. That is, you would employ mostly Europeans, and indeed only one or two Chinamen? Yes; as I said, we received a notice from the Trades and Labour Council the other day, and we wrote back saying that we declined to discuss the question. We have flattered ourselves upon doing well by our employees, and must be allowed to make our own arrangements.
13222. The Trades and Labour Council is the only body that has objected in any way to the employment of Chinese in your nurseries? Yes; as far as I am aware.
13223. Nobody at Botany has objected? No.
13224. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Where is your garden at Botany? It is between the "Sir Joseph Banks' Hotel" and the Randwick racecourse. It is just behind Mr. Stephen's place.
13225. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I suppose there is a great deal of patience required in working in gardens like yours? Yes; it is careful work.
13226. And you want men to suit that kind of work? Yes.
13227. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] In other words, Mr. Quong Tart wants to draw out this point: that his nationality are more efficient for that kind of work than our own? Yes; I think they have more patience than Europeans.
13228. But for heavier and more laborious work you find that the Europeans are better? Yes; but as regards patience and neatness the Chinese are admirable. Their beds are always straight and neat.
13229. If you were to go out to-day and compare the work done by a Chinaman and a European in different portions of the garden, you could pick out the Chinaman's work without being told that it was his, because of its great neatness? Yes.
13230. *Mr. McKillop.*] You have no vegetables? No; only flowers now. When we first broke up the place we had a little a bit of vegetable garden, but that was only for the purpose of sweetening the soil and getting it into order for floriculture.
- 13231.

Mr.
F. H. Searl.
4 Dec., 1891.

- Mr. F. H. Searl. 13231. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Has it ever suggested itself to you that the Chinese might become a danger to florists as they have been to the vegetable-growers? Well, we wanted the work done, and that thought has not troubled us in the least.
- 4 Dec., 1891. 13232. Have you not noticed the Chinese on a Saturday selling flowers in the Belmore Market? No; I did not know that they do.
13233. At all events, as far as you are able to judge, there is no such danger to the European florists as there has been to the vegetable-growers? No.

MONDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Alfred Sparks called and examined:—

- Mr. A. Sparks. 13234. *President.*] You are the mayor of North Botany, Mr. Sparks? Yes.
- 7 Dec., 1891. 13235. How long have you been an alderman of the borough of North Botany? Since its incorporation, about 3 years ago.
13236. *Mr. Abigail.*] In North Botany you have a number of Chinese residents, I believe? Yes; a considerable number.
13237. About what number should you say? I find 'by a return prepared by the Council Clerk that there are fifty-five separate assessments of the Chinese gardens in the borough; and I think if you multiply that number by four it will give a fairly correct account of the number of Chinese in the borough.
13238. That would be about 200? Yes.
13239. Have you visited any of these places? I have occasionally during a ten years' residence there.
13240. In your visits have you paid any attention to their sanitary arrangements? Very little. As a matter of fact it is a thing you can hardly touch upon. Of course the habitations of the Chinese are of a very primitive character. They lease the land and pay a high rent; they generally put up a rough place for themselves, and interfere with nobody.
13241. Then you have not taken much notice of the habitations of the Chinese in your boroughs, and the sanitary arrangements in connection with them? I have been in them from time to time, but so far as any action by the Council is concerned —
13242. I was not asking you about the Council's action just now, but about your own observation of these places? Well, their places are fairly clean, considering the circumstances. They have not boarded floors or anything of that kind; but they are, generally speaking, kept fairly clean, I think. So far as the Council is concerned it has not been deemed necessary to take any action against them. They are not offensive in any way.
13243. Are there any European gardeners in your borough? Very few.
13244. Most of the gardens are kept by Chinese? Yes; the great bulk of them.
13245. Do you find them peaceable and well-behaved and so forth as a class? Very. I have no fault to find with them.
13246. Do you know Sam Lee and party, who have a garden near the end of the tram terminus at Botany? No; that is in the borough of Botany.
13247. Does George Hill's place, between the tram terminus and "Sir Joseph Banks' Hotel," on the left-hand side going out, come within your borough? No; that is also in Botany.
13248. Do you know if there are many European women associating with the Chinese in your borough? Occasionally they come there, but not to live with them.
13249. These women come for immoral purposes, I suppose? Yes; that would be the inference, but it is not a matter of common occurrence.
13250. Do you know whether the police are often called upon to interfere with the Chinese there? I do not think they are. If so it has never come under my observation—that is, with the exception of the raid which they made on the Chinese gamblers there, about two months ago.
13251. So far as the Chinese gambling evil is concerned have you ever heard that it is very prevalent in your borough? Well, prior to this raid I have mentioned there were three recognised gambling-houses there.
13252. Has the effect of the raid been to deter them from gambling? I cannot say that exactly. Certainly they have not congregated about the places so much since then, but I cannot say it has checked their gambling propensities. My opinion is that they still gamble in their own places.
13253. But you think the raid has had a beneficial effect so far as these particular gambling-places are concerned? It has had the effect of scattering them I should say; but the Chinese are a class of people who have few means of recreation as compared with Europeans, and they go to these places to pass away the time, I should say.
13254. You regard gambling as a pastime with the Chinese, the same as cricket is with the Europeans? Yes.
13255. Of your own knowledge I understand you know nothing as to the personal cleanliness of the Chinese, or their mode of living? I have frequently entered their places during the ten years I have lived in the district.
13256. Did you ever hear of the police receiving any presents from the Chinese in connection with the three gambling-places you have referred to? No; as a rule, I may say, the Chinese are very hospitably inclined, especially at Christmas time or the new year; they make small presents to everyone around them pretty well.
13257. Have you ever received any presents from them? I have on several occasions—trifling presents at such times.
13258. Have you heard of them making similar presents to policemen? No; I have not.
13259. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What kind of presents were those you received? Some preserved ginger, or something like that—nothing of any value.
13260. Do you know whether these Chinese gardeners work on Sundays? Occasionally. I have seen them do a little watering in the early part of the morning before the sun comes up.

13261.

13261. Are they to be seen working all the day? No; I have stated practically all I have seen of their working on Sundays.

13262. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many years have you been living in that part of Sydney? Close upon ten years.

13263. Have you found that the Chinese have driven the European gardeners out of the field? Well, as the Chinese have increased so the Europeans have decreased. There are several reasons for this: The Chinese generally pay a high rent, and they work longer hours and more continuously than the Europeans, and they do not let the ground lie fallow to the same extent. They grow crop after crop to such an extent that the Europeans say they impoverish the ground. Certainly they never let it lie idle for any length of time.

13264. Do you know of any garden being given up by the Chinese gardeners and left vacant? Yes; during the last twelve months half a dozen of the gardens in our borough have been given up by the Chinese.

13265. Do you know the cause of that? I can only give my opinion. I should say it was owing to the state of trade and the high rent.

13266. Now, supposing the Chinese were to leave all their gardens in Botany, do you think the Europeans would take up the land and work it as the Chinese do? That is an open question. I scarcely think they would. Before the Chinese came there in such numbers, 50 per cent. of the gardens were tilled by Europeans; but, as I have stated, they have gradually disappeared owing to the keen competition of the Chinamen, who work longer hours, more continuously, and live cheaper.

13267. Do you think the European gardeners would show so much patience and perseverance in the dry season as the Chinese do? No; they would not to the same extent carry the water, for instance, to water the beds, which is necessary in the dry seasons.

13268. You say you have seen the Chinese gardeners working sometimes on a Sunday? I have seen them watering their gardens sometimes up till 8 or 10 o'clock.

13269. That was in a case of emergency, I suppose—do you think that justifiable? My opinion is that they are perfectly justified in doing so. I would not look upon it from a Sabbatarian standpoint at all. In the dry season it is necessary for them to work to that extent.

13270. It is just as necessary as giving the horse food in the stable? Yes.

13271. Have you had any complaint made of the Chinese in that locality being a nuisance? Not so much of late. At one time there used to be complaints about their using night-soil, and so on; but after the borough became incorporated they ceased to use it to the same extent, although they do in some gardens now, but generally in the shape of liquid manure, and then they use it early in the morning.

13272. What kind of manure do they use? Animal refuse generally brought to a liquid state.

13273. The owners of the land occupied by the Chinese gardeners received the special benefit of high rents from these people, I understand you to say? We are all prepared to take high rents no matter where it comes from. But latterly they have absolutely had to lower the rents because of the Chinese having the place.

13274. Do you think the Chinese have been induced to give up the gardens—those who have gone away—by reason of the general slackness of trade? That is the only reason I can give for that.

13275. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How many Chinese gardeners have left your district during the last five years, do you think? Well, I do not think there were any left before the last eighteen months. But the Chinese, as a class, are always selling out one to another, but the garden goes on just in the same manner. But there have been half a dozen gardens actually given up during the last twelve months. One of them has been taken by a nurseryman.

13276. What is his name? Mr. M'Gill; and there is another which is tilled by Mr. Coward.

13277. Mr. Coward used to be mayor of your borough? Yes. And there is another garden that belongs to Mr. Gates, an engine-driver in the Tramway Department.

13278. Do any of the aldermen of your borough own gardens that are rented by the Chinese living in your district? Mr. Coward rents a garden to some of the Chinese.

13279. Do the population living in your borough show any particular aversion to the Chinese residents, or are they opposed to the owners of land leasing their gardens to them? Well, it is a question that comes to the surface occasionally, especially in February, when the municipal elections are held.

13280. How many Chinese ratepayers, at a rough guess, do you think you have in your borough? About 200. We collect from them £107 7s.

13281. So, we may conclude that the Chinese voting-power in North Botany has now become of considerable importance to aspiring citizens with an eye to municipal honors? If it were used it would; but as a rule the vote is not used. Personally, I would endeavour to keep them from using the vote. Attempts have been made to introduce the Chinese vote into municipal politics, but I do not think it is wise to encourage them, because in nine cases out of ten they absolutely know nothing whatever about the qualifications of the different candidates; and their votes are given, if at all, for purely personal considerations.

13282. How often have you been before the municipal electors, Mr. Sparkes? On two occasions.

13283. Have you and other aspirants for the position of alderman sent circulars round to the Chinese soliciting their votes? I have not. On the last occasion a deliberate attempt was made to bring in the Chinese vote, but popular pressure to a certain extent kept it back. In Rockdale, and some other boroughs, the Chinese regularly vote, I believe. Over 100 voted in Rockdale during the last municipal election there.

13284. Is there any determination on the part of the Presiding Officer at North Botany to prevent the Chinese ratepayers from exercising their franchise? I cannot say that. But, as a matter of fact, the Chinese in ninety-nine cases out of 100 are not able to answer the questions put to them under the Municipalities Act, if they are challenged; and, consequently, they are unable to vote.

13285. You would not consider their position as voters so strong as to warrant the assumption that the council or the mayor might be influenced in the direction of overlooking certain offences committed by them against the municipal law? I do not think so for a moment. As a matter of fact there is a popular prejudice against the Chinese which would operate as a counteracting force. Besides, it is well known that they, being an alien people and having no knowledge of local wants and requirements, would or could only be influenced in voting by personal likes or dislikes.

13286. They do not take any interest in municipal work generally? No.

13287.

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A. Sparks.
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13287. The only time you have seen anything of that has been during the municipal elections? Yes. I may state that at the last election there were nine or ten Chinamen brought up to vote. I was Presiding Officer at the time—and, of course, they were challenged, and as they could not answer the questions correctly they could not be allowed to vote.

13288. Was that from want of knowledge of the municipal law, or the manners and customs of European life, or because they did not conform to the Municipalities Act? It was simply through lack of knowledge of the questions put to them, and how to answer them. Of course the candidates for whom they are going to vote endeavour to coach them to a certain extent, so that they may be able to answer the questions correctly, and perhaps a few of them who have learnt a little English are able to do so.

13289. Are we to understand that you think it would be a danger to municipal life to allow the Chinamen to become ratepayers and exercise their votes? My reason for objecting to the Chinaman voting is that by the actual circumstances of his position he is practically an alien to the representative institutions of the Colonies; and from that point of view I look upon it as a crime to endeavour to involve them in local politics, which they do not and cannot, in the nature of things, understand, because, unless they were persuaded, they would not have anything to do with them. If you ask a Chinaman to record his vote, he does it simply as a personal favour. He has no practical interest in this country, owing to the widely different character of his early associations and habits. In short, these people adhere very closely to the habits and institutions of their own land.

13290. What are the questions which are put to the voters, and which you say the Chinese cannot understand? First, What is the name and business? 2nd, Has he voted before? and also if the qualification is the same now as when the roll was prepared.

13291. Generally, you have not found them able to intelligently answer those questions, and you have to reject them as voters? Yes.

13292. So that the number of the Chinese who vote in connection with municipal elections in your district is not sufficiently large or important to make them a power in the community? No. I may state a circumstance which will show you how the Chinamen vote. I think it was a by-election prior to last February, and Messrs. Foster and Coward were the candidates. A Chinaman whom I had known for a considerable time came up there, and was standing outside the booth. I caught sight of him just as he was going in. I may state that the man I was supporting had determined not to call in the aid of the Chinamen at any cost. However I saw this man going inside the Town Hall gates, and I asked him whom he was going to vote for. He replied, So-and-so, being my candidate's opponent; so I said, "Don't vote for him—he's no good; vote for the other man." The result was that the Chinaman voted for the man I asked him to. That, in fact, is practically how the thing works.

13293. You wish to show that when a Chinaman goes to the polling-booth to vote he can be induced to vote whichever way he is asked by some personal friend? Yes; he has no knowledge of the different qualifications of the respective candidates.

13294. Would your remarks apply with anything like equal force to the case of a Chinaman who is engaged in the storekeeping business? Perhaps not. He might be affected by different influence. But even a Chinese storekeeper, in nine cases out of ten, in my opinion, would be really ignorant of the different qualifications of the men seeking to be elected—whether this or that one was really fitted for the position or not. Consequently in his case, too, his vote would be directed by some one having personal influence with him.

13295. Would not the same remark apply, in many instances, to Europeans? Certainly.

13296. Say you saw a European gardener going up to vote, and he was a personal friend of yours, do you not think your persuasive powers could be used as effectually upon him as upon the Chinese you have told us of? I do not think so, speaking generally.

13297. In the case of the European you would not feel quite so sure as to whom he would vote for when he got inside? That is the case; he would very likely have strong prejudices or leanings that my persuasion could not override.

13298. How often do you go round among the Chinese in your district? I have never been systematically round them; but whenever I go through any of the gardens, I generally—I may say always—look in at their premises.

13299. The same as an ordinary friendly visitor? Yes.

13300. Your duty, as mayor of the borough, has never taken you to visit the Chinese gardens or dwellings from a sanitary standpoint? No.

13301. Has your Inspector of Nuisances general instructions to pay regular visits of inspection to these places? Not to my knowledge. If anything were reported, or any complaint were received, of course he would do so, but not otherwise.

13302. Have there been any complaints on the part of the European residents of North Botany concerning the methods adopted by the Chinese in keeping their gardens—as to any nuisance arising therefrom, for instance? Some two or three years ago complaints were made, but since the borough has been incorporated the Chinese have been very particular, because they know full well that they are amenable to the municipal by-laws.

13303. Did the officers of your council ever report anything in connection with the mode of living amongst the Chinese that was considered detrimental to the sanitary interests of the borough? No. I do not know of any occasion on which it was done; but it might have occurred without having been reported.

13304. Is your inspector of nuisances paid especially for that work? No, he is also council clerk.

13305. Is he compelled to devote his time to the duties of his office under the council, or is he allowed to attend to other duties in the day-time, and do this work in the evening? No; all his time is employed by the council. He is council clerk and inspector of nuisances. He is also supposed to take the levels of streets, and acts as librarian.

13306. How many aldermen are there in your council? Nine.

13307. A short time ago you said that you had received a present from the Chinese;—are we to understand that it was given to you in the way of a present such as would be given to the whole of the aldermen? No, I do not think I have received a present since I have been an alderman. I have been a resident there ten years. Generally there are, perhaps, two men in the garden more intelligent than the others, who seek to learn English, and when they have questioned me I have occasionally assisted them with explanations.

13308.

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13308. And these presents you have spoken of were given as a kind of reward, or return for your kindness in explaining to them the language? Well, I do not think that exactly; but if any of the neighbours round about are at all courteous to them, so far as wishing them "good-day," and so forth, they are almost certain to make small presents to them at particular seasons of the year.

13309. And you have not received any presents from Chinamen since you became an alderman? No, not to my recollection. These presents I have spoken of were mere trifling things, in value, perhaps, not exceeding 1s. or 1s. 6d.

13310. In short there has never been any reason, either in the value of the presents or anything else, that the Chinese were trying to bribe you in any way? Certainly not.

13311. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you made personal inspection of any of the buildings on these gardens during any visit you have made to them since you have been an alderman? I have visited those immediately round where I live.

13312. Have you found these places overcrowded? You can scarcely call them overcrowded. The places occupied by the Chinese in these gardens are generally large sheds, and they live four or five, or, perhaps, six in a shed, which might be 15 ft. x 30 ft.

13313. Has it ever occurred to you as strange that they have a dread of keeping their windows open—for the purpose of ventilation, I mean? Well, I have always looked upon that as being due to the customs of the country from which they come. They never have windows. But the doors are generally open.

13314. I suppose you admit that it is necessary for the health of the people living around them that they should observe healthy habits of living? Yes; but the fact is, so far as my observation extends, that they enjoy more than the average health of Europeans, and I attribute that to the abstemious manner in which they live, although they are gradually approaching to the European style of living. For instance, it is no uncommon thing now to see a Chinaman with a loaf of bread, but when I went there first there was never such a thing to be found in any of their places. This applies more especially to the Chinese hawkers, who use bread largely instead of rice, and generally live much the same as Europeans do.

13315. Under the Municipalities Act have you power to compel these people to supply a proper amount of ventilation, and conform generally to the sanitary regulations? Yes; we have power sufficient for that. But then you must recollect that as a rule these Chinese gardeners live in the very midst of their gardens, and with unoccupied lands around them. In our borough it is so, at all events. You will not see another habitation within a couple of hundred yards all around them. Generally the drainage is imperfect, owing to the low-lying character of the land.

13316. Can you give the Commission any idea how it is that the Chinese have driven the European gardeners out of your borough as you say? I have already given the only reasons that have occurred to me. The Chinese have superseded the Europeans in that line of business, it appears to me, because they pay a higher rent, work longer hours, live cheaper, and they seem to have a faculty of persistent working, hour after hour, which the Europeans have not got. In times gone by the Europeans in the district where I reside did well out of gardening, but at the present time, and with the ruling prices, they cannot do anything.

13317. The Chinese have more patience and energy? They certainly have more patience. They are a very mechanical people in their style of working. Starting as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, they work until 6 or past 6 at night.

13318. With regard to the Chinese voting at Municipal elections, to which you have stated that you object, seeing that the Chinese are in appearance so much alike to European eyes, and as they change places in these gardens so frequently, I suppose it is quite possible that the wrong one would often record a vote? In nine cases out of ten that is the case.

13319. The person actually on the roll being away? Yes.

13320. And such men improperly exercise the franchise, seeing that they have not been residents of the district sufficiently long to entitle them to vote? Those are the dry legal grounds, but I think the other objections to which I have referred are of even greater weight morally speaking.

13321. Has your inspector of nuisances ever had reason to summon the Chinese gardeners for keeping accumulations of filth on their gardens, or anything of that kind? To the best of my knowledge he has not.

13322. Have any European gardeners been summoned for dirty practices? Not in our borough. With regard to the Chinese, I should say that they have one great virtue. They are good ratepayers; that is to say, they pay their rates regularly and without any trouble. I only know of one case in which a Chinaman failed to pay the rates, and that was the case of a man who left the place suddenly.

13323. Have you found the Chinese generally a law-abiding class of people? Yes; they are very civil, inoffensive, and obliging.

13324. Are they tormented to any extent by larrikins making raids upon their gardens? They used to be at one time, but not so much now. To a certain extent the larrikins are afraid, because if they go into one Chinaman's garden and commit some depredation, he would soon rouse his countrymen around him, and they could make it very warm for them.

13325. Some of these gardens have been brought to a state of perfect cultivation from the virgin soil, have they not? Yes; a large number of them.

13326. Do you know if they use much human manure in the cultivation of their gardens? Prior to the incorporation of the borough they used to use nightsoil, but that has been suppressed since. They get what they can now from the boiling-down establishments.

13327. Have you noticed what the Chinese use and the Europeans also. Have you noticed that they used urine? Some of them use what they call "soup," that is, liquid matter that comes from the boiling-down establishments.

13328. Have you seen those jars they use in Chinese gardens? Yes.

13329. Do you know what purpose they are used for? Yes; I perfectly understand.

13330. Do the Europeans use it the same as the Chinese? That I cannot say. I do not suppose there are above half-a-dozen European gardens in the borough.

13331. Is there a nurseryman named Searl in your borough? No; he is in Botany.

13332. Do you know anything about his garden? No; I do not.

13333. Is there a nurseryman of the name of McGill in your borough? Yes.

13334.

- Mr. A. Sparks.
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13334. Does he employ Chinese or European labour? I cannot say whether he does employ Chinese now. He used to when he first formed the garden. I fancy I have seen one there. M'Gill has been there three years. There is another nurseryman named Milligan; and also Hazlewood, and Mungen.
13335. Do they employ Chinese? They all have at one time or another, but do not now.
13336. Does Mr. Coward? No; he tills his garden himself. He generally sows it in potatoes.
13337. Do the Chinese follow any other occupations out there besides gardening? There are Chinamen butchers who go round visiting the various places.
13338. No storekeepers? Sue used to, but he does not now. It is a cabinet-maker's place. I never looked into the shop. It is in a very low spot.
13339. Have you seen fan-tan tables in these places? I cannot say I ever saw it in Suc's. I have been in Yee See's old place when they have been fan-tan playing, with a lot of counters. I have been there twice. The first time they asked me what I wanted, and stopped playing.
13340. Have you ever seen any of the pak-ah-pu lottery tickets? Yes; any number of them.
13341. Have you noticed Europeans taking these tickets? No.
13342. The traffic in them is principally amongst the Chinese, you think? It is almost exclusively confined to them, I should say. They generally get the tickets from Sydney. I have marked hundreds of them.
13343. Not for yourself;—you have done it for them, I suppose? Yes; they will come to you and ask you to mark the tickets for them for luck.
13344. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Regarding the voting, Mr. Sparks, you say that the Chinese have not been allowed to vote on account of not being able to answer certain questions put to them by the officers at the booth;—do you put similar questions to Europeans? Yes; every one is challenged. You see each candidate has a scrutineer, to whose interest it is to prevent, if he can legally do so, a vote being recorded for the opposite side; and if a scrutineer imagines a man's qualification is not good, he immediately challenges him.
13345. You object to the Chinese voting? Yes, I object, because they are an alien race without a particle of interest in the institutions of the country.
13346. Supposing a Chinese merchant was paying £200 a year in rates, would it be fair to deprive him of the privileges of citizenship in this respect, because he happens to be a Chinaman? Of course legally they are as much entitled to vote as a person born and bred in the Colony. I was simply expressing a personal opinion when I said I would not for my own part encourage or induce them to take part in an election.
13347. You know it is the boast of Englishmen that they love freedom and fair play;—do you call it freedom to prevent one man who pays rates enjoying the right to vote which another man in the same position has? It is not freedom, I candidly admit that. But still for the reasons I have given I do not think it desirable to bring the Chinese residents into the elections.
13348. I suppose you sometimes find Europeans who do not understand the process of voting at elections the same as the ignorant Chinese? Yes.
13349. Do you think it right to make one law for the Englishmen and another for the Chinamen on the same level? Well, I think there is something above that to be considered. There is not, as I have explained, in my opinion, the community of interest which is desirable in matters of the kind. There may come a time when they will be able to, but at present I think they are as well left alone, especially as they do not want to exercise the privilege. As I have explained to you already, it is almost a matter of compulsion when they do vote.
13350. Take persons of other nationalities—say the Italians, would they be allowed to vote? Well, it is really a question of municipal ethics, so to speak; if you were a scrutineer, and had a candidate in the field, and the Italian vote was against you, if you could block him you would do so, and challenge him accordingly. That is the state of the case, putting it in a general way.
13351. Do you know how much the Chinese in your borough pay in rent per year, the total amount? I cannot say. I know it is a considerable sum.
13352. Is all the land worked by them owned by Europeans? Yes.
13353. Was any of the land worked by other persons prior to the Chinese gardeners taking it up? Yes, in numbers of cases it had been.
13354. In how many cases, what proportion, do you think the Chinese cleared the land themselves? I should say one-half or two-thirds had been European gardens previously.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Thomas Watson called and examined:—

- Mr. T. Watson.
7 Dec., 1891.
13355. *Mr. Abigail.*] What position do you occupy? Council Clerk and Inspector of Nuisances of North Botany.
13356. What are your duties as Inspector of Nuisances? I make regular inspections of the premises in the borough, and attend to all complaints that may be sent in from any of the ratepayers, and look after the welfare of the borough generally, as regards its sanitary condition.
13357. Have you held that position since the borough was first incorporated? No; I have only held the position for about eight months.
13358. How often do you make inspections of the borough? I make a general inspection once a quarter, and I make a special inspection if I am called upon, that is, if any complaint is made.
13359. Have you been called upon to make any inspections of the Chinese premises in your borough recently? I have never once been called upon to make inspections out of the ordinary way. I have inspected them.
13360. In what condition, generally, have you found their premises;—are they clean and well ventilated? I cannot say that they are extra well ventilated or particularly clean or tidy.
13361. Have you ever noticed smells of an offensive character about them? No, I cannot say there is.
13362. With regard to the sleeping accommodation, are they crowded together very much? Yes, they lie pretty close together; in some cases they use bunks; in others they lie on the boards with a mat and a pillow.
13363. The population is not very dense in your borough? No; we have a small and scattered population.
- 13364.

13364. If any nuisance did exist on the Chinese premises other people are not sufficiently close to them to be noticeably affected by it? No.
13365. Do you know if there is much Chinese gambling carried on in your borough? I believe it is to a great extent among the Chinese themselves, but they are very strict about not admitting outsiders. I know of only one case where they allowed a European in while they were gambling.
13366. Do they quarrel and fight much in these places? No; we have no trouble with the Chinamen there at all. I have never received a complaint respecting a Chinese gambling-house.
13367. Do they pay their rates regularly? Yes.
13368. You have no particular cause of complaint against them as a class? None whatever. I may mention that I knew a case where two young men, Europeans, visited one of these gambling-dens—the one where the raid was made last—and as soon as they went in the gambling was stopped, and they were told to go out by the Chinamen there.
13369. Are there many women living with them? I do not know of a single instance of a woman living with them.
13370. Have you known women to visit them? No.
13371. Do the Chinese gardeners work on Sundays? Yes.
13372. Are there any Europeans keeping gardens out there? Yes.
13373. Do you know if they employ Chinamen to work their gardens? In one or two instances; but I cannot speak with certainty. I know they do employ Chinamen.
13374. You know they work on Sundays? Yes; I have seen them in the morning, on the main Botany Road, when they have been pulling the potatoes.
13375. Would that be for their own consumption on Sunday? I cannot say.
13376. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] At what time did you see them working on Sunday? At different times, but in the morning principally.
13377. How many would be working at the garden? Generally two or three.
13378. Have the police ever stopped them, or interfered with them? Not in my time. I have only been there seven or eight months.
13379. Concerning the gambling, do you know what kind of gambling they indulge in? I am told they play fan-tan; but I do not understand it, and I have never seen them play.
13380. Have you seen the pak-ah-pu lottery drawn? I have seen that; but it was some time before I took office. I know very little about it.
13381. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you noticed much opium-smoking there? No; they do it at night-time, I think; and I am very seldom about the Chinese places in the evening.
13382. Have you heard of Europeans visiting these places at night-time, for the purpose of smoking opium? I have not.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. James Ralph called and examined:—

13383. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are mayor of Alexandria, Mr. Ralph? Yes.
13384. In your borough there is a place called Retreat-street? Yes.
13385. Have you visited that part of the borough? I have frequently.
13386. Have you seen the fan-tan tables in the Chinamen's quarters? I have not. I know that gambling goes on.
13387. Have you noticed many Europeans about? Yes; they intermingle freely.
13388. Do you think that the carrying on of fan-tan, gambling, and opium-smoking to the extent they do there, tends to elevate the tone of the people in that part of your district? Quite the reverse.
13389. Then you would like to see it done away with? Yes; decidedly.
13390. Have you ever visited the sheds in Retreat-street, where the Chinese live, and made a personal inspection of them for yourself? No; I have not. For what information I have on the subject I am indebted to our inspector.
13391. Would you be surprised if I were to tell you that the condition of these places is such that no European would allow a dog to live in them? I would not be surprised. I know they sleep in bunks one above the other.
13392. Have you not power under the Municipalities Act to remove these places, seeing that they are a manifest nuisance to the whole of the district? No; I do not think we have.
13393. I suppose the inspector of nuisances would know more about the condition of these places, and the law bearing upon it, than yourself? Yes; I think he has all the information that you require to obtain on this subject. I sent him especially to collect information to bring before the Commission.
13394. As Mayor of the Borough it is your duty to give instructions to the officers of the council, is it not? Yes.
13395. Have you ever instructed your inspector to make special inspections of these places and report to you, or the council? No; not to report to the council. But when I heard that the Commission would require information on the subject, I instructed him to go round and collect the information necessary.
13396. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long have you been mayor of the Borough of Alexandria? Since February last.
13397. *Mr. Abigail.*] Has the question of the Chinese mode of living—the sanitary, moral, and social conditions of the people—in your borough, ever been brought before the council while you have been a member of it? No.
13398. How long have you been an alderman of the council? Nearly five years.
13399. And this question has never been considered of sufficient importance to form the subject of any debate or discussion by the council? I think there was some slight discussion on one occasion, but that was all. It has often been in my mind to visit them. I think something should be done.
13400. I would recommend you, as mayor of the borough, to make a personal inspection, as the Commission has done, of these quarters, and I am quite sure you will find that they require rooting out for the benefit of the community;—I gather from what you have said that you are strictly opposed to gambling? Certainly.
13401. Does that remark apply to all forms of gambling? Yes; I am opposed to all forms of gambling.
13402. And also to opium-smoking, I presume? Yes.

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T. Watson.
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- Mr. J. Ralph. 13403. Do you know anything of the opium-smoking carried on in some of these places? I do not.
 13404. When the Commission visited that quarter of your borough they went into five of these places, and in every one of them found fan-tan tables and opium-smoking. In two of the places we caught the inmates in the act of gambling;—I am telling you this for your own information, as the mayor of the borough, so that you may know what is going on, and take action if you think fit, so far as the law allows you to deal with this matter? Personally, I have looked upon it as a matter entirely for the police to deal with.
 13405. Would it not assist the police if your officers, on making their inspections, if they found anything wrong in that way, reported it to the police? I do not think it would be.
 13406. Is it not part of their duty to assist the authorities in preventing a state of things which degrades the community? I am quite satisfied the authorities know all about it.
 13407. If they know all about it in the light of the information I have put before you do you think they have done as much as they could have done to suppress it? I do not.
 13408. You think there has been a laxity on the part of the authorities in dealing with it? I do.
 13409. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You think the conduct of the officers of your council has been all that could be desired in this matter, but that the conduct of the officers of the police has been wanting in vigour and earnestness? Well, the council might, perhaps, have done a little more than it has done, but seeing that the police should have grappled with it, I fail to see that the council has neglected its duty in any way.
 13410. Do you know the general character of the Chinese in that particular locality—Retreat-street? I should imagine, from the appearance of the places and what I know of them, that they get their living by gambling. I have seen the Chinamen lounging about, smoking, and going from one hut to another.
 13411. Do they pay their rates regularly? Well, a number of the buildings there belong to one party—Mrs. M'Elhinney—who kept a public-house there. We have to summons her frequently.
 13412. However, your opinion is, that these people are a very undesirable class of residents? Yes; there can be no two opinions about that.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Wm. Setchell called and examined:—

- Mr. W. Setchell. 13413. *President.*] You are inspector of nuisances for the Borough of Alexandria? I have occupied that position for about twelve months.
 13414. What was your occupation before that? I was a contractor in the same locality.
 13415. How long have you been in that locality? Twenty-five years.
 13416. You have an intimate knowledge of the Chinese settled in your borough, I suppose? Yes.
 13417. And in the course of your duties you have visited the various gardens and dwelling-places of the Chinese? Yes.
 13418. Are they generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition? In one or two instances I have had occasion to make them clean their premises up.
 13419. State their general condition? They are not, as a rule, nearly as clean as the Europeans.
 13420. Are they not mostly market-gardeners? Yes; but also there is a small colony of them in Retreat-street, dealers, and persons of that class.
 13421. What kind of dwelling-places have they? Some of them two-storey places, and also cottages, built of brick.
 13422. How many? There are about a dozen brick places; then there is a long building, which the Chinese erected themselves; it is built of Hobart-town palings.
 13423. In what condition do the Chinese live in the brick houses; how many live in one room, for instance? I cannot tell you.
 13424. When you make an inspection of these places, do you not collect such facts? Not as to how many live on the premises.
 13425. Did you not notice the number of Chinese bunks in a room? I have not seen many. I may say these places are mostly used for gambling purposes, not for residential purposes.
 13426. What was the state generally of the brick houses inside; were they clean and tidy? They were very good when I visited them, for Chinese residences.
 13427. Have you, in the course of your duty, ever found it necessary to summon any of them? No.
 13428. That was, you found the conditions of their dwellings satisfactory? For Chinese places I thought so.
 13429. Does the same remark apply to the wooden-houses? They were burnt down some eighteen months ago, and have been rebuilt.
 13430. Have you not gone inside these places? No.
 13431. How many rooms are there in the brick houses? Four as a rule.
 13432. On your visits did you go into each of the rooms? Not upstairs.
 13433. Did you find the privy arrangements satisfactory? Yes.
 13434. How do they dispose of the night-soil? They have the pan system, and the borough carts take it away every week.
 13435. There are twenty-five houses in that street;—how many of them are gambling-places? I know of nine or ten, I think.
 13436. The other houses are used simply for residential purposes? I have not seen gambling going on in them. There are two or three used as shops.
 13437. Have you ever seen any young white women in that quarter on any of your visits? No.
 13438. Have you noticed any women at all? I have seen women who are living with the Chinese—they may be married to them.
 13439. Is it within your knowledge that the Chinese living in your borough seduce young white girls, or entice them to their houses for immoral purposes? Nothing of the kind ever came to my knowledge.
 13440. How many opium dens are there in your borough? They all smoke opium more or less in the houses I have been in.
 13441. You have not seen any women smoking the drug? No.
 13442. How many Chinese gardens—separate holdings—are there in Alexandria? I cannot tell you off hand; but I can furnish you with the exact number afterwards if you want it. 13443.

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13443. Have you made inspection of the market gardens? I have gone over them.
13444. How many people live in the huts in these gardens? About seven or eight generally.
13445. How many rooms do the dwelling-places contain? Sometimes two, and sometimes three or four.
13446. Do the people living in these huts observe the ordinary precautions for the preservation of health or as a defence against disease? They live together after their own fashion. There is usually the ground floor only, and no fire-place.
13447. What kind of closets have they? Ordinary pit closets.
13448. Are these closets near to or far from the house? Some of them about 10 yards away and others 20 yards.
13449. You did not find them adjoining the huts in any case? No.
13450. Where do they have the stable—alongside the hut? Yes; it is right up against the house in most cases, in the form of a kind of small lean-to.
13451. Do you think that is conducive to health, having the stable adjoining or under the same roof as the dwelling? I should think it would not be very healthy.
13452. Do they take care to drain off the horses' urine? No.
13453. The earth becomes saturated with it? Yes.
13454. Is there, or have you noticed, a bad smell from the Chinese gardeners' huts? No, not a bad smell; but there is generally a peculiar smell in all Chinese places.
13455. Have you ever had reason to bring any of the Chinese gardeners before the Court for having unclean premises? No.
13456. Do you know anything about the methods of cultivation employed by the Chinese—how they fertilise the soil, for instance? They use horse manure.
13457. Is it not a fact that they use human excreta and urine? Not that I know of.
13458. Do you not know that they use it from the closet pit? They may do so; but I do not know of it.
13459. Do you not know that they preserve the urine separate from the solid excreta, keep it in cans or jars, and sprinkle it over growing vegetables? Not that I am aware of.
13460. Do you know whether the Chinese market-gardeners keep on their premises the conveniences for playing fan-tan? Not that I have seen.
13461. Do they play pak-ah-pu in your borough? In Retreat-street they do.
13462. Do many white people go there? They go there.
13463. Do the police ever make a raid upon them? Yes; a short time ago they did. I was in a place there on Saturday night.
13464. Were they gambling then? Yes; they were playing fan-tan.
13465. Were there any other Europeans there besides you? Yes; there was a young man who was with me, and one who was playing. There were ten Chinamen and one white man when we went in.
13466. As a rule, do Europeans attend these gambling-houses in numbers? Yes.
13467. But you only found one there on that occasion? Yes.
13468. Have you reported the matter to the police? It is well known to the police.
13469. Do the market-gardeners work on a Sunday? Yes; in every garden in the borough.
13470. Continuously? Yes. There is work done in every garden—not exactly all day—but in every garden you will see them working. They generally work during the forenoon.
13471. Is that not an infringement of the law? No; there is no Act to deal with them.
13472. Have persons not been summoned and fined for Sunday working? There is no fine. If they are convicted it is so many hours in the "stocks," and we have no machinery to carry out the law in that respect.
13473. They have not to your knowledge been summoned and fined? Not since I have been inspector.
13474. Are there many cabinet-makers in your borough? There are about six.
13475. How do they dispose of their goods? They bring them into town.
13476. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did the Mayor of Alexandria instruct you last week to pay a number of visits to these places in Retreat-street? He did not. We were talking over it, and I said I would go round and have a look; that is the reason why I went on Saturday night, as I have said. It was an understood thing.
13477. Do you report to the mayor the result of your observations in such cases? Yes.
13478. What report did you make to him as to the twenty-five huts at the further end of Retreat-street? Well, I cannot say I reported at all.
13479. Did you go inside them? No.
13480. Then you were not in a position to say whether they were fit for occupation or not? No.
13481. As a matter of fact, this Commission has assured itself, by personal inspection, that those places are not fit for a dog to live in, so filthy are they. Is it not your duty to see that the whole district is not poisoned in that way? Well, it was the practice before, and has been allowed to stand. As I have told you, I have only been in office twelve months.
13482. Your business is to inspect these as well as other places, I presume? Yes.
13483. And to report to the mayor and council, and make recommendations if you find anything dangerous or injurious? Yes.
13484. But you have not done so up to the present time? No.
13485. Let me recommend you to make a personal inspection of the interior of these places. The Commission is of opinion, at any rate, that it would be difficult to find in all Australia anything to equal them for dirtiness, and insanitary conditions generally, and that they ought to be razed to the ground. Regarding the brick houses, you say that nine of them are used for gambling purposes? Yes; there are six such houses in Retreat-street, and three in Botany Road.
13486. And in most of these places fan-tan and opium-smoking are carried on to a large extent? Yes; you can see them from the street.
13487. Do you know what occupations the Chinese follow who live in the huts in that quarter? They are dealers, vegetable hawkers, rag-gatherers, and so forth.
13488. Do you know how much they pay a week for some of these huts? I cannot say.
13489. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How often are you supposed to visit those places for purposes of inspection? There is no stated time.
13490. Have you never been called upon for a report in regard to the Chinese habitations in your borough? No.
- 13491.

- Mr. 13491. And you never made one? No.
- W. Setchell. 13492. *Mr. Abigail.*] And never having inspected these places inside, you cannot say whether they stow the vegetables—those that they bring back at night after a day's hawking—under their stretchers in the sleeping-room? No.
- 7 Dec., 1891. 13493. But you think that would not be a desirable state of things, I suppose? Certainly it would not. I do not allow my wife to buy from Chinamen.
13494. And you do not think they are a desirable class of residents? No; I do not.
13495. The Chinese you have met are quiet and amenable to the law outwardly, I suppose? Yes; they are quiet enough.
13496. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many European gardeners are there in your district? About four.
13497. Do they work on Sundays? Not that I am aware of.
13498. In what part were the Chinese gardens in which you saw the men working on Sunday? Near the road; they were watering and weeding.
13499. Are the European gardens near the road too? Not so close.
13500. Do you know any Chinese who speak English well out there? They are mostly gardeners whom I know. There is a storekeeper on the Botany-road, near the tram terminus, and a butcher, who both speak English tolerably well.
13501. Do the respectable Chinese encourage gambling at all? Not that I am aware of.
13502. Do you know how it is that so much Chinese gambling is allowed to be carried on without police interference? They are very careful—the Chinese. For instance, on the Saturday night I went in there, there was a gentlemanly-dressed Chinaman standing outside; and as I went in, he gave a whisper to those inside that I was there. I stood at the table for about two or three minutes. Directly they saw me there was a scatter out of the room at once.
13503. What was that Chinaman like that you have referred to, at the door—was he tall? Yes; pretty tall, and well dressed.
13504. Do you know his name? No. I have been informed that there is never the same banker there for any length of time. They change about in and out of the city.
13505. Now, have you any idea as to how this gambling could be stopped—can you make a suggestion? The only way that I can see is to prosecute them constantly, and frighten them.
13506. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have not the police done that? They have not done it as well as they might have done it.
13507. They have not proceeded against them frequently enough? No.
13508. In short, they have not shown activity enough? No. I may say they never take any notice of a man in uniform. They assume he is on his regular duty. But when they see a man in private clothes they at once suspect danger to themselves. That is how they came to stop so suddenly when I went in on Saturday night, as I have told you.
13509. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] What do you think of the game of pak-ah-pu;—do you think it as bad as fan-tan, or more dangerous? I have never played it; but those who have tell me that it offers a better chance than fan-tan—that it does not admit of so much trickery.
13510. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Was yesterday the first Sunday you have been engaged in going round the Chinese dens? Yes.
13511. And if it had not been for the notice from this Commission you would not have considered it necessary to go there? No.
13512. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have said you would not buy from Chinamen. Do they not grow most of the vegetables in the market? What I mean is that I do not like the Chinese hawkers. I know that the Europeans get a quantity of vegetables from the Chinese gardeners to sell again; but they get the vegetables straight from the garden, whereas the hawkers, I suppose, frequently keep the vegetables in their dwelling places. I would sooner deal with the gardeners direct.
13513. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you been into the dwellings to see for yourself whether the Chinese hawkers stow vegetables and other articles of food they trade with, in their dwellings? No. The reason is that these places are nearly always locked up all day, and I cannot visit any place after 6 o'clock.
13514. How often have you been called upon to summon Chinamen for infringement of the sanitary laws or regulations? I have never summoned a Chinaman.
13515. Do you find them superior to the Europeans from a sanitary stand point? No.
13516. How many Europeans have you summoned for infringement of the sanitary law? I cannot say exactly. But for dirty premises, I think, not more than half a dozen since I have been inspector.
13517. Do you think the half dozen whom you summoned for having dirty premises compared unfavorably with the Chinese? Yes.
13518. You think they were worse than any Chinese you have living in the locality? I do.
13519. So that you have dirtier Europeans than you have Chinese in your borough? In half a dozen cases.
13520. Your council has never asked you for any special report in regard to the Chinese quarters? No.
13521. *Mr. McKillop.*] You have resided in Alexandria for twenty-five years? Yes.
13522. Were there any gardens there belonging to Europeans previous to the Chinese going to the district? Yes.
13523. Were many of the gardens, belonging to the Chinese at the present time, in the first instance formed by Europeans? Yes, the majority of them.
13524. Can you give us any idea as to the cause or reason why the Chinese gradually superseded the Europeans in this business? The only reason I can think of is that the Chinese work on a cheaper principle—and they offered higher rents. They generally bought the Europeans out.
13525. What number of gardens are there in your borough? I cannot tell you just now.
13526. Does your borough derive much revenue from them? Not very much, I should say.
13527. Can you give any idea? No, I cannot.
13528. With the exception of those in Retreat-street, are there many Chinese living in your borough? There is a colony of them just at the tram terminus, and one further on, where the old fruit preserving works used to be; but those have got proper sanitary accommodation—I have been through them.

[The witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.
RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D., D.P.H., called and examined:—

13529. *President.*] You occupy an official position in connection with the Board of Health, Dr. Thompson? Yes; I am Chief Medical Inspector.

13530. I suppose, in the course of your official duties, you have from time to time visited some of the Chinese gardens in and around Sydney? Yes.

13531. Do you recollect when you made the first visit? No, I do not; but I think it was probably in connection with small-pox in the middle of 1884.

13532. And at various times since then you have visited the Chinese gardens? Yes; I have visited them in all parts of the country.

13533. Have you had occasion to visit the Chinese dwelling-places in the city and suburbs of Sydney? Yes.

13534. Now, with regard to the mode in which the Chinese cultivate their gardens and fertilise the soil will you tell the Commission, in your way, what your experience has been, and what conclusions you have come to on the subject, in so far as it relates to the health of the citizens? Yes. As to the method of cultivating, that is almost the same as the method of cultivating a sewage farm; but of course in execution, as it is carried on on a very small scale by a number of different proprietors, it is not done nearly so well as it is on a sewage farm. The utilisation of sewage in that way is quite scientific, and quite safe as regards health. There is no objection whatever, on the score of health, to the vegetable products of land thus manured with human waste; only this precaution ought to be observed, that nothing which is grown in that way ought to be eaten except after cooking.

13535. Then there is no difference between the application of sewerage on a scientific principle as resulting from the operations of a sewage farm and the rough application of human waste, to the purpose of cultivation by the Chinese? There is no practical difference, except this—that in the arrangement for collecting the sewage by a system of sewers it is delivered at the farm in a fresh state, whereas, under the system by which it is applied to the Chinese gardens, it is not fresh; that is all.

13536. What is the difference in the effect upon the soil? Simply this: that when the sewage is fresh it has in it elements which are useful as manure, which are lost in the process of putrefaction.

13537. So that, as a matter of fact, the application of human waste—excreta and urine—by the Chinese to their gardens is not to be objected to any way, save with regard to such vegetables as come on to the table without cooking? Exactly.

13538. So long as the vegetables treated in this way are cooked before being eaten you see nothing prejudicial to human health in the consumption of them? No. Objection would only arise in the case of salads, such as lettuce, tomatoes, and other things which are eaten raw, and require a great deal of washing. That, I think, is a recognised principle, that as vegetables grown on a sewage farm are inevitably brought into contact with the sewage, it is neither wise nor wholesome to eat them raw, because the ordinary process of washing cannot be relied upon to remove it all.

13539. Have you any notes on this subject for the further information of the Commission? No; but the Commission have directed my attention to four properties occupied by Chinese. I examined them on 5th December, as well as the short notice given allowed—not fully, but fully enough to enable me to give evidence concerning them. Before doing so, I beg leave to make a preliminary remark. I shall have to describe insanitary conditions of a very gross kind, and the remark I wish to make beforehand is this: if my strictures should be taken to have special applicability to Chinese just because they are illustrated by reference to dwellings which happen to be occupied by Chinese, their true bearing will be missed. As for the Chinese poor, I have always observed them to be very much like the poor of other nations; but they are, in my opinion, seldom quite so dirty, so indifferent to comfort and decency, or so squalid as some of our own poor often are; while in point of personal cleanliness they are upon the whole very much better. They have a tendency to live in small and dark rooms, and in what we call a muddle, which is derived doubtless from their birth in a much overcrowded country; but with exception of that local peculiarity, which the laws of our country do not restrain, I find them no worse, and in some important respects, much superior to the poor of our own race. It would be a serious error if the grossly insanitary state of the dwellings I have to describe were regarded as especially due to their occupation by Chinese. I have already on many occasions described the same or worse faults with reference to dwellings occupied by whites. In short, the faults to be pointed out are due neither to poor whites nor to poor Chinese, but to those of us who know what sanitary laws are necessary, and yet as a community either do not enact them, or else if we enact them, yet do not faithfully execute them. I went first to a property which stands in Alexandria. It is reached by a very short street, called Retreat-street, which turns off the western side of the Botany Road, a little distance short of the Waterloo Public School. It consists of a double row of brick cottages, three or four on each side. The houses look dirty and untidy outside. There is a sewer down the middle of the street, which has been gazetted as ready for house-connection for more than two months, and a manhole at the western end, and against the south-western house is a sewer ventilator. This short street is inhabited by Chinese. The houses have scarcely any curtilage—scarcely any yard at the back; water is laid on to them, but there are no gullies to carry off the waste, although they stand in contiguity to a sewer, and notwithstanding that circumstance, their dilapidated and filthy closets are fitted with pails. That, I think, is enough to say about these cottages at this time, but if they could be presented for demolition as being unfit for habitation, there would be no difficulty in making out a strong case against them, I believe, on the score of improper construction. Passing out of the street to the west, over the manhole of the unused sewer, an area of irregular sandy ground is reached, which is surrounded on its other three sides by vegetable gardens. I dare say it may be about an acre in size, perhaps

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perhaps a little larger. Upon it is a series of six long low sheds, built for the purpose to which they are now put, and nearly uniform in construction. They are of sawn wood, which is very old, green with moss, and apparently the wreck of a paling fence. They are about 18 feet wide; their walls are about 7 feet high; the roofs are open to the ridge; they are divided by cross partitions about 10 feet apart, and each division thus made has a door and is a tenement in which one or sometimes two men live. The floor is sometimes the natural surface, and then it is often covered neatly with sacks, &c. In some places there are no sacks, and in some others the tenant has put in a wooden floor, or rather has laid down boards. There are no windows; the light comes in part from the door of entrance when it is open, and in part from shuttered holes in the walls. The best point about these hutches is the disrepair and imperfect fitting of walls and roof: these are eked out with bits of tin, scraps of sawn wood, and sacking; but luckily not so perfectly as to prevent a very free ventilation. There are no internal fixtures whatever; no fire-place, for instance. The fire is made either on the ground, and the wooden walls protected with sheets of tin, or else on a wooden shelf covered with clay, and the fire retained with two or three bricks, and, of course, there is no chimney. In short, the tenements are rotten sheds, fit for nothing but destruction; and all the five living blocks are sufficiently described thus. But in two or three cases where the tenement is used for a carpenter's shop, the size is considerably larger, and then the tenants sleep in the shop either in very small hutches partitioned off from the working space, or in a perch or loft made by putting a kind of ceiling under the roof, or else on the table with blankets enclosed under a sort of tent which everywhere is the type of Chinese bed. All of these tenements show within signs of domestic comfort, such as is possible, and of ornament; they vary in this respect and in cleanliness with the character of the occupants just as other peoples tenements do; and against the occupants regarded as poor people, who must live under such accommodation as their means afford and as the laws allow I have no complaint to make. These five barracks are inhabited, two by cabinet-makers, one by rag-pickers, one by gardeners, one by vegetable-hawkers; and besides these there is a sixth long shed, open on one side, and divided into stalls, in which there is just room enough for their horses to stand. That sufficiently describes the tenements and their inhabitants; the latter being reputed to number about eighty. I come to the general sanitary state of the camp, as distinguished from housing and personal cleanliness. There is no water laid on, though the mains are close by; they carry all their water from a shallow hole in one of the contiguous vegetable gardens, which hole must, in consideration of the usual mode of manuring, furnish a not very diluted sample of sewage. Then for these eighty people there are six privies arranged in three pairs at different points on the outskirts of the camp, built of brick, not connected with the neighbouring sewer but furnished with pans, and the whole rickety, filthy, and offensive in an extreme degree. They are emptied by the municipal contractor. Besides the privies the vegetable-gardeners have erected two urinals opposite their dwellings, which consist of a large covered earthen-pot, very decently surrounded with three old sheets of iron; they were kept clean; the collection is valued by the gardeners for manure; and the other traders contribute to it "without charge," as one of them told me. The stables have sawn wood floors, very irregular, and as filthy as the similar floors of cow-bails, which the Board of Health has experienced so much trouble in getting removed from the sheds of European cow-keepers; and there was everywhere neglect to sweep up and collect the dung regularly—for no doubt it is ultimately swept up for use and not wasted. There was also a good deal of garbage scattered about the general surface—chiefly of vegetable kinds, and a more or less offensive smell everywhere. That is all I have to say about this camp as it stands. It will be noticed that it is, together with the brick cottages in Retreat-street, unfit for human habitation. I regard the place as a standing menace to the public health; for the neighbourhood is populous, and the camp is exemplary of places in which epidemic diseases are fostered when they have been once accidentally introduced, and from which they are spread throughout cities. Now I will point out how it comes about that so insanitary an area exists. In the first place as to improper construction both of the sheds and of the cottages: there is no law in New South Wales to prevent the building of houses in ways very well known to be dangerous to health, or to cause houses to be built with observance of certain precautions known to be necessary to preserve health. Any person who has land may build where he pleases, on what plan he pleases, and on what foundation he pleases—even if that foundation should be nothing but garbage, as I have lately shown was done in the borough of Redfern, as well as elsewhere. So that if these poor people live in insanitary structures the fault is not theirs: it is the fault of the community that exercises no control in a matter which is pre-eminently in need of legal control—without which legal control it is properly transacted in no country in the world. So much on the fundamental point of structure and plan. As for other conditions there are existing laws which, if they had been reasonably well executed by the Council of Alexandria would have prevented the following matters. The sewer down the middle of Retreat-street has been gazetted more than two months, and yet the Council have not taken steps to abolish the pail-privies in the houses of that street, or to provide them with drainage for their slop-waters. The law affords a very simple and a summary remedy; all the Council need have done was to draw the attention of the Water and Sewerage Board to the matter by letter; and then that Board would either have compelled the owner to make connection with the sewer or else would have made it for him if he failed, and have recovered the cost from him. As a matter of fact that Board has of its own motion taken the first step; but had the Alexandria Council chosen to attend to it, it might by this time have been already done. But even two months ago, before this branch sewer was finished they could have caused the filthy, tumbledown, offensive and dangerous pail-closets to be converted into decent and cleanly pail-closets, under their own 9th and 12th by-laws made under the Nuisances Prevention Act: but they have not executed the existing law they are appointed to execute, but have neglected it. Then, although the houses have water laid on, the camp just beyond has none, although (as I judge) the nearer huts are within the statutory distance of the water-main in the street, and under the Metropolitan Water Act, or failing that by management and in a more roundabout way, they could have caused steps to be taken long ago to provide the camp, at one or two points at all events, with pure water; but they have neglected this power too. Lastly, as to the filthy stables and the garbage about the general area, their own municipal by-laws are sufficient to cause both these to be altered—namely, their 35th by-law, made under the 153rd section of the Municipalities Act; but they have neglected this too. In short, the existence of these faults is due, not to the Chinese, but to want of law in some part, and in greater part to neglect to execute existing laws.

From Alexandria I went into the city—to Robertson's-lane, which turns off Goulburn-street at the back of the south side of Goulburn-street, back of 71-79. A large enclosed yard is entered by the door
numbered

numbered 14 in the lane, which is not in connection with any residence. It is used as a Chinese boarding-house, by means of the wooden structures fixed round the walls within which I am going to describe. About one-fourth of this yard is roofed, floored, and enclosed more or less perfectly. It is used as a cabinet-maker's work-shop. Then along the wall against the lane is first a floored part, open to the yard, which has racks in which the lodgers neatly stack their panniers, and any vegetables they have failed to sell during the day's work—for they are all vegetable hawkers who lodge here, and they generally number about forty-six. This part was very dirty, but not untidy, and there was smell of decayed vegetable matter. At another part of the wall was a large sort of room, also open on the yard side, which was used as a kitchen. It was very dirty indeed, disorderly, and generally in an improper state. Next to this and against the wall which separates this yard from the backs of the houses in Goulburn-street, were closets and a urinal, and then the cabinet-maker's shed was arrived at again. The yard was open to the sky in the centre, and paved with brick, but very irregularly graded; it was wet in consequence, but clean. In this open part of the yard, and near the kitchen, was a yard-gully. It was of a bad pattern, and in direct communication with the sewer. The closets were quite dark, and so constructed as to be indescribable—I mean as regards woodwork, &c.; in this respect they were altogether improper—wet, filthy, and offensive. The pans were of a very old and discarded pattern. They were supplied with an insufficient stream of water by a plug-valve in a barrel, which was supplied from the main by a ball-cock. There were two such closets, and alongside them was a urinal in the floor of which there was a little gully with a water-tap over it. All these fittings are improperly placed, of improper construction or form, and improperly connected with the sewers. By a dirty and old companion-stair a kind of wooden balcony was reached extending over the racks mentioned above, looking inwards to the yard, and having round it against the wall six or seven small rooms or hutches; in each of these sleep the lodgers in groups of four to seven. All of them were manifestly overcrowded, insufficiently ventilated and lighted, and improperly placed in being over the racks below, with their load of decaying vegetable matter, &c. I am of opinion that these premises are fit for nothing but destruction, and that while they are used as at present that they are likely to injure the people who live there, constitute a standing menace to the public health of the city, and are, besides, dangerous as regards risk of fire.

From Robertson-lane, on the south side of Goulburn-street, I went to the two-storey houses numbers 50 and 52 on the north side of that street. These houses are used as cook-shops. I believe that is their principal use. They are not old houses. The area of land on which they are built is extremely small, and I am of opinion that plans for two houses of the arrangement they have should not have been passed, and would not have been passed in any city where there was a Building Act. I cannot intelligibly describe them in words. A rough ground-plan would be an instructive and important thing. However, I believe the Commission have visited them. The ground-floor where the cook-shop business is conducted was very dirty; the very small eating-rooms at the back of the shop were squalid and ill-lighted; and another very little room behind that contained a water-tap, and seemed to be sometimes used as a scullery—a brick or two knocked out of the outside wall at the floor level, permitting wastes to flow out to the yard. These buildings have very small yards—perhaps 12 feet by 14; they are bricked, and contain a water-closet, and the usual yard gully. These closets and gullies are out of repair in some respects, and in others are altogether improper, being, for one thing, in direct communication with the sewer, and for another, insufficiently supplied with water. All this is bad enough; but the peculiar feature of this case is that these small yards containing closets, and drains in direct connection with the sewer, have been covered over and closed in by the tenants, so as to make an additional room, and that the room thus made is used as the cook-shop kitchen. At the time of my visit provisions of several sorts were awaiting the fire, and all the operations of a busy kitchen were in active progress, in immediate proximity to the closets and the faulty gullies. Now, here, for the third time, I cannot proceed without pointing out that although this misuse of premises is due to Chinese tenants, yet it has been made possible only by imperfection of the existing law touching buildings.

From Goulburn-street I was conducted to Queen-street, which turns out of —street, and runs northerly parallel with Lower George-street. It begins as a moderately wide road, with houses on both sides; but it then contracts, a row of four cottages on each side leaving no room for a roadway between them; the space resembles a court, and looks like a cul-de-sac, the only exit from it being by a narrow passage. These eight cottages are inhabited by Chinese hawkers. They are of brick, and of two storeys; but they have only two rooms, one above the other; and then they have very small yards, about 12 feet by 10. At first the visitor thinks that they are three-roomed cottages, without any yard at all; for here, as in Goulburn-street, the yard has been enclosed, so as to make a third room of it. None of these cottages have any closet at all. The four on the eastern side have no communication with a sewer nor any gully; all slop-water has to be carried to an ill-constructed gully-trap which stands in the middle of the court-like space; those on the western side are still less fortunate. I was able to enter only one of them, but I was informed all four were alike. In this there was in the room made out of the yard the mouth of a 4-inch glazed pipe; it was laid slanting into the ground; there was an improvised sink around it; its mouth protruded into the room, and was delivering a steady current of foul-air to the whole house, and it was armed with a slight grating, roughly made of iron-wire, against the passage of rats. None of these houses have water laid on; there is a single tap over a yard-gully in the passage which leads to George-street, to which the inhabitants resort. These houses are, in my opinion, fit for destruction and for nothing else. I need make no further remark at present concerning their existence here, in the heart of the city, except to point out, once more, that the faults are not due to the Chinese, who are compelled by poverty to live where they can, and for whom our own neglect leaves such death-traps open. I have no good idea of the number of tenements as faulty which a systematic inspection of the city and of Sydney would reveal in occupation of Europeans, but I know there are many.

From Queen-street I went to 166, Lower George-street. This is a rather new building of two storeys, used as a boarding-house, and, as I understood, chiefly by old Chinese past work. The internal condition as to cleanliness was not satisfactory. The upper floor was divided into cubicles which were not of uniform size; some were about 5 ft. by 7 ft.; some only about 6 by 5 ft., and all 10 feet high; ventilation and lighting were both seriously defective. In the small yard was a water-closet, which was out of repair, filthy, offensive, and dangerously connected with the sewer. But the special feature about these premises was a cellar, entirely below the natural surface, approached by a flight of wooden

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wooden steps, and having no openings either for light or ventilation, except the door of entrance. Round three of the walls a partition had been erected, which ran up to the roof, and which stood 4 or 5 ft. from the walls; and the space thus formed was divided into hutches about 6 ft. wide, in which were wooden shelves arranged in the usual way for sleeping. It is not necessary to do more than say that this arrangement is entirely improper and dangerous to the health of the lodgers, and, in consequence, of the neighbourhood.

Now in these three last cases the faults are due to much the same causes as in the Alexandria case, which I have already dealt with. They are due in part to want of suitable laws, but in a much greater part to the neglect of the Corporation to execute existing laws. As to laws which are wanting: I have already said that there is no law to prevent any person from building on any improper plan, site, or foundation, he may choose to use; and as to regions outside the city that is quite true. But within the city there is an Improvement Act. I need not say much about it; because it has been formally reported by the Improvement Board time after time to be an utterly useless statute, entirely ineffective for its intended purposes, and has been strongly condemned by a Judge of the Supreme Court. I need only point out that in Robertson's-lane there is an abominable and dangerous wooden structure maintained in spite of that Act; that in spite of it the back-yards in Goulburn-street have been so enclosed that a kitchen is formed which includes a water-closet and a drain-gully, and that in spite of it a similar course has been taken with the cottages in Queen-street. I can say no more about this; the facts have been perfectly well known for years, and yet have not been remedied. Then there is another point of great importance to meet which there is no law. I did not mention it in connection with Alexandria, because in that case each man's hutch is a separate tenement; but in Robertson's premises, and in Lower George-street numbers of men occupy rooms which are part of one premises, and consequently those premises are brought under the description of a common lodging-house. There is dangerous overcrowding in both places—an unhealthy want of light and air-space; but all these are matters which cannot be interfered with at present for want of a law to regulate houses let in lodgings. I must guard once more against misapprehension: there is overcrowding here, but it is not due to choice of the poor Chinese who live there. Thus, as bad, or, perhaps, a worse case was examined by the Board of Health in an ordinary boarding-house in the city last May; no Chinese lived there, but poor white people, and they lived under entirely improper conditions. I have recently examined boarding-houses for whites at Broken Hill, quite as bad and as dangerous to health. How can poor people compel landlords to build faithfully, or principal tenants to apportion the living space rather with regard to health of lodgers than their own pockets? The fault lies in the want of a law to regulate lodging-houses, such as is in use in every large city of Europe and many large cities of America—such a law as was originally suggested in the Public Health Bill of 1885, or such as was introduced in the Legislative Assembly, but not passed, a year or two ago. But after giving full weight to this defined want of powers (to be exercised either by Municipal Councils or otherwise) there still remains the fact that the most urgent and the most dangerous and simplest of the faults I have mentioned about the three city premises last described, might very easily have been corrected under the powers which the corporation do enjoy. Thus Robertson's premises were, at my visit, in such a state as regards the kitchen and as regards the basket-store, as would, in my opinion, justify the issue of a summons for filthy premises if the landlord failed to cleanse them after receiving notice to do so. Then, under section 193 of the Sydney Corporation Act the whole of these premises and the other two premises could have been compulsorily whitewashed without the least trouble; but they have never been whitewashed, or, to judge by appearances, have not been whitewashed since they were first erected. Again, as to defective, filthy, and offensive privies, the corporation have powers, under parts 9 and 10, to alter and regulate them almost in any way they choose to require; nevertheless the privies on Robertson's premises they are as they stand, distinctly filthy and dangerous; the privy in Lower George-street is also offensive and dangerous; and as for the cottages in Queen-street, which never had any privy at all, it has been within the power of the council to compel the connection of those cottages with a sewer, under part 10. Existing powers,—powers provided by the Sydney Corporation Act, have thus been neglected—have not been executed by them; but there is another point: For a long time past they need not have relied upon that Act, but might have thrown the whole trouble and responsibility upon the Water and Sewerage Board, who would have caused suitable privies—cleanly, properly placed, properly furnished with water, and safely connected with the sewers—to be put in, either by the owner or at his expense. As far as this goes all that was necessary was to write a letter, but even this easy remedy has been also neglected. Lastly, just one point has been omitted: it may be thought that these premises are owned by Chinese landlords. I believe the Alexandria camp is so owned; but in two, at all events, of the other three cases, I have been informed that the landlords are well-known European citizens.

13540. *President.*] Referring to Retreat-street, Alexandria, you say that the state of things to be found there is not an exceptional case. Are we to understand from that remark that European habitations presenting equally bad sanitary conditions, can be found in that locality, or elsewhere in the city and suburbs? I was then referring to the overcrowded condition of premises in Lower George-street, rather than the nuisances on the premises.

13541. As a matter of fact, having seen those huts in Retreat-street, do you know of any other place in New South Wales, where Europeans are living, or even Chinese, so bad as they are? I do not know of any other place where the same numbers are gathered together under such conditions.

13542. Do you know of any place where Europeans are living in similar huts with similar surroundings? I have seen many huts in all parts of the country, which, as separate hutches or tenements were no better.

13543. I am speaking more particularly of the rag-pickers, living in the midst of all the filth they collect? Well, I think if you were to go to any marine store dealer you would see something very much like it, only the marine store dealer generally lives in town, and in a superior sort of house to those in question. The trade ought to be regulated by law for that very reason.

13544. With regard to that place in Robertson's-lane, you have stated in clear terms that you consider it is only fit for destruction, and that the well-being of the surrounding district demands that it should be so dealt with? I think so.

13545. At that place, No. 166, George-street, did you see any men in those hutches then? Yes; there were men in two of them; the others were not occupied at that time. It was about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

13546. Did you notice the state of one man who appeared to be somewhat blind? No, I did not notice that. There was an old man, rather thin and pale; and, besides, he had his little lamp between me and himself, and I did not take it that I was examining the inhabitants particularly. I did not take him out and look at him.

13547. Sleeping in a place of that kind must necessarily be highly injurious to health, I should think? There can be no doubt.
13548. You believe there is strong necessity for a Common Lodging-house Act, to cover all kinds of houses where people go to sleep or board? Yes; but I should prefer to refer to them as "houses let in lodgings." The common lodging-houses in America and England are of the class sometimes called "Two-penny Ropes." We want something more than that in this country.
13549. The Act we require would be one to cover all classes of houses of that description? Yes; and "houses let in lodgings" would cover any description of lodging-house.
13550. You think there is no doubt that a measure of that kind would be beneficial to the health of the city, and also advantageous from a moral standpoint? Yes; I have long thought that. In my opinion it is a very important matter indeed both for Sydney and many country towns.
13551. Do you regard the overcrowding among the Chinese as a national characteristic consequent upon the overcrowded state of the country? I should be sorry to think they are all like it. But these are poor people.
13552. Now, I want to submit to you a suggestion that has been made to me: whether the Chinese living under these conditions are not healthier than they would be if they had very much cleaner surroundings? Well, no; I cannot admit that any human being would.
13553. On the principle that a pig would not thrive in a drawing-room, you know. However, that has been seriously suggested to me, that the Chinese would, and actually do, thrive better under the conditions we are speaking of than under much cleaner and happier circumstances, from a European point of view? We are all alike in point of general constitution, and what would hurt us would hurt them. And as for the pig, we all know that even he gets on much better when he is kept clean.
13554. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you visited the Chinese quarters in San Francisco? No; I have not been there.
13555. Have you visited any of the Chinese camps or colonies in the country districts of New South Wales, such as Narrandera, Hay, Emmaville, and Tingha? I have not been to Emmaville and Tingha; but when I have been in country towns I have visited some of the residences of the Chinese.
13556. Have you visited the Chinese quarters at Narrandera? I have been in two or three of the houses.
13557. How would the places you have visited in the country compare with those you visited in Alexandria and Lower George-street? I think Alexandria is an exceptional place; I do not know any other place just like it—that is, built upon that plan.
13558. Do you think they are built on a superior plan in Narrandera and Hay? I have merely passed through the town of Hay, and had no opportunity of visiting the Chinese quarters there.
13559. Is that of Narrandera the only Chinese settlement you have visited in the interior of this Colony? No; I have been in many others.
13560. Will you mention those you have visited? I have seen Chinese residents in Albury, for instance, though I have never made a systematic inspection of them.
13561. As a matter of fact, until you were requested last week to make an inspection of the Chinese premises in Alexandria and the city, you were never called upon to make an inspection of any Chinese quarters? That is the case; but in the course of my visits to different parts of the country I always keep my eyes open to anything of the kind.
13562. How do you think the poorer class of Chinese compare with Europeans of the same walk in life? I think they compare favourably with Europeans in the same rank of life.
13563. *Mr. Abigail.*] In reference to this place in Goulburn-street, where you found the closet in the kitchen, that, I apprehend, would be calculated to impair the character of the food? I should think so. The imperfect fittings of the closet and gully, to speak of nothing else, must deliver impure air.
13564. In your report you make a statement with respect to Robertson's-lane, which leads me to the conclusion that you think the Corporation officers have neglected their duty to some extent;—is that so? It is.
13565. I may state that the description of the closets by you confirms my own observations of those places;—then if an inspector under the Corporation of the City of Sydney has stated that in connection with these places the sanitary arrangements are perfect, that would not be correct? It would not.
13566. And the same remark applies to those places in Queen-street, I suppose? Yes.
13567. In most of the Chinese houses down in Lower George-street which we visited we were informed that they took in lodgers, and in nearly all of them we found these wooden partitions dividing the rooms;—in framing a Lodging-house Bill do you not think it would be well to prescribe how they should be erected, and what amount of space should be allowed to each of the occupants of a room? Yes; that would be one of the things either to be stated in the Act itself, or to be regulated by by-laws under the Act.
13568. You consider it a matter well worthy of serious consideration? Certainly.
13569. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I suppose any complaint as to the insanitary condition of the city would not be sent on to you, Dr. Thompson—they would rather be forwarded to the City Health Officer? They are made to the Board of Health very often.
13570. But the council have appointed a City Health Officer, whose duty it is, I understand, to attend to the health of the city? I do not know what his duties are. I know they are obliged to provide one under their Act of Incorporation.
13571. I suppose the fact of your not having made any inspection of these places previously resolves itself into this, that you consider that the duty of the Municipal Health Officer, or the officers of the Municipal Council of Sydney? Yes. I belong to an Administrative or Central Department, whose function is to make inquiries that cannot well be made by any council, and to advise as to proposed measures of sanitary reform, but not itself to execute them. I go about a great deal, and, keeping my eyes open, I cannot help noticing these things. But it is not my business to draw attention to them, except in the special cases I have referred to, for the Board is an Administrative and not an Executive body in respect of these matters.
13572. Then you had really made no inspection of the Chinese quarters in Lower George-street? I had made no formal inspection.
13573. *Mr. Abigail.*] Has the Board of Health power to direct the attention of the Improvement Board or the council to any buildings that may appear to be in a dangerous or insanitary condition? The Central Board does, at its own risk, draw the attention of municipal authorities to anything of the kind

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kind it may become aware of. It has happened, though but seldom, that councils have sent replies not exactly courteous when they have been communicated with touching such matters. You see, the Board has no *locus standi* in that direction; the public appeal to it, and it does for them what it can.

13574. I understood you to say that you visited Albury with a view to reporting upon a certain portion of that district? Only under "The Dairies Supervision Act." In that case the Board has a supervising authority—to see that the local council do their work properly.

13575. Supposing an individual sent a letter to the Board directing attention to what he might think a public danger, would the Board give attention to that? Invariably, even if the complaint is trifling; in fact the Board is very unwilling to let anything pass by without attention. For example, a complaint reached us that a cabstand in a certain locality was not as clean as it ought to be kept. Now, it is not exactly my business to inspect cabstands, but under the circumstances I made a point of looking at it. I did not see anything in the complaint at that time. But if there had been necessity we should have communicated with the proper authorities on the subject.

13576. In your report you speak of a Judge of the Supreme Court having condemned the "City of Sydney Improvement Act," and pointed out the strong necessity of an amended or new law? Yes; he did so.

13577. The defect in that Act arises from a division of powers conferred under it, does it not? That was the point the Judge took.

13578. I suppose you have no doubt that if the Improvement Board had full power to act in such matters, there are a number of places in Sydney which could be removed with benefit to the general health, comfort, and safety of the inhabitants? Yes; a great many, but not in the city alone.

13579. You think it is necessary to apply the same law outside the city? Quite as necessary.

13580. That power is, in a measure, exercised by the authorities now—for instance, we have a Building Act? Yes.

13581. That applies, in a measure, to the City of Sydney, but we do not find the municipalities make application to bring themselves under its provisions? There you point out a serious working difficulty. For my own part—but this is only a personal opinion—I think the local councils should manage their own affairs as far as possible; but, the fact is, that they very often fail for some reason or another, and I do not think any measure of the kind would be properly executed, as a general rule, unless there were some outside independent body with power, in cases of extreme necessity, to step in and say, "If you do not do this, we shall do it for you, and charge you with the cost."

13582. The body you have in your mind to perform this duty would be a body similar to the Board of Health, with large powers to step in and compel the local governing bodies to do what is right and just to the people, in the event of such local bodies persistently neglecting to carry out the powers vested in them to that end? Exactly. It is only in virtue of such power that the "Dairies Supervision Act," in reality, has been effectually worked.

13583. *Mr. McKillop.*] I suppose, in the course of your travels, doctor, you have come across a large number of houses of similar condition in many respects to those you have described in your report? Yes, a very great many. You see, I go into houses for different purposes—in connection with small pox or typhoid fever, perhaps, or else in consequence of special complaint by tenants. With regard to these matters that I have been speaking of, I have no power to do anything but look and record the facts.

13584. You say there is a very large number of these houses? Yes.

13585. Have you noticed any cases of leprosy in any of these houses, amongst the Chinese? I have never found them myself, but they have been reported. We have at Little Bay twelve or thirteen Chinese lepers and five natives of the Colony.

13586. Have any cases of syphilis amongst the Chinese come under your notice? No; they would not come under my notice.

13587. Syphilis is contagious, is it not? Yes.

13588. We have had evidence here that a very large number of Europeans congregate in these Chinese gambling-dens, in Lower George-street and elsewhere. Is it not possible that Europeans coming in contact with Chinamen, suffering from this disease, in such places, might catch it, and become diseased themselves? No. It is inoculable. I have known one man who knocked down another who was syphilitic, and cut his knuckles against the man's teeth, to get syphilis in his hand. But it is not contagious by casual contact.

13589. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Suppose a Chinese vegetable hawker had syphilis, do you think he would be likely to communicate the disease, and thus cause it to spread by handing the vegetables to the various customers? I do not think so. I do not see the use of speculating about it.

13590. *Mr. McKillop.*] But I suppose it is quite possible for them to contract some disease or the other in these gambling-houses? Certainly, because they are overcrowded and dirty places.

13591. In the course of your inspection of these places you have reported on, was your attention directed to the pools where they wash their vegetables? Yes, I have seen them, and am well aware of the way in which they carry on their business. That is one of the reasons why I say their vegetables should not be eaten until they are boiled.

13592. Do you not think it would be right for the councils to lay the water on, so that they could wash their vegetables in clean water instead of doing as they do in many cases at present? That would be a matter for the Water and Sewerage Board. I could not express an opinion upon that off-hand. I believe they must be within a certain distance of the main before they can be compelled to connect. Of course, it would be very much better to have a full flow of fresh water.

13593. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you think the Chinese, regarding personal cleanliness, compare favourably with the Europeans? I do.

13594. Have you noticed that when the Chinese workmen knock off at night they sponge themselves all over, and before they go to bed, wash their body and feet? I have not noticed that, but I have been told that it is the custom.

13595. If the Chinese market gardeners use one part of urine to four parts of water for their vegetables, do you think that would be any harm? No; there is no objection to that at all. Regarded, as a way of growing vegetables, it is a very good way. But I do not want to commit myself on this occasion to any general statement with regard to these Chinese gardens. They are very good; but I do not say that they are all that they ought to be. As I have said, they are conducted on much the same principle as a sewage farm, and that wants very careful management.

13596.

13596. Supposing that in one of these Chinese gardener's houses a person was suffering from typhoid or some contagious disease, and the human waste in such a case were converted into liquid form and used to manure the garden, do you not think there would be danger to health in that? There is always risk of that sort of thing in connection with sewage farms necessarily; and that is why I advise precautions being taken in eating vegetables grown in that way. I never have eaten any salads in Australia.

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[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. George M' Rae called and examined:—

13597. *President.*] You are City Architect and Building Surveyor to the City Council of Sydney? Yes.
 13598. Have you, in the course of your duties, made any inspection of the Chinese tenements in this city? Yes; several times I have had a look round them with my inspectors.
 13599. In what localities? I visited Goulburn-street some months ago. I forget the exact date.
 13600. Have you visited Lower George-street? I have not been round there for some-time.
 13601. When were you last round there? About four months ago.
 13602. Have you noticed whether it is the custom of the Chinese to alter the internal arrangements of the houses they take on lease? Yes; that is very often the case.
 13603. They put up wooden partitions and subdivide the rooms? Yes.
 13604. That, of course, increases the inflammability of the building? Yes.
 13605. Do you know whether the insurance companies have ever objected to such alterations? I do not know that they have; and I may say that under the City Improvement Act we have no power to deal with them.
 13606. I shall come to that presently; this subdivision, which in many cases is done with a view to increasing the accommodation, very much reduces the cubical contents of the sleeping apartments, does it not? Yes.
 13607. Now, before they make that internal alteration, have they not to give you notice? No; not for internal alterations. The City Improvement Act, by which we are to be guided in such matters, is a very defective measure.
 13608. If you have the Act there, kindly refer to the section which covers the class of cases I am referring to? It would come under the 24th section; but we have very little power under that section, as I have already said.

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Witness read section 24 of the Act:—

Before any building on old or new foundations, or on foundations partly new and partly old, or any wall or fence fronting the building-line of any street shall be begun to be built, and also before any addition or alteration shall be made to any building, and also before any other matter or thing shall be commenced which by this Act is placed under the supervision of the surveyor, the person causing such building or wall or fence to be built, or such work to be executed, shall give to the said surveyor three clear days' notice in writing in the form or to the effect set forth in Schedule H, No. 1, and shall forward with such notice a general plan of such building or work for the approval of the said surveyor, who shall return the said plan within seven days, with his decision endorsed thereon; and if such person as aforesaid shall neglect to give such notice, or shall begin or allow any person to begin to build or to do any of the works, matters, or things aforesaid without giving such notice or furnishing such plan, or before the expiration of the said period of three days, he shall for every such default be liable to a penalty not less than £5 and not exceeding £20; and if any such person having duly begun any such building or other work, matter, or thing as aforesaid, shall for any period exceeding one month suspend the progress thereof and again go on with the same, then two clear days before any such recommencement or resumption of work, he shall give notice in writing to the said surveyor in the form or to the effect set forth in Schedule H, No. 2, of this Act. And if any such person shall neglect to give such notice, he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than £2 and not more than £20. And any such building or other work, matter, or thing so begun to be built, pulled down, rebuilt, cut into, or altered as aforesaid, or proceeded with after suspension thereof as aforesaid without such notices and plan being given respectively as aforesaid, shall be liable to be declared and abated as a common nuisance under the provisions hereinafter in that behalf contained. Provided always that if, by reason of any emergency any act, matter, or thing hereby placed under the supervision of the said surveyor be required to be done immediately or before such notice as aforesaid respectively can be given, then any such person as aforesaid may do such act, matter, or thing so requisite, but such person shall within twenty-four hours of commencing such work give to the said surveyor notice thereof in writing, or in default be liable in all respects as if no such emergency had arisen.

13609. *President.*] It appears to me that this section of the Act is very comprehensive. It very clearly directs that before any addition or alteration shall be made to any building, and also before any other matter or thing shall be commenced, which by this Act is placed under the supervision of the City Surveyor, &c., three clear days' notice in writing shall be given to the said surveyor in the form set forth in the Schedule;—do you not think that internal alteration I have referred to in the houses occupied by the Chinese is an alteration under the meaning of this clause? It ought to be within the meaning of the clause, certainly.

13610. You think it is? Yes.

13611. Have you ever had reason to alter that opinion by reason of the City Solicitor advising you otherwise? I have consulted with the City Solicitor on that matter, but that was some time ago.

13612. In your opinion, the alteration which the Chinese make in the houses they take from the European landlords is an alteration within the meaning of the 24th clause of the City Improvement Act;—that is your opinion? Yes.

13613. Then have you ever had reason to alter that opinion in consequence of advice given to you by the City Solicitor? No.

13614. Have you had reason to alter that opinion by the Court having decided otherwise in any case taken to test the matter? No.

13615. As a matter of fact, I suppose you never objected to these alterations being made, because they never gave you notice, and you were really not cognisant of their being made? No; but I should say that even if they gave notice, I, as City Surveyor, would have no power to object, because the Act gives me no discretionary power in the matter—it simply says that outside walls shall not be constructed of certain materials; it gives no power to determine with regard to inside walls. I may say, however, that these matters have been carefully considered in preparing the new Act, and full powers given for the supervision of buildings, to determine the size of rooms, and so forth.

13616. You are clear that you have no power under the old Act to do anything, except in regard to the exterior walls of a building? Yes; I do not think we have any further power than that under the 24th section.

13617. Have you taken the City Solicitor's advice? No.

13618.

Mr. G. M' Rae. 13618. Then it is a mere assumption of your own? I have had no legal advice. But if you turn to pages 59 and 63 you will see how the powers of the officers are limited by the Schedules A, B, and C. It says:—
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Every external wall or external enclosure to buildings of every rate or class, and of every addition or enlargement hereafter to be made, to any buildings now erected, or hereafter to be erected, shall be erected with reference to height and thickness, subject to the provisions of this Act and of Schedules A, B, and C.

And then it goes on to give particulars.

13619. Then your contention or belief is that the section and Schedule relative to the materials and construction of outside walls govern your powers altogether? Yes.

13620. It seems to me that it governs your power only so far as exterior walls are concerned; you hold a different opinion, and want to make that section which deals with the construction of external walls limit your power as to internal walls? What I say is that the Schedule limits my power and authority altogether to external walls.

13621. Does not that section, No. 24, clearly provide that notice shall be given to you before any building or any alteration is begun in any building? Yes.

13622. Was your attention never directed by any person to the fact that these internal alterations were going on in the Chinese houses? I had a general knowledge that such things were done.

13623. Did it strike you that it would be desirable to limit the powers of the Chinese to subdivide their premises? Yes.

13624. And I understood you to say that arrangements have been made in the new Act to give the officers of the Council ample powers in that direction? Yes.

13625. With regard to the enclosing of yards, which you have probably noticed the Chinese are much addicted to, in order to get an additional room, which is used for cooking or storing purposes, do you consider they were entitled to make that alteration or addition without permission? Certainly not.

13626. Can you tell me why you have not directed the attention of the Mayor, for the time being, to that custom of the Chinese? Well, it is very difficult to get at these people doing anything of that kind, and, unless we can catch them red-handed, we have no power to act. Besides, very often the work has been done in such a way that we could not find out what was going on.

13627. Is not the owner or the tenant presumably liable for all the work done on the premises? I do not think so, in this instance.

13628. The clause says before any buildings, or old or new foundations, or any wall or fence, &c., or any additions or alterations shall be made, the person causing such to be built shall give due notice? Yes; I know it says that, but we have to get at the person.

13629. Should it not be easy to trace the persons who cause these things to be done? On the contrary, it is most difficult in some cases. It is difficult to find out when they do it, for instance. If you ask them when was this or that done they will tell you it has been done a long time.

13630. They do not do the work all at one time—that is, finish it from the start without a break? No; they do it gradually sometimes. I may say the Act is defective in many respects.

13631. Are you of opinion that such enclosures as I have referred to increase the inflammability of the buildings? Yes; it is calculated to produce insanitary conditions and cause disease.

13632. Have the insurance companies never communicated with you officially in the matter? No; they have never approached me officially on the subject.

13633. Is there any provision in the new measure to compel people to have a certain yard area, and to observe certain regulations with respect to new buildings? Yes. It also provides for a certain cubic area for sleeping places.

13634. Will that apply to old buildings too? Yes.

13635. The new Act will regulate the amount of cubic feet of space that a man may sleep in? Yes, the object being to prevent the tremendous overcrowding. I have been much impressed with the necessity of such a provision when going through some of these places. In the new Act ample provision is made for dealing with all such matters under the by-laws.

13636. As City Architect and Building Surveyor, do your duties include the inspection of properties with a view to their condemnation? Yes.

13637. Do you know Robertson's-lane, off Goulburn-street? Yes.

13638. Do you know a large building there that used to be Robertson's Coach Factory, and which is now occupied by a number of Chinese? I have been there; I think about four or five months ago.

13639. What caused you to visit it? I really forget.

13640. Do you visit it alone? No; I went with Inspector M'Nulty.

13641. What impression did you gain by your visit to that place? That it was a very indifferent class of building, but the place seemed to be kept pretty well.

13642. It was clean and sweet? Yes.

13643. Did you look at the water-closet accommodation? I do not remember that I did.

13644. That would be more in Mr. Seymour's department? Yes. My inspections are made with the view of seeing if there is anything ruinous and dangerous about the buildings I visit.

13645. You did not find the place in question in a sufficiently dilapidated state to demand condemnation? No. In the case of being ruinous and dangerous it would be referred to the Improvement Board.

13646. Was it such a building as you might have brought under the notice of the Mayor as being unfit for human habitation? It did not strike me as being so at the time, considered as a Chinese place.

13647. Did you regard it as a dwelling-place, or a workshop? As a dwelling-place.

13648. Have you any idea how many Chinese were living there? No; I did not count the beds.

13649. And you made no report to the Mayor on the subject? No.

13650. Have you visited any other Chinese places that you would like to speak about now? No. We have cleared out a number of them during the last few years, but I cannot think of any at present.

13651. Do you remember a place at the corner of Brown-bear-lane and Lower George-street, which I condemned? Yes. I visited that place some months ago, and after the notice was served I saw them clear out with the exception of one old man, and the next day, when I went round, the whole place was clear.

13652. You are clearly of opinion that the practice of Chinese householders closing in their yards in the way I have referred to is illegal? Yes.

13653. And could that be done away with at once? Yes.

13654.

13654. Is it the custom of Chinese to store timber in their houses? Yes.

13655. Is there anything in the Act to enable you to prevent that? No.

13656. *Mr. Abigail.*] Referring to that building in Robertson's-lane, do you not think that is a class of building that should be condemned? I have not visited it lately. When I did visit it, it was apparently a building of undesirable character perhaps, but it was not either ruinous or dangerous.

13657. Now, with regard to these additions that the Chinese are in the habit of making to their houses, you say that it is difficult to find them in the course of construction. But suppose a man does such a thing, and you find he has acted illegally, have you not power to compel him to pull the additions or alterations down? The only course is to take him before a magistrate; but if we cannot prove that he did it we cannot take proceedings against him at all. If my inspector goes round and sees something of the kind, and makes inquiry, he will probably be told, "Oh! that has been up for years"; and we cannot prove that it has not been up for years. I may say that I have only one inspector for the whole of the city.

13658. There are two places in Goulburn-street, which the Commission visited lately, where the yard space has been made into a kitchen, and the cooking goes on immediately next to the water-closet, a state of things which a medical expert has pronounced dangerous to health. Do you not think that a matter of this kind requires attention? Undoubtedly; but under this Act we have no power. As I have said, it is very defective. I do not know how we could deal with a case like that you have mentioned.

13659. With regard to these partitions, you say that you have no power to deal with them under the Improvement Act, although the Mayor evidently believes, or is of opinion that you have. I may tell you that these partitions are put up in the houses of the Chinese, in many instances, to prevent the police interfering with the illegal practices carried on there. Have you ever consulted the city solicitor on the subject? No.

13660. Will you do so? Yes.

13661. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Supposing I have a boarding-house in the city, and I make up my mind to divide one of the rooms into four, have you not power to prevent me doing so? No.

13662. You are perfectly helpless in the matter? Yes; we have no power. But I may say that ample provision has been made for all these things in the new Act; as well as for dealing with the construction of buildings generally in such a way as to ensure—especially in the case of houses built in flats—ample provision for the health, comfort, and safety of the inhabitants.

13663. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Regarding these places where alterations and additions are made to the premises, you say that you have only one inspector, and that is not sufficient? No; we really require three or four; and each one should be made responsible for a particular district, and also for any alterations that are going on to buildings. Sometimes this work is done at night.

[The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Henry C. L. Anderson called and examined:—

13664. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are Director of Agriculture for the Colony, I believe? Yes.

13665. The duties of the Commission have led them to the consideration of the production of vegetables in this Colony by the Chinese. They have visited and inspected a number of Chinese gardens in the suburbs, and from what they have seen at those places they have, in the absence of scientific authority, been led to believe that what goes on there may be injurious to the health of the people who consume the vegetables so produced. They have therefore decided to seek the evidence of yourself, as a man versed in that branch of science. We have seen that the Chinese use all the filth and offal, the human excreta and human urine that they can get hold of for the purpose of dousing their vegetables with them; and the question that has exercised our minds is whether the vegetables grown in that way would be injurious to the health of the consumers. So we have asked you to be good enough to attend our meeting this morning for the purpose of giving us whatever information you could upon the subject. You have been at the Sydney University, I believe? Yes.

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13666. And you have gone through all the branches of scientific study in connection with agriculture, have you not? Yes. I might, perhaps, make a short statement before you begin to examine me upon the question. It is one that has been seriously complicated by the fact that men have taken it up who do not really understand it from a scientific stand-point; and in that way statements utterly opposed to scientific discovery have been made to my knowledge, both in the press and in lectures. Many men will argue that the dung of a human being is horribly offensive and dangerous to health, and yet the same men will use the dung of another animal in their gardens, and see nothing at all objectionable in it. As a matter of fact, chemistry makes no distinction between elements in a manure, such as nitrogen or potash, or phosphoric acid, whether they are in the form of cow dung or, to speak quite plainly, man's dung. They are all the same to a chemist. I saw it stated in a newspaper a little while ago, for example, that the Chinese saturate their vegetables with ammonia, and that that caused typhoid fever. Now, ammonia can no more cause typhoid fever than it can cause any other disease that is the result of a germ; but if, on the other hand, vegetables were doused with matter containing that germ, of course it is within the bounds of possibility that typhoid fever might be spread in that way. The danger in that case would be with those quick-growing vegetables, salads, and so on, that are speedily produced and eaten without being cooked. Any filth that attaches to them is injurious to health, but they could not possibly produce directly a specific disease like typhoid fever, unless the filth with which they had been doused contained the germ of typhoid fever. The best gardeners are the men who use every possible source of manure, human or animal or vegetable. They mix them all together, and take care to keep down offensive smells by mixing plenty of earth and other absorbents with them; in other words, they make a good compost heap, and when that is thoroughly rotted they spread it on the soil. Chemists can see no difference between the

Mr. H. C. L. manurial constituents, whether they be in the form of offal, decayed vegetables, a dead dog, or the
 Anderson. evacuations of any animal. Some of them act more quickly than others, and are consequently more
 valuable to the gardener.

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13667. I understand then that human manure contains exactly the same properties as the manure of any other animal? Exactly the same chemical constituents, only in a different form and in different proportions.
 13668. And human manure, if used in growing vegetables, cannot be any more injurious than any other kind of manure? No; certainly not, unless it has in it some specific germ coming from the man producing the manure and adhering to the vegetable at the time that it is consumed. If the fæcal matter of a man suffering from typhoid fever were used in the form of liquid manure and applied to the plant instead of to the soil, I think it is quite possible that the germs might linger on a rapidly-growing vegetable like a lettuce, and in that way the disease might be conveyed to the consumer of the lettuce, but as a matter of fact, science has never, as far as I am aware, fully investigated the question. There would be less danger of germs in the case of cabbages and similar vegetables, because they would be destroyed when the vegetables were cooked.

13669. Nor in the case of any other vegetable that is cooked before being eaten, I suppose? No; not in case of any cooked vegetable.

13670. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Have you had a look at any of the Chinese gardens in Waterloo or Alexandria? Yes; I have seen them several times.

13671. You know what they use for manure? I have seen them use liquid manure, and also solid manure.

13672. Have you also seen them using their own excreta? No; I have not seen that.

13673. Were you aware that they did use it as manure? Yes; I have understood that.

13674. *Mr. Abigail.*] You said just now that typhoid fever might possibly be conveyed through a typhoid germ lingering about a lettuce that had been doused with the manure of a man suffering from typhoid fever;—did you mean that the germ might possibly be absorbed with the manure by the lettuce itself, and in that way enter into the organic life of the vegetable spreading through its tissues, and thus becoming a source of danger to health, or merely that if thrown over a lettuce in the form of manure, and through carelessness not washed away before the vegetable was consumed, the typhoid germ might in that way be conveyed upon its fatal errand? I do not think the question has ever been investigated whether a fever germ can be absorbed into the tissues of a plant, and thus be conveyed to the human being. I do not think that it is at all likely; but it is certainly a matter well worthy of investigation by bacteriologists.

13675. Have you ever examined a cabbage grown under the conditions we have been describing. A cabbage grown by a Chinaman at Forbes was brought up to Parliament House on one occasion, and handed round as an illustration of the injurious effects of the kind of manure used in its production; the vegetable was undoubtedly very seriously diseased; we split it down the centre and right up the stalk nearly as far as the leaves; there was manure almost in its earthy form;—what could bring that about; would it not be dangerous to the health of the consumer? Do you mean that the manure was inside the stalk of a cabbage?

13676. The forcing had been so rapid that the manure had gone right up the stalk of the cabbage almost into the leaves? In what form was the manure visible?

13677. When the stalk of the cabbage was split it was seen to be brown right up to within an eighth of an inch of the outside of it. It was a large cabbage, and was shown as the result of the forcing to which it had been subjected, the stench being enough to knock you down. I saw that myself, and it was that that gave a great deal of force to my impression that Chinese-grown vegetables were injurious to health. Even after knowing what you have told us, that the boiling of a cabbage even in that state would destroy any germs, one cannot get rid of the idea that it would be a very horrible thing to eat such a vegetable? I have never seen anything at all similar to what you have described.

13678. It was grown by a Chinaman in the district of Forbes? It is a very remarkable thing, because the manure is put into the ground, and is not used by the plant at all in the form in which we put it there. It must be decomposed and must be in solution before it is absorbed. It is impossible for the exceedingly minute root-hairs of plants to absorb any solid matter. It is said, for example, that plants absorb ammonia, but there is no proof whatever that plants can do so. The bacteria of the soil turn it into nitric acid before the plants can utilise it.

13679. So that if a plant was put into liquid manure, whether human or animal, and great heat was applied to it, that would not affect what you have said? Under those conditions the plant would die. The chemical action of the manure would kill all the fibres of the plant. You can easily kill a plant by giving it too much manure. It produces too much chemical heat. You might make your soil very strong indeed with manure and not kill a plant, but you could not grow it in pure manure. There must be some soil there, and there must be a low form of life, what are called bacteria, there to decompose the manure. If you killed the bacteria by excessive fermentation you would not grow anything.

13680. And you do not think that under all the conditions of Chinese gardening it would be possible to bring about injurious effects any more than might be the case by European gardening? The only thing I can imagine is that the germs of disease might be conveyed, as I have said, by lingering on the leaves of vegetables that are eaten raw. I do not think that any European gardener would water a vegetable of that kind with liquid manure over the leaves. It would go against his sentiment, and I must say that I think it is very largely a question of sentiment. We all put liquid manure about the roots of plants, but not over the plants themselves. The only danger I can see is by your depositing anything on the leaves of a vegetable, and its not being washed away by rain. For example, there is a little moth that is very injurious to cabbages or potatoes, and in order to poison its food-supply we water the leaves of the plants with a solution of London purple—a compound of arsenic, which is of course very poisonous. You might say that that was dangerous, but as a matter of fact, thousands of experiments have been tried in America, where they have watered vines, cabbages, and all sorts of fruits and vegetables with it, and it is perfectly clear that the first shower of rain washes it off. You may spray plants with this solution of arsenic until, with the aid of a magnifying-glass, you can see a light film all over them, and yet there is no danger to the health of the consumers, provided the spraying is discontinued a fortnight before the vegetables or fruit are to be used.

13681. Not even without the shower of rain coming to wash it off? No; it would do no harm whatever.

13682. Well, there is an impression that the Chinese adopt a different method in growing vegetables from that

- that adopted by Europeans, and there is an idea that it is not a matter of sentiment but an actual source of injury to consumers. Let us go a little farther into the question. Vegetables are taken out by the Chinese hawkers, and those that are unsold are often placed in ill-ventilated bed-rooms, and taken round for sale on the following day. Is that likely to be a means of injury to the consumer? Vegetables allowed to fade in that way lose their value for purposes of food. Anything that is used as a fresh food loses its feeding value to a great extent by being kept. In time, of course, decomposition would set in, but whether they would absorb disease through being kept in ill-ventilated rooms, where the germs of disease were present, I do not think that I am able to say. It would require a specialist to answer a question of that kind.
13683. Well, when vegetables lose their properties in that way, are they not likely to affect the health of the consumer injuriously? Only in a negative way, I think; they would be less nourishing. I think, however, that it is possible that a succulent vegetable might take up the germs of disease in that way. Milk does it, and I think it is possible that a lettuce might; but it is a matter that has never been fully investigated in New South Wales.
13684. You have said that liquid manure thrown over vegetables may be injurious to health, but do not European gardeners force vegetables in the same way? They use animal manure in a liquid form, I know. I have seen them often; but I think that sentiment would restrain them from using human excrement in that way. Of course all gardeners use liquid manure in raising plants in a hot-house. Many people in the suburbs have earth-closets, and are in the habit of burying the matter in their vegetable gardens. They have no sentimental objection to that; but, mark you, how they treat it. They dry that excrement with ashes, and any person might use it without offence, just as though it were a piece of dry cow-dung, but still it is not altered in its essential elements, nor deteriorated in its manurial value.
13685. Have you ever heard of Europeans using urine on vegetables? Yes; I have seen it done often. It is a very valuable manure, it decomposes so rapidly.
13686. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say that you have seen the Chinese use human manure for cabbage—at what distance from the plant do they use it? I have seen them spread liquid manure over the tops of the cabbages; but the solid manure is always put into the rows or holes before the vegetable is planted.
13687. Have you ever noticed what strength they use it? Oh, the stuff that I saw them putting on was very much diluted.
13688. I understand that they mix a large quantity of water with it, so that it will not burn the plants? Yes, that is so.
13689. Do you not think that the discoloration in the stalk of the cabbage referred to by Mr. Abigail might have been the result of some injury to the vegetable? It is very hard to say what it was.
13690. What I want to elicit is this: Whether the plant could possibly absorb manure, or whether it was suffering from a disease like cancer? I cannot express an opinion. It is quite impossible that a plant could absorb any solid manure in its natural state. I have seen vegetables grown in fine well-rotted dung, with little earth, and they have been perfectly sweet and wholesome. We have excellent scientists in Australia who could determine whether succulent vegetables can absorb germs of disease.
13691. Well, you have seen dark matter in potatoes very often—that is the result of a disease which has nothing to do with the kind of manure used, and might not the same apply to cabbages, whether grown by Chinese or Europeans? Yes, such a disease may be due to a fungus. But, as I understand Mr. Abigail, there was an objectionable odour with that cabbage.
13692. *Mr. Abigail.*] Oh, yes; it was most objectionable? Of course that cabbage may have been decomposing, and there is nothing more odious than a decomposing cabbage.
13693. No, it had all the appearance of a very healthy cabbage? I never heard of such a thing.
13694. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How do you account for the Chinese in a few years driving almost every European in the county of Cumberland out of the cultivation of vegetables? There are a good many reasons for it. They work harder, they utilise manure more scrupulously, and they have always got situations for their gardens in which they can use water. That is the great secret. You see them watering morning, noon, and night.
13695. And you think that the real secret of their driving Europeans out of the gardening industry is due entirely to their superior industry? Yes; I have watched them repeatedly in Canterbury, and can only speak of them in terms of the highest praise. They are most industrious and highly-skilled gardeners.
13696. Is it that they get their knowledge from books, or is it inheritive? They are gardeners by tradition. A Chinaman is a gardener from his youth up, and probably his father was before him.
13697. You think that it is all a matter of birth with the Chinese—that the Chinese who garden to such perfection have simply inherited what their forefathers knew? Yes; they never read anything that we publish. They pay £9 a ton for blood manure from the abattoirs, which our gardeners will not buy at £6 a ton.
13698. Then as a matter of fact the Chinese are larger customers for the manure manufactured at Glebe Island than the Europeans are? Yes; they are the only people who properly appreciate it.
13699. Then the fault is not with the Chinese at all but with the Europeans for not being so patient and industrious and skilful as the Chinese? I think so, and also because the Europeans do not use sufficient water. If you pay a man 7s. a day for taking round water, vegetable-growing will never pay, but if you can buy a windmill and irrigate in an economical way then the Europeans need not fear the Chinese.
13700. But, in the absence of machinery, Europeans will not take the trouble to resort to manual labour like the Chinese do? Very seldom, I think. It would hardly pay.
13701. Have you visited any of the Chinese gardens except those at Canterbury? Yes; I have visited those at Botany and Waterloo.
13702. Did you go there for the purpose of seeing how they raised their vegetables, or merely on a friendly visit? Entirely to see how they utilised manure.
13703. And you think that the whole of their apparently scientific knowledge in using manure and dealing with ground that was previously of very little value is the result of traditions handed down from generation to generation, rather than from any knowledge of literary productions on agriculture written in Chinese? I do not know what books on agriculture they have got, but I have noticed from my reading that they utilise manure here in the same way that they do in China. I understand that in China they utilise the whole of the human manure, and here they do the same. I understand that in China they have little wayside retiring places, where the wayfarer can go and ease himself, and from which the manure is removed direct on to the ground for use in the compost heap, or in a liquid form.
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13704. So that your statement would justify the various municipalities in using the excrement that they now carry outside the Heads and throw into the ocean? I am quite sure that we are wasting a great source of national wealth in throwing the night-soil into the sea. I have made a calculation that the manure made by an ordinary family is worth 26s. a year for the purposes of gardening.
13705. So that by wasting the night-soil as we do, the loss to the city and suburbs can be reckoned at 26s. for every household within the metropolitan area? Well, I do not know what it would cost to utilise the night-soil, on a commercial basis, but the manure from a single household is worth 26s. a ton to the householder who can use it on his own garden.
13706. In other words, what an ordinary family throws away in the course of a year is worth 26s.? Yes. I may just say one thing to illustrate what I have said. I have a quarter of an acre of ground round my house, and for seven years I have not spent a penny in manure. I have simply used the night-soil from the house, and my trees, shrubs, and other plants grow as luxuriantly as I could wish, and simply because I scrupulously use the night-soil, the slops, ashes, and the bones from the house. I reckon that they are worth £4 or £5 a year to me. Of course I have used manure on my orchard, but never one penny-worth on my own garden.
13707. There is evidently no by-law in your municipality against the utilisation of night-soil on your own ground as there is in some places? No.
13708. Then there is no offensive smell arising from it? No.
13709. Mr. McKillop.] You treat the night-soil in some way, I suppose? I only mix dried ashes with it, and there is no offensive smell whatever with it; excessive fermentation is checked, and offensive gases are absorbed by the dry earth.
13710. In the course of your experience in connection with the Agricultural Department have you found that the Chinese are going in for the cultivation of fruit to anything like the extent that they have been cultivating vegetables? No; I have never heard anything about that.
13711. Have you found the Chinese to be at all successful in the cultivation of fruit in this country? I do not know a single Chinese fruit-grower. I know Chinese who manage fruit gardens for other people, but none who own gardens of their own.
13712. Has not Dr. On Lee got some orchards? Not that I know of.
13713. How is it that the Chinese devote so much more time to vegetable-growing than to fruit or flower growing? Well, principally, I suppose, because vegetable-growing produces a return in a very few weeks, whilst fruit-growing takes a long time to become profitable.
13714. Suppose a man devoted 5 acres to fruit trees, and another 5 acres to vegetables, which, at the end of five years, would be the most valuable? Oh, at the end of five years you would have got very little return from a fruit orchard. Of course it is customary to grow a few vegetables between the rows of fruit-trees, and to make money by the sale of them before the orchard itself is in bearing, but I think that without any such subsidiary aids a poor man could not keep himself on an orchard till the end of five years.
13715. So you think that the reason why the Chinese have not been able to compete with the Europeans in fruit-growing is that they are not able to wait long enough for the returns? Yes, and I think that they have not as much skill in growing fruit. Our fruits, and the conditions under which they are grown, differ from what they are in China.
13716. Then you think that if the Chinese were to enter into competition with the Europeans in the growing of fruit they would be placed at a disadvantage? Yes; because, as I say, they have not grown a good many of our fruits in China, and they would have to begin to learn, and the average Chinaman cannot learn like one of our students. He has to acquire his knowledge from experience, and cannot study it in the light of science.
13717. So I conclude, from what you have said, that you think there is no danger to health from the manner in which the Chinese cultivate their vegetables? I cannot say that there is no danger. I can pledge my word that from a chemical point of view there is no danger, but from a physiological standpoint I cannot possibly say that there is none.
13718. You have never investigated the effect of vegetables grown in that way upon the bodies of the persons who eat them? No.
13719. That would be more a question for medical men? Yes, and even specialists among medical men.
13720. Would you not think there was a danger in salads (I understand you to say that you would) grown in that way, especially if the people who used them were not particularly careful in the way in which they prepared them? If there is any danger at all that is where it would be.
13721. Mr. McKillop.] Is it a fact that there is more ammonia in human dung than in that of the brute creation? Everything depends upon the food of the animal making the dung.
13722. Compare human dung with horse dung? Horse dung contains a great deal more nitrogen (which will become ammonia by fermentation) than cow dung, and I should think that it contains as much as average human dung and urine mixed together. Human excrement in a solid state does not contain much ammonia, but if you were to mix human urine, which does contain a large percentage with it, I suppose you would find that the compound contained more ammonia than cow dung, and about as much as horse dung.
13723. Have you ever boiled a European grown cabbage in one pan and a Chinese-grown cabbage in another, and then compared the difference in the scent of the two waters? No, I have not, and I should hardly think that there would be any difference in the scent.
13724. There is a difference—a great difference, however—and I should like you to make the comparison for an experiment. The question was asked by Mr. Hawthorne, whether Europeans use as much human dung as the Chinese do; you said that they would not, and that suggests to my mind that it must be the large amount of human dung used by the Chinese that brings about the strong smell that I have just alluded to in the water in which Chinese grown cabbages are boiled? Why would you think so?
13725. Well, I can only state the fact that there is that difference in the odour of the two waters, and in the absence of any other explanation conclude that that must be the true cause of the bad smell of that in which the Chinese grown cabbage is boiled? If you take human dung and decompose it into its chemical elements you will find that these elements are the same in varying proportions as the elements composing any other kind of dung. Take a dead animal for example: That would decompose into gaseous matters quite as offensive as anything from a human body; but if that is buried in the soil the offensive constituents are absorbed by the soil, and not by the plant. The really offensive vapours and gases emanating from a dead body are sulphuretted hydrogen, a compound of sulphur and hydrogen, which you never find combined in a plant.

13726. Why is it that a cabbage makes a smell so much more offensive than other vegetables? Because of the amount of sulphur there is in it. Any complete manure that contains a good percentage of sulphur grows cabbages well, and the cabbages when rotting form compounds of sulphur with carbon or hydrogen—both of which smell very vile. Mr. H. C. L.
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13727. Guano has a large amount of ammonia in it, has it not? The best guano is very rich indeed in nitrogen in some form, and ammonia is one form of nitrogen that is reckoned valuable; but nitrogen may exist in a form that is not so valuable. Fresh human urine contains no ammonia, and therefore it is absurd for people to say that they taste ammonia in the water of cabbages that have been watered with fresh human urine.

13728. Manure containing dead cats or dogs is very valuable manure is it not—more valuable than the excrement of either man or beast? Oh, yes, very valuable; our manure is only waste matter ejected by the body; but a dead animal contains the whole of the elements of nutrition of which the body is composed. Then, of course, in the same way the value of manure depends, as I have already said, entirely upon the food of the animal producing it. A ton of manure from an animal fed on turnips is worth 4s. 6d.; a ton of manure from an animal fed on linseed cake is worth more than £5.

13729. Is it necessary to use human manure in gardening? No, it is not necessary; but it is economical to do so. You can grow vegetables or anything else without it.

13730. Then, it is on the score of economy, I suppose, that it is used? Yes.

13731. Bone-dust is a very valuable manure is it not? Yes.

13732. I suppose it is not so largely used owing to the fact that it is so expensive? Yes, and also owing to the fact that it is not a complete manure. It only contains ammonia and phosphate of lime, whereas dung is a complete manure, that is, it contains a little of everything needed to make a complete fertiliser.

13733. Guano? That is a complete manure—it contains a little of everything, but especially nitrogen in some form.

13734. But to use it in a large vegetable garden would be too expensive, I suppose? Yes, I think so. It is very expensive, because there are so many charges to pay upon it.

13735. In sewage farms all the excrement is utilised is it not? Yes.

13736. Does it undergo any process before utilisation? No; it is simply absorbed into the sandy soil, and decomposed just as the manure used in Chinese gardens is. From a chemical point of view the vegetables grown upon our sewage farm at Botany are quite as dangerous to health as those from the Chinese gardens. The only thing is, that we do not spread it over the tops of the vegetables, and if you can prevent the Chinese doing that you will take away nearly all the danger and all the sentimental objection to their method of gardening. When a European wants to give his vegetables any liquid manure he takes the rose off his watering-can and pours it over the roots, so that it could not possibly matter when you cut the vegetables for use.

13737. With regard to the loss accruing from human excrement being taken outside the Heads you say that it is very valuable manure. It is utilised in some places, is it not? Yes; it is to some extent in Sydney too. It is made into what is called poudrette, but the cost of manufacturing it is so great that it does not pay to use it generally. The water is all evaporated, and in the form of poudrette the manure is a perfectly solid substance.

13738. But would it be advisable for the Government to build establishments for the purpose of treating all this night-soil? Well, from a sanitary point of view it would certainly pay, but I do not think you could hope to make money out of the sale of the manure when manufactured. All that I have heard about the poudrette manufactories of London and Paris is, that it costs about as much to manufacture the manure as the manure is worth. In Sydney they ask £5 a ton for poudrette, but our experience is that it is not worth more than 35s. It contains much accidental foreign matter—bits of broken glass, coke, sand, clay, &c., and so on, that is not valuable for the purpose of manure.

13739. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] What are the kind of cabbages over which the Chinese pour liquid manure? Do you mean are they large or small ones?

13740. Well, I have understood that they only pour liquid manure over their young cabbages, and I wanted to know how old the cabbages were before they ceased to treat them in that way? I have seen them pouring liquid manure over cabbages that have been about half full-grown. They do not continue the practice up to the time the cabbages are ready for cutting, I believe, and that is why, I think, that there is a minimum of danger in the practice.

13741. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Are you aware that the Chinese gardeners use the refuse from the boiling-down establishments, and also from the wool-wash as manure? Yes; and very valuable manure it is.

13742. That was never taken advantage of during the whole course of this Colony's agricultural history, I think, was it? No, I do not believe that it was to any extent. We have just been examining the scrapings from a tannery, and have found that it is worth 35s. a ton as a manure, yet, because of the ignorance that obtains as to its true value, you can get any quantity of it for 1s. a ton. A man offered me 100 tons of it the other day at the nominal price of 1s. a ton. A man who has one of the best vegetable gardens in the Colony, at St. Mary's, uses it, and it was he who asked us our opinion of it. It is very offensive, but it makes splendid manure, especially when properly treated in the compost heap.

13743. Europeans have never used it, have they? Not here, to any great extent.

13744. Then had it not been for the investigation of the matter by your department nobody would have known the value of it? It has been neglected here, but, as a matter of fact, its value has been well known in other countries for a very long time.

13745. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] *Mr. McKillop* just referred to the smell of the water in which Chinese-grown cabbages were boiled, and compared it to the water drained from European-grown cabbages; but, as a matter of fact, are there not many different kinds of cabbages? I can assure *Mr. McKillop* that the higher the form of animal life the greater the decomposition in death. There is nothing in the world more offensive in decay than a beautiful well-nourished human being. A well-fed animal is full of nitrogen, and when it decomposes will smell horribly, but a starved or ill-fed animal in decomposition would not form so much foul gas. So a well-nourished vegetable would suffer more decomposition, and therefore create more offensive gases and vapours.

THURSDAY, 10 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.); PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Hannah ————— called and examined:—

- Hannah
10 Dec., 1891.
13746. *Mr. Abigail.*] The Commission has summoned you to attend here for the purpose of obtaining certain information from you; and I may tell you now that we do not propose to publish your name in full, so you need have no apprehension on that score, nor need you have any hesitation about speaking freely in reply to questions which will be put to you. It is as well, also, that you should thoroughly understand that the questions you will be asked are not prompted by any desire to gratify idle curiosity on our part, but to enable us to properly perform a public duty that we have been charged with by the Government. Now, are you a married woman? Yes.
13747. You are separated from your husband—is he a European? Yes. He was never much use to me.
13748. How long have you been separated from him? I was separated four years last November.
13749. What was the cause of the separation—was it your fault or his? It was his fault. He was always going to gaol, and was no use to me whatever.
13750. He never supported you? No. The Chinese have been the best to me since I left my mother's home.
13751. When you separated from your husband did you go to live with the Chinese? Yes.
13752. And have you been living with one Chinaman ever since? Yes. Mr. Quong Tart was in my house—it is next to the public-house.
13753. What is the general treatment you have received from the Chinaman you are living with—is he kind and considerate? There could not be a better man to me in the world. He supplies me with anything I want. Any of the police down there can give you his character.
13754. Does he drink? No; he never drinks or smokes.
13755. He never quarrels with or strikes you? No.
13756. It has been represented to us that the Chinese entrap young and virtuous girls to their places, and, getting them under the influence of opium, seduce them? It is simply ridiculous.
13757. You do not think a statement of that kind has any truth in it? No. I do not believe opium could make anybody like that.
13758. But about the first part of my question—do you think there is any truth in the statement, or have you seen anything to warrant you in believing that the Chinese do entrap young girls to their places for improper purposes? I do not believe it. Of course I have had only one to deal with. And I have not much time for running about and talking to people, as I have enough to do in my home. All the neighbours about will tell you that. My man does not like me to go out much, or go to the hotel, or anything like that.
13759. Does your present husband have any of his countrymen come to visit him? No; no other Chinamen come there.
13760. Do you smoke opium? I have smoked it. But I was very sick and had to knock it off. Now and then I may have a couple of pipes unbeknown to him. He does not like opium-smoking, and never uses it.
13761. You are not a regular smoker? No. You can see that by my appearance.
13762. How did you first become an opium-smoker, seeing that the man you are living with never uses it? I got into company with those who smoke. I have had a few pipes now and then with some of his friends. I will own that I have had the habit, but I have knocked it off for about five months now.
13763. Is it not a difficult matter to break yourself of the habit? I do not know. I think it is easy enough to knock it off. Some persons might be too lazy to try.
13764. If you have determination sufficient you can give up anything? Certainly you can—I know I can.
13765. What is the particular fascination about the opium that induces you to use it even now that you have given it up, as you say? Well, sometimes when I go and see a friend I may have a pipe.
13766. Do they ask you the same as a person whom you go to visit would ask you to have a cup of tea? Yes; you see I have been with this man a long time, and understand their language, and as I live with him I have to follow the Chinese fashion as well.
13767. You are quite satisfied with your treatment in every respect? Yes; I find the man I am living with is far kinder to me than my European husband was. If I were divorced to-morrow I would get married to him if I could.
13768. And the only thing that prevents your being married to this man is your husband being alive? Yes.
13769. Is your husband now living with somebody else? No; he is in trouble (gaol). I was very young when I got married. I had no sense, and did not know what he was.
13770. Your married life has not been a very happy one? No, it has not.
13771. *Mr. McKillop.*] Was your husband in a respectable position when you married him? He is a dentist by trade, but he will not keep to it.
13772. *Mr. Abigail.*] I suppose you have a pretty general knowledge of a number of these girls who are married to Chinamen? I know a few of them; but I make it a rule not to mix up with them.
13773. From your knowledge of them, should you say that the treatment they receive is similar to what you receive from the man you are living with? Oh, yes; some of them.
13774. Have you ever heard of Chinamen being cruel or unkind to their women? No. If so it is the girls' own fault.
13775. Their general tendency is to be kind to women? Yes; that is my experience. Of course I have only had dealings with one.
13776. How did you come to attach yourself to the man you are at present living with? When I left my husband I went up country for a while, and when I came back again I met him, and have been with him ever since.

13777.

13777. What business does he follow? When he came down from the country he had a garden at Cooma, and he has shares in that garden yet.

13778. You are not stinted in money for any of your requirements? No; I can have everything I want for the house, and so on.

13779. Where did you first meet him? In Wexford-street.

13780. Were you living there? No. I was living in Belmore-street, but I used to pass up Wexford-street.

13781. You met him in passing up and down the street, and an acquaintance sprang up between you in that way. When you left your husband what means of living had you? I went home to my people for a while after he got into trouble.

13782. *Mr. McKillop.*] How long have you been with the man you are at present living with? I have been with him three years on the 25th of this month.

13783. Were you any time on the streets? Not much time, and not to say exactly on the streets. I had no occasion to do that.

13784. Have you any children? I had one.

13785. Used your husband to ill-treat you? Certainly he did, when he was out of gaol.

13786. He beat you? Yes.

13787. Did you have any children by him? Yes; I had one, but it is dead.

13788. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you ever heard of Chinamen decoying virtuous young girls into their places for the purpose of betraying them? No; I have not. They are too frightened to do anything like that. If they think a girl is too young they would not allow her on the premises.

13789. You think that in the majority, if not all of the cases, where girls are found with Chinamen, they have been betrayed before the Chinese got acquaintance with them? Yes; they are generally on the streets before they go with the Chinese. It is very seldom you see a respectable girl go with the Chinese—not to say a virtuous girl. It is ridiculous talking like that.

13790. *Mr. McKillop.*] You do not think they have been bribed by jewellery or presents of money, and enticed in that way to the Chinese quarters? I do not think so—I never heard of a case of that kind.

13791. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Your house is about the third door from the hotel in Wexford-street, is it not? Yes.

13792. I have seen your house; it is very clean and creditable to you. You say the man you married went to gaol—how long ago is that? He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and he had done four years last November.

13793. How old were you when you were first married? I was not quite 16 years of age.

13794. What age was your husband? He was about 19.

13795. And you say you have never known any respectable young girls to be decoyed from their homes by the Chinese for immoral purposes? No; I never did.

13796. You were not decoyed? No; I went of my own free will. The Chinese have been better to me than my own husband. Even if my own people were opposed to it I would go against them, and stop with them.

13797. Do your own people know you are living with this man? Some of them do, and some do not.

13798. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Are you a native of Sydney? Yes.

13799. How long is it since you took up with the Chinese in the first instance? Three years.

13800. That was twelve months after your husband became imprisoned? Yes. I thought it was better to have one man than to be knocking about the streets with everybody.

13801. You would have been compelled to take to the streets? What else was I to do?—his people would not look after me.

13802. You were left penniless when your husband became imprisoned, and you had to choose between prostitution and living with Chinamen? Yes.

13803. You found that this man you are living with treated you on the whole in a kindly manner? Yes.

13804. Supposing your husband were released to-morrow, and he made offers to take you back and provide for you, would you go with him? No; I would not chance him any more. When I first married him he used to stop out till 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, so you may judge he was up to no good. Everything I had was put in the pawn, and if I said anything I was beaten for saying it.

13805. While he was out of gaol did he make any provision for you at all? No. I never knew him to work for money.

13806. Are there many other girls living as you are about Wexford-street? I do not know of any more in Wexford-street; there may be up the lane. But I have no associations with these women.

13807. Is it your opinion, or within your experience, that women who take up with Chinese, also indulge in prostitution? I cannot speak for them. I am never out with them. I know what I do myself. Some of the girls are very deep; they will not let you know their business.

13808. You, at any rate, are faithful to the man you are living with? I can solemnly swear that. Indeed I have not much chance of being otherwise. If I was to do anything wrong there are plenty of his Chinese cousins who would carry it to him.

13809. The members of your husband's clan would consider it their duty to inform him of it? Yes.

13810. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do any of the Chinese informers live in Wexford-street? I do not know.

13811. I mean the Chinamen who inform on their countrymen for sly-grog selling, and anything like that—give information to the police;—did you never hear your husband talk of them? No; he never tells me anything like that. He does not gamble.

13812. Do you know Robert Lee Kum and Long Pen? I have heard of Long Pen. He is married to a European.

1381. Do you know much about these informers? No.

13814. Do you remember a row that occurred, just behind your place, sometime ago, in which a man was struck with an iron bar? I do remember having heard of it—that's all.

13815. Have you lived in Wexford-street ever since you have been with your husband—the man you are living with? No; I lived in Surry Hills for some time.

[The witness withdrew.]

Adelaide ——— called and examined:—

- Adelaide
10 Dec., 1891.
13816. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are you a married woman? No.
13817. What is your age? Twenty-six years
13818. Are you living with a Chinaman? Yes; in Exeter-place.
13819. What kind of treatment do you receive from the man you are living with? I could not wish for better treatment.
13820. You have a comfortable home, and are supplied with money for all your requirements? Yes.
13821. Has he ever ill-treated you in any way whatever? He has not. I have been living with the one man this seven years. I have lived with him since I came from Adelaide, where I went after I left Way Kee's son, Ah Bow. His father wanted him to marry a Chinese woman, and sent him home for that purpose.
13822. Were you first betrayed by a Chinese or a European? By a European.
13823. It has been stated that it is the custom of the Chinese to entrap young girls into their place for the purpose of betraying them;—what have you to say to that? I do not believe it. They run away with a foolish idea who say that. I was young when I went amongst them, and I know I was not betrayed by them.
13824. The girls that associate with the Chinese, I suppose, as a matter of fact have, generally speaking, fallen before they could go to them? Certainly they are. I have never seen any young girls enticed to stop with a Chinaman unless they wanted to do so; and I think I have been enough amongst them to know.
13825. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you think virtuous girls have been brought by other girls of bad character to the Chinese quarters? Certainly; I admit that.
13826. Well, have you ever heard of respectable girls being put under the influence of opium, when they have gone to such places, for improper purposes? No.
13827. Have you known them to be asked to drink spirits? No; I never have.
13828. You are living with one Chinaman? Yes.
13829. Are you faithful to him? Yes.
13830. Do you smoke opium? No; I did so at one time, but have not for four years. It did not agree with me. The day you came into my house and saw me making it I was making it for Tong Way.
13831. Was he not capable of preparing it for himself? No, he cannot make it.
13832. Have you attained particular facility in making it, so that you can make it exceptionally nice? I do not know, I'm sure.
13833. Where did you learn to smoke opium? In Queen-street, Lower George-street, with Way Kee's son, Ah Bow.
13834. Then you went to Adelaide, and continued smoking there? Yes; I was very ill for nine months out of the twelve when I was there. I tried not to smoke then; but the doctor said if I smoked a few pipes it would be better for me, so I continued; but when I returned to Sydney I knocked it off.
13835. If you smoke opium continuously does it not destroy the vitality and energy, and make you feel altogether unfit for any ordinary duties? It does to a certain extent.
13836. Does smoking opium render you unconscious, so that you would be absolutely at the mercy of anybody who would be in the room with you? No, it does not.
13837. *Mr. McKillop.*] You have your senses about you the whole of the time? Yes.
13838. It has not the same effect as drink? No.
13839. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Regarding this charge against the Chinese of enticing young persons to their places for improper purposes, can you say whether any of these have been virtuous, pure girls? I cannot say, I am sure. How could I tell? They might be respectable-looking girls, but I could not tell you whether they were virtuous or not. At the same time I should say they were not virtuous.
13840. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you drink at all? Yes, I drink occasionally.
13841. Which has the greater effect on you, drink or opium? Drink, certainly.
13842. After you were seduced did you go on the streets? No; I worked in several boot factories. I worked for Mr. Abigail six months, and for Mr. Jackson five years—I served my time there—and I worked for Mr. Hunter twelve months, and Mr. M'Murtrie two years.
13843. How did you pick up with Way Kee's son? I was brought to him.
13844. Enticed by other girls? Yes. A girl I knew asked me to go down to Lower George-street with her, and I went. Way Kee's son took a fancy to me, and I to him. I was to be married to him when he deserted me; his father did not care about English women, and, through his influence, he left for China. He had to go, because, if he had not done so, his father would not have left him any money.
13845. Do you think he would take up with you again? Certainly he would.
13846. And you would be willing to live with him? Yes. He is not like a Chinaman.
13847. You would sooner have him than the man you have at present? If I could get him, I would sooner be with him; but, as I cannot, I must do without.
13848. Does the man you are living with treat you well? Yes; I could not wish for better treatment. I have been living in that house four years.
13849. Is the house kept by your husband or that elderly woman we saw there? She only comes in to work for me.
13850. Do a large number of Chinese frequent your place? No; the only one is that old man you saw lying on the bed that day. He is a friend of my man's.
13851. And you do not allow any street-walkers to enter your house for immoral purposes? No.
13852. Did you have any children by Way Kee's son? No.
13853. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Way Kee disapproved of his son opium-smoking, did he not? Yes.
13854. And was angry with him for gambling? Yes, that particularly. It was the gambling he cried out about most.
13855. Way Kee is a pretty wealthy man, is he not? Yes, I think he is rich.
13856. Did he ever give you any money? No.
13857. Did you ever apply to him? No. When the boy went home to China he gave me £7; and the watch and chain which he gave me (it cost £22), which I had pledged for £5, he took out of pawn.
13858. You say this man you have now keeps you fairly well? Yes; I get as much as £2 or £2 10s. a week from him. He comes into town three times a week.

13859.

13859. You say you were enticed by another young woman to the Chinese quarter;—how was that? This young girl I speak of was with him. I was at work in Hunter's at that time. Going home one day from work this girl says to me, "Come down to Lower George-street," and I went down with her. It was Ah Bow she went to see; but he took a fancy to me, and left her. Adelaide
13860. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You have had a good deal of experience in different boot factories about Sydney; you have also had a good deal of experience in connection with the Chinese quarters, and apparently you have been on the streets for a short time? Not running about the streets. In times gone by I was to a certain extent in the direction of Lower George-street. 10 Dec., 1891.
13861. Although not in a very public manner, you have nevertheless been a prostitute, have you not? I have done it certainly in a quiet way.
13862. Now, do you think there is much prostitution carried on in consequence or as a result of the inter-mixing of the sexes in these factories? I do not think there is.
13863. Was it in consequence of your mixing freely with the males in the different factories in which you were engaged that caused your downfall in the first instance? No.
13864. You never met with any special temptations there? No. I kept company with a young man while I was in Jackson's factory.
13865. Was the young man working in the factory too? No.
13866. Can you call to mind an instance where a young girl in one of these factories has been seduced through the intermixing of the sexes? No. I do not believe that anything of the kind has happened in any factory. We always had a forewoman or foreman over us.
13867. Have you met with any girls lately—within the last twelve months—who have been induced to cohabit with the Chinese in your particular part of the city? I know of several who do. There is that young woman who was here before I came in.
13868. Is it the custom for the Chinese gardeners to keep women in the town? Of course it is. They could not take them on to the garden to live with other men.
13869. So that, although we remark an absence of women among the Chinese gardeners at Botany and Alexandria, we are not to infer from that that these men do not have their women, but they keep them in houses about the city or in some portion of the suburbs? Yes. And there are plenty of women who have English husbands and yet go with the Chinamen.
13870. Do you mean that you know of instances of women who have European husbands in the city lending themselves to the Chinese vegetable gardeners or hawkers who come into the city? Certainly I have. Only yesterday I saw one. Her husband gave her a black-eye, and she went away after that to a Chinaman.
13871. To live with him permanently? No, only for a few hours, and she afterwards went back to her home.
13872. And you say there are lots of cases occurring like that in the city? Yes; I know of several instances.
13873. Are there any houses about your district to which the Chinese resort regularly to cohabit with women? There are plenty such houses down Lower George-street, I know. There is _____ place in Cambridge-street. She is married to an Englishman, but lives with a Chinaman.
13874. Do you have Chinese come to visit your house? No; I live with the one man.
13875. With the exception of this man you are living with, the only Chinaman you have lived with was Way Kee's son, and you have lived with him as his mistress? _____
13876. Would Way Kee know you now if you went into his store? I do not think he would know me at all.
13877. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did the young man you kept company with in the first instance offer or promise to marry you previous to seducing you? Yes; my mother did not approve of it. She said he was no match for me.
13878. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is your mother alive? Yes.
13879. *Mr. McKillop.*] Then the young man would have married you? Yes; it was not his fault.
13880. You have said that you have known of several instances of the wives of Europeans going to the Chinese to have sexual intercourse;—how do you know that they were married? Of course I know.
13881. Do you personally know them? I only know one girl.
13882. But you said you knew several? So there are. Look at _____
13883. But you only know one case such as you have mentioned—personally? That's all.
13884. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I suppose the women you have spoken about as not being satisfied with being married to Europeans, but cohabit also with the Chinese, are generally of the lower order, and much given to drink? I have not seen them.
13885. Would you take them to be respectable? They are of the same class of people as myself.
13886. *Mr. Abigail.*] When these women you speak of go to the Chinese like that, is it not the result of cruelty on the part of their husbands, generally speaking? Yes.
- [The witness withdrew.]

Ellen _____ called and examined:—

13887. *President.*] Where do you live? In Foster-street; but I am going up country in a few days. Ellen
13888. With whom have you been living? With a Chinaman. 10 Dec., 1891.
13889. How long have you been living with him? Close on five years.
13890. With the one Chinaman? Yes.
13891. Is he an opium-smoker? You cannot call him an opium-smoker. He may have a pipe now and then.
13892. Do you smoke? I do.
13893. Constantly? Yes.
13894. When did you first commence to smoke opium? About three years ago I should say.
13895. How came you to become familiar with the Chinese? I was brought to them by another young woman.
13896. Had you been on the town before? Yes.
13897. I suppose you were seduced by a European? Yes. 13898.

- Ellen
10 Dec., 1891.
13898. How long were you on the town before you went with the Chinese? About two years.
13899. And have you been constantly with the Chinese since then? Yes.
13900. With one man? Yes.
13901. Have you been constant, faithful to him? Yes.
13902. As a matter of fact you do not lead the life of a prostitute now? No.
13903. Then you are practically the wife of this Chinaman? Sometimes when I go up country I am with another man. Not with several, you know—with one in particular.
13904. Are the Chinese kind to the women living with them? Yes; they were always kind to me.
13905. How many people live in the house in which you reside? I and another young woman, and the two Chinamen.
13906. Does your female friend take white men there at all? No.
13907. Do the Chinese with whom you are living allow you to have intercourse with other men? No.
13908. They object to it? Yes.
13909. Do they entrust you with the house-keeping? Yes.
13910. As a matter of fact you perform the ordinary duties of a wife, except that you are not married? Yes.
13911. Have you had any children? No.
13912. Do the police interfere with you at all down there? No. They may look in now and again, but very seldom.
13913. Is your house a place of accommodation for other women to bring men there? No women come to my place at all. I have been out of Sydney for nine months.
13914. And you are going up country now? Yes; I often go up for a trip. I have relations in the country.
13915. *Mr. Abigail.*] How long have you been an opium-smoker? Nearly three years.
13916. Did you acquire the habit while living with the man you have now? Yes.
13917. What induced you to take up opium-smoking? That I cannot say. I saw others do it, and I followed their example I suppose.
13918. Had the form of life anything to do with it, the same as other people sometimes take to drink? No; it was not that at all—it was my own foolishness.
13919. You do not drink? No.
13920. Does opium-smoking have the same effect as drink, do you know? No; it has no effect. The only thing is when my time comes to take it I feel I must have it.
13921. When you smoke opium does it render you unconscious? No. Before your time comes for a smoke sometimes you are sick, and after you smoke you are all right again. It makes me tired, and gives me cramps now and again.
13922. Why not give it up now? I cannot. It is part of myself to smoke it.
13923. Have you ever heard of any virtuous girl being taken away by the Chinese, and betrayed? No.
13924. Your experience is that the treatment of women by the Chinese is very kind? Yes. I kept company with a European for four years, and he was never as kind to me as the Chinamen. He led me to what I am, and then went away and got married.
13925. He betrayed you? Yes.
13926. Does the Chinaman you are living with drink? No.
13927. Does he ever ill-treat you or swear at you? No; nothing like that.
13928. Are you going away from Sydney with any other man? No.
13929. Are you going for a trip? Yes.
13930. And when you come back again will you return to the same man? Yes.
13931. You are not going away for any immoral purpose? No.
13932. Do you preserve the ash of your opium? Yes.
13933. What do you do with it? I sell it.
13934. For what purpose? I hear they cook it again, and make second opium of it, to sell.
13935. What do you get for it? It depends upon the price of the opium; sometimes I get £1 per lb. for it, and sometimes only 15s.
13936. How long would it take you to save a pound of the ash? If only one pipe is going I might get it in a fortnight; if two pipes are going of course I would get it in half the time.
13937. How much opium would it take to produce that pound of ash? I cannot tell you.
13938. To get a pound in a fortnight; does that mean one pipe constantly going, and being used by different people? No; one who smokes a lot would produce a pound in a fortnight; it takes me nearly a month. I do not smoke so much.
13939. How do you buy your opium? I get 1s. worth at a time.
13940. How much do you get for a shilling—a teaspoonful? A little more than that—they sell it by Chinese weight.
13941. How much do you use in a day? Sometimes 2s., and sometimes 1s. 6d. worth.
13942. Do most of the European girls who go with Chinamen use opium? Yes; the most of them do, I think.
13943. Do those who use opium as you do take intoxicating drink? No; I have not seen two women who smoked opium drink as well. I used to drink terribly myself before I took to opium.
13944. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] When persons who drink take to opium do they knock off the drink immediately? I cannot say for all. I know I did.
13945. Have you smoked opium this morning? No.
13946. How many pipes do you have a day? I cannot tell you.
13947. Have you no fixed time for smoking? Yes; I generally smoke between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at night between 10 and 11 o'clock.
13948. Does that interfere with your sleeping power? Not at all.
13949. You take it just prior to going to bed? Yes.
13950. What part of the country did you live in previous to you coming to Sydney? I was in Tamworth. I have a sister there.
13951. Is she married? Yes.
13952. To a Chinaman? No; to a European.
13953. Are your people aware that you are living with a Chinaman here? No.
13954. Are your parents living? My mother is.

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13955. Is your mother in Sydney? She is in Melbourne.
13956. Does she not make inquiries as to your course of life? She believes what I say to her.
13957. You deceive her? Yes.
13958. Have you ever been to Narrandera or Tingha? No. I have never been anywhere in the country but Maitland, Singleton, and Tamworth. I was only in Singleton for a day.
13959. There are a good few Chinese there and in Maitland? Yes.
13960. While at Maitland do you cohabit with a Chinaman? Yes.
13961. Is it customary for women who mix with the Chinese in Sydney to take these trips round to the Chinese camps in the country? I do not know that.
13962. You are starting from Sydney with the definite object of going to another Chinaman in the country? I was with him before, you know.
13963. Does the man you live with in Sydney know that you go to this other Chinaman in the country? No. He thinks I am going to Tamworth to my sister.
13964. *Mr. Abigail.*] About the effects of opium-smoking;—is it not a fact that it has a tendency to give you beautiful dreams, to send you off into a dreamy state, in which you are visited by strange fancies? No; it makes no difference to me, only that I have the habit of it, and cannot do without it.
13965. Could any man take advantage of you in that state without you being conscious of it? No one in the world could.
13966. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] There have been complaints made against the Chinese that they decoy young girls away from their homes and ruin them;—you have had a lot of experience among the Chinese in Sydney, and you say you do not know of anything of the kind having occurred? I have never seen anything like that since I have been with the Chinese. The only girl in Sydney I ever heard was seduced by a Chinaman was ———
13967. How did you know of that case? Only from what she told me herself. It was before my time.
13968. *Mr. McKillop.*] What is the name of the man you are living with now? Wong Sin.
13969. Is he not called Willie Ah Sin? Yes; but his Chinese name is Wong Sin.
13970. What trade does he work at? He is a carpenter, and works at a furniture place at Pyrmont.
13971. What wages does he get? He gets 30s. a week, and he feeds there.
13972. Does he give you that 30s. for yourself? Yes.
13973. And you do not go on the streets to augment your weekly allowance? No, I do not.
13974. Has ——— gone up country? No.
13975. What is the man she is living with? A cook at Riverstone. He goes on Sunday and comes home again on Saturday night.
13976. How long has she lived with this man? To my knowledge, she has lived with him about two years and nine months.
13977. Is he in the habit of giving her the whole of his wages? He gets £2 2s. a week, and gives her 30s. £3 keep the lot of us.
13978. Is it not a fact that ——— did earn her living on the streets while her man was out of work? She might, but not since she has been with me.
13979. Does your man ever ill-use you at all? Once he did, and then I deserved it.
13980. What was it? It was a fit of temper on my part.
13981. Is he jealous of you? Yes.
13982. Do other Chinamen come to your place? Sometimes when he comes home. He only comes once a week, and stops from Saturday to Sunday night.
13983. You have had no children? No.
13984. Are you a native of Sydney? Yes.
13985. Do your parents reside in Sydney? My mother is in Sydney at present; but she generally resides in Melbourne.
13986. You were enticed by other girls to enter the Chinese quarters? No; I went of my own free will.
13987. But this girl you have spoken of was the first to put the idea into your head? Yes.
13988. What part of the town did you visit first? A part of Goulburn-street.
13989. Was it one of the places where gambling is carried on? No; it was a private house in Robertson's-lane.
13990. Was it a house where prostitutes generally used to visit? A few girls used to go there.
13991. A good deal of it is carried on in that lane still, is there not? I do not know. I never go there now.
13992. Are there any houses of ill-fame in your street? Not that I know of.
13993. Is not No. —, Foster-street, a house of prostitution? There is only a Chinaman living there. I have seen one or two girls going in; but I have never seen any harm done certainly.
13994. Do you know this Foster-street? I do.
13995. Do you know of any European women living with Chinamen there? I know one.
13996. Is she married to the Chinaman? I do not know; but she has been with him a long time.
13997. Does she keep to herself? Yes.
13998. You are sure nobody enters those buildings for the purpose of prostitution? I cannot say that. I am scarcely ever out myself.
13999. When do you leave for the country? I was going to-day, but coming here put me off. I may go to-morrow.
14000. Did the young man that seduced you promise you marriage previous to betraying you? He did. I kept company with him for four years. I went on the streets while I was with him.
14001. How old were you when you were first seduced by him? About 14, I think.
14002. Were you employed at any factory at the time? Yes; I was a boot machinist, working at M'Murtrie's.
14003. While you were in any of these factories did you see any immorality carried on between the young men and women there? No; where we worked the men were kept separate from the girls.
14004. Are you in the habit of visiting the country frequently? Yes. I only go to three places—Maitland, Singleton, and Tamworth.
14005. And you have a Chinese friend in each place? No; only in Maitland.
14006. What is he in business? He sells fancy goods and jewellery.

14007.

- Ellen
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14007. You are going to him now? Yes.
14008. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How will you do for your smoke while you are travelling? It takes only four hours to go to Maitland, and I shall get there before it is time for me to have my smoke.
14009. I suppose sometimes you carry an opium pill? Yes; if I want it I take it; but I do not always want it. Sometimes I can do without it for a couple of hours after my time.
14010. Do you not think opium-smoking is a great evil? No; I do not think so. A woman that smokes opium has always got her senses about her, but a woman who drinks has not.
14011. Do you not find that it takes away all your energies, and makes you poor in health and thin? No; I have not altered in the least since I have smoked; in fact I am stouter.
14012. Yours is the first case of the kind I ever heard of? Well, I am, certainly.
- [The witness withdrew.]

Mr. George Merriman called and examined:—

- Mr.
G. Merriman.
10 Dec., 1891.
14013. *President.*] You are City Solicitor to the City Council of Sydney? Yes.
14014. It is your duty to advise the Council and the officers of the Council as to their powers under the City of Sydney Improvement Act, and the City Corporation Act generally? Yes.
14015. *Mr. Abigail.*] I would like to ask Mr. Merriman whether you have ever had submitted to you the question of the Chinese covering in their yards and making extra rooms to their premises without first obtaining the permission of the City Architect? I do not think the question has been submitted to me; but I have spoken with Mr. M'Rae in reference to these things, and I was told yesterday that the Commission wanted to examine. The only way you can deal with them under the Improvement Act is to prosecute them under one of its sections for having these wooden structures on the ground, that they are a danger to the neighbourhood, owing to the risk from fire.
14016. Would not that apply to those houses where the Chinese put up all kinds of partitions, and convert the place into a veritable rabbit hatch. This is a positive danger to the neighbourhood generally, and from a sanitary point of view in particular, and we believe it is an infringement of the law? I do not think so. I went through it hurriedly yesterday with Mr. M'Rae, and therefore am speaking without having gone very fully into the matter; but I am of opinion that the Act gives the Council no control over the internal fittings of buildings. It refers specifically to "external walls," and so on. It is one of the worst drawn Acts I ever met with in my life; and its phraseology is ridiculous. But I would like to attend before the Commission again; and I will go very carefully through the Act, with Mr. M'Rae, in the meantime.
- [It was decided to defer the further examination of Mr. Merriman until Wednesday, the 16th December.]

FRIDAY, 11 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Sun Sing Loong called and examined:—

- Sun
Sing Loong.
11 Dec., 1891.
14017. *President.*] Where do you reside? In Retreat-street, Waterloo.
14018. What business do you follow? I am a carpenter, and have a little shop there.
14019. How long have you been living in Waterloo? About five years. I have been ten years in Sydney altogether.
14020. Have you followed the occupation of a carpenter the whole of the time? Yes.
14021. What rent do you pay? I pay 2s. a week for a little place in a shed.
14022. Who do you pay your rent to? To a Chinaman named Ah Quong.
14023. How many people live in that house? Only two.
14024. Do you know who the property belongs to? They belong to a Chinaman named Sun On.
14025. Is there much gambling going on in the premises about Retreat-street? In the little places I have mentioned there is none, but further out there is.
14026. Do Europeans assemble there to gamble? No. Only Chinamen.
14027. Do they do much business out there in the game of pak-ah-pu? Yes; they sell pak-ah-pu tickets.
14028. The Europeans buy largely of these tickets, I suppose? They buy a few.
14029. Do you know if the lottery-banks are affiliated to the shops in Lower George-street? I do not know.
14030. What wages do you get from your employer? I am an employer myself. I engage one man.
14031. Where do you buy your timber? From Allen and Walker.
14032. Is it a fact that you buy old packing-cases, and so on, to use in connection with your manufactures? Yes; we use that for the interior parts of the furniture—to fill up with.
14033. Do you use the packing-case wood for the interior parts only? Yes; the exterior parts are always made of new timber—Kauri pine.
14034. What profits do you make in the year? The whole business done during the year represents a turn over of £100, including material.
14035. What do you get out of it? Sometimes we lose. We average about 10s. a week per man—that is, my man and myself.
14036. What particular class of furniture do you mostly make? Tables and kitchen safes.
14037. Where do you dispose of your furniture? Messrs. Harris and Ackman sell it for me.
14038. Are there many cabinet-makers in Waterloo? A good many.
14039. In Retreat-street? Yes.
14040. How many Chinamen are there living in that street altogether? About 100, or a little under.
- 14041.

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Sing Loong.
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14041. Are the conditions of life healthy in that locality? I never saw much sickness there.
14042. Is not the condition of the premises about there very insanitary? Yes; it is bad.
- 14042½. And notwithstanding that, you and your countrymen enjoy good health there? Yes; we are pretty nearly all of the same health.
14043. Do they smoke much opium in that locality? Yes.
14044. Do any white women visit the houses of the Chinese? No. Formerly they used to, but they do not now.
14045. About how much a week does it cost you to live? About 8s.
14046. *Mr. Abigail.*] Does that include rent and provisions? Yes.
14047. What class of provisions do you have? Beef, fish, rice, and cabbage.
14048. How many meals a day do you have? Three meals a day.
14049. You say you use packing-cases in connection with your work—from whom do you obtain the packing-cases? An Englishman with a cart goes round to these places hawking them, and we buy from him.
14050. What do you pay for them? Two shillings and 2s. 6d. per case.
14051. What would a 2s.-case produce in the way of furniture? I cannot exactly say that, as I do not know what quantity I might have to use in any piece of furniture. It would be used to fit in with other articles. You could not make an article out of a packing-case.
14052. How many hours a day do you work? From 6 o'clock in the morning until dark.
14053. Do you take an hour for each meal? I take nearly an hour at my place.
14054. At what rate generally do you sell your furniture? All my stuff is sent to auction to bring what it will.
14055. Now, cannot you tell us how much profit you make on each week's labour, after deducting the 8s. for living? About £1 after paying everything.
14056. Have you any place in Sydney where you visit a woman? No.
14057. Has the shed you live in the water laid on to it? No; we have to carry the water.
14058. Are the closets attached to the sewer? No; they are earth-closets, a good distance from the house.
14059. Your work-room is kitchen, dining-room, and bed-room as well, I suppose? Yes; I live in the same place.
14060. About what are the dimensions of the place? About 20 ft. x 12 ft.
14061. How long have you been in this Colony? About thirteen years.
14062. Did you follow the trade of furniture-making in your own country? Yes.
14063. What did you earn there per week? I earned there about 9d. per day.
14064. Would you work the same hours then? Yes.
14065. Would you live in the same manner as you do here? No; not quite so bad as we do here. My provisions would be better in China.
14066. What would they consist of? Beef, pork, fresh fish, and rice.
14067. Could you buy all that for 9d. a day, and save money? I would get 9d. a day, and my master would provide the provisions.
14068. The 9d. a day would be clear profit? Yes.
14069. What would your wages be if you had to find yourself? An industrious man would make about 2s. a day; a lazy man would make perhaps 1s. 6d., or less.
14070. What would it cost you to live in the style you live in here? Twopence a day would keep me in China.
14071. Could you buy beef, pork, fish, and so on, for that? Yes; quite sufficient.
14072. Am I to understand that 2d. a day would find you in three meals a day as liberally as you live here, with meat and bread, and other requirements? Yes; it would be quite sufficient. But in China we only have two meals a day.
14073. Then 1d. will provide each meal. Do you get meat at each meal in China? Yes; 1d. a meal would be quite sufficient. At one meal we might have a little fish, and at another a little meat. But 2d. would be quite sufficient to provide all we want.
14074. Describe what you would have at a meal? Rice, meat, fish, and cabbage—no bread.
14075. And you drink tea, I suppose? Yes.
14076. Then, as a matter of fact, if what you say is true, you would be much better off in your own country than you are here? I do not see much difference. It is easier and quicker to make money in this country.
14077. Do you work on Sunday in China? Yes.
14078. Then if you were an industrious man in China you would be able to earn 14s. a week? Yes.
14079. And you could live for seven days, at 2d. a day, that would be 1s. 2d., which would give 12s. 10d. profit? Yes.
14080. And I suppose the value of 12s. 10d. in China would be four or five times as great as it is here? Yes.
14081. Then what induces your people to leave China, where you live under such favourable circumstances, to come here? Every working man in China does not earn as much as I have stated. He must be a good man to make that money. Some of them would not earn enough to keep themselves in food. The rate of wage I have mentioned is the highest obtained in China for skilled workmen.
14082. Do you gamble? I buy tickets in the lottery.
14083. Have you ever been successful—lucky? No, I never won.
14084. Do you smoke opium? No.
14085. Is there much opium-smoking out your way? Yes; a good many of them smoke opium.
14086. As a rule, what effect has opium upon those who indulge in it? They are very thin fellows.
14087. Does it injure their health? It is bad for them.
14088. If you wanted to engage a man to do a good day's work would you employ a man who smoked opium? No; I would not engage an opium-smoker.
14089. You believe it impairs their energies—destroys their manhood? It does. They are no good.
14090. Do you believe gambling is an injurious habit? Yes.
14091. I suppose you are saving up money to get back to your own country? Yes. I am trying to. I wish to get back.

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14092. What do you consider will be sufficient to take you back and enable you to live comfortably there? I would like to get £200.
14093. If you got back with that amount, would it be enough to enable you to start in business or live comfortably? It would be quite enough. I would buy rice-fields, and receive the rents from them.
14094. What value would £200 represent in Chinese money? One thousand dollars. With that £200 I would buy ten mows (fields) of rice, that is 30 acres, and that would give a fairly good income.
14095. Would you consider yourself independent then? I might do a little work.
14096. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You are a carpenter by trade? Yes.
14097. How many years have you been in that line constantly? I have been two years working for myself, and before that I was working at the trade for a master.
14098. How much have you made now? I have saved very little money. I have spent it nearly all.
14099. But you must have saved money when you were employed by others, and had no business losses? Well, I sent a good bit of money home to my people.
14100. Have you gained or lost during the two years you have been working for yourself? I am just about in the same position as when I started.
14101. Complaints have been made about the Chinese cabinet-makers injuring the trade of the Europeans, and I want to know from you something about the extent of the Chinese production in this direction, and what they receive in return;—how many cabinet-makers are there where you live? Twelve.
14102. About how much in value could they produce in a week? About £30 worth of stuff.
14103. How much would you make out of that £30 worth of furniture in the way of profit? After deducting the cost of timber, nails, and everything, £14 would be the net return.
14104. Where do you buy the materials you use in the manufacture of these articles? We buy it from the Europeans.
14105. You pay away £16 in that way? Yes.
14106. Now, who buys the goods from you? All my goods are sold by auction, and are purchased by Europeans.
14107. Do any Europeans come to your place to order goods? No.
14108. How much do you make clear after paying for your rent and grub, &c.? About 18s. is what I get clear. Of course if the goods do not fetch a good price we lose.
14109. Why did you not continue to work for a master instead of starting for yourself? I made a mistake when I started for myself.
14110. You say you use packing-cases in the manufacture of some of the articles you produce. How many of those packing-cases would be used in the marking the different articles which would represent the £30 worth of stuff you have mentioned? In a four-chest of drawers not quite 6d. worth of old packing-cases would be used. In a good many of the articles no old packing-cases are used, but all good timber.
14111. What do you use the old cases for? For the inside of chests of drawers, and so forth.
14112. Would that be sufficiently good for the very best work? No; it is not so good as the other timber. It is used for filling up in parts of furniture that are not seen.
14113. Do you know if other Chinese cabinet-makers work on the same lines as yourself, or is yours the only place where they work like that? They all work in that way in Waterloo.
14114. What kind of work do the Sydney firms do? The Sydney firms all do good work.
14115. Are there not some at Botany? There is only one at Botany. He employs ten men at the same kind of work.
14116. Where were you employed before you commenced to work for yourself? I worked for Ah Toy.
14117. What did Ah Toy give you a week? He gave me 22 shillings a week and my keep.
14118. Then you got more as a journeyman than you do working for yourself. Is that because the Sydney firms get a better price for their furniture? Yes; they make a better class of goods.
14119. You thought that you could, being an industrious man, make more by working for yourself? Yes; I thought by our industry I should be able to make more.
14120. Now, how much would one penny of English money represent in Chinese cash? One English penny is equal to twenty Chinese cash.
14121. In China a man has to serve so many years' apprenticeship before he becomes a competent tradesman, does he not? Yes; three years.
14122. What did you serve your time to? Cabinet-making.
14123. I suppose the 14s. a week which you say a journeyman could earn in China would be the wage of a tip-top man? Yes; a first-class man would earn that.
14124. And a good man like that would not find any difficulty in getting a living in China? No.
14125. Is it not a fact that the employers will have nothing to do with tradesmen who are opium-smokers? They will not employ opium-smokers.
14126. With regard to this £200 worth of rice-land that you would purchase if you had the means, what would be the rent you would receive for it? The rice crops are twice a year; I cannot exactly say what the £200 would return me.
14127. Go by percentage? One division of land would give ten very large baskets of rice, each weighing about 60 lb., and the occupiers of the land would give me one of those baskets as rental.
14128. That would be 10 per cent.? Yes.
14129. How many pak-ah-pu banks are there in Waterloo? Two lottery-banks.
14130. Is it not very difficult indeed to get a certain mark in pak-ah-pu? It is very hard to win anything.
14131. In China they would describe it as being as difficult as "getting the moon under the water"? Yes.
14132. Do you think gambling is a demoralising habit? It is bad—very bad.
14133. It is bad for the poor Chinese workers, this fan-tan and pak-ah-pu? Yes; they lose their money at that.
14134. Would you like to see the gambling stopped? Yes; I would like to see gambling and opium-smoking done away with.
14135. What would you suggest as a means of putting a stop to the gambling? The only thing I can suggest is that the police should go to these places frequently. If they did that the gamblers would have to stop.
14136. And how would you do with the lotteries? I think the best way would be to get hold of those who had shares in the lottery.

14137. Would it be a good thing to punish the ticket seller? The best way, in my opinion, would be to get hold of those interested when they opened the banks to call out the numbers. They would soon be frightened to proceed.

14138. How many gamblers are there living in the place where you are? There are over twenty where I live—that is, living on the game.

14139. Do you know any Chinese informers? There is one out there whom the Chinese talk a good deal about; his name is Lee Kum. He lives on them out there.

14140. How many gambling-tables are there out there? There are seven.

14141. Do you know how many Chinese cabinet-makers there are in Sydney? I cannot say.

14142. Do you think the Chinese cabinet-makers earn much money in the city and suburbs at the present time? Business is very bad at the present time.

14143. Why? Because prices have become very low. The firms make up quantities of goods, and then cannot sell them.

14144. Do you buy the clothes that you wear in this country? Yes; all our clothing is bought here.

14145. Do you bring from China any of the material used in your trade? None of the timber we use comes from China. Everything in connection with the business is bought here.

14146. And the tools you work with—where do you buy those? All tools are bought here at the iron-mongers.

14147. Do they not use a Chinese saw sometimes? A very little comes from China—perhaps a little saw, or an occasional tomahawk.

14148. How is it that the Chinese-made goods are cheaper than the English make;—what is the difference between the two articles? The difference can easily be seen. The difference arises from the Englishmen's wages being higher, and because they are slower workmen.

14149. But what kind of work do they turn out;—that is the thing? The Englishman takes more care over the work, and the Chinese make a quick job; and the Englishman's work is more lasting, because the wood is better shrunk.

14150. You say the Chinese are quicker;—is the difference because in the case of equally good workmen belonging to both nations the Chinese will not take so much pains over the work? If the timber is well seasoned my work will be equally as good as an Englishman's.

14151. *Mr. Abigail.*] Then the difference is in the timber and not in the work? Yes; that is where it arises.

14152. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Is this table made by Chinese or Europeans? It is a European-made table.

14153. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How can you tell it is of European manufacture? Looking it all over I can tell. The "turning" of the legs is European turning.

14154. Is it not a fact that some of your countrymen in Goulburn-street have stacks of timber drying for months? Yes.

14155. Do you think the Chinese cabinet-makers about Goulburn-street in a larger way of business make up better work than you do? Yes; goods that are ordered.

14156. Could you tell the difference between some of the ordered goods made by first-class Chinese cabinet-makers and European work? Yes.

14157. How is it that the Chinese do not arrive at the same perfection as cabinet-makers as the Europeans? Because they want to get things done quickly, and are always in a hurry.

14158. Do not the Chinese use nails where the Europeans use screws? Yes.

14159. Where did you learn your trade? In China; I served an apprenticeship of three years.

14160. Is that the usual time that youths in China serve to learn the cabinet-making? Yes.

14161. Are they supposed to be journeymen at the end of three years? Yes.

14162. Do they ever take apprentices here from your countrymen, and bind them the same as they do in China for three years to learn the business? No; they take them for few months and set them to rough work when they first come in.

14163. Is it not a fact that the planes which the Chinese use are made in China? No; they are bought here.

14164. Are not the Chinese planes very different from the Europeans? No; there is not much difference.

14165. When you want any tools that are peculiar to the Chinese race do you write home for them, or indent them through the Chinese houses here? If we want an article like that we get one of the Chinese stores to write home for it.

14166. Have you got a wife in Sydney? No; in China.

14167. Are you in the habit of going into houses of ill-fame in Wexford-street or elsewhere? No.

14168. Do women go from Sydney to Waterloo, seeking custom among the gardeners and cabinet-makers there? No. There might be a few in Botany, but not where I live.

14169. Do you pick a woman off the street, or go to one of their houses? I go to Wexford-street.

14170. Are there many houses of ill-fame kept by Europeans there for the use of the Chinese? There are several; but I do not know how many.

14171. In the event of Chinamen getting venereal disease, as they frequently do, where do they go for treatment? They go principally to a Chinese chemist, or in some cases to an English doctor.

14172. Is it a common thing to find your countrymen afflicted with venereal disease? I cannot say how many there are, but that some have it while they are working at their trade.

14173. Have you known many cases of Chinese vegetable-hawkers suffering from this disease? They will not tell you. But there are some I know to have the first stages of it.

14174. *Mr. McKillop.*] What part of China do you come from? Canton. I am of the You Yup community.

14175. Are there many of your clan in Sydney? Yes, there are over 1,000 of them.

14176. Do you know of the existence of any Chinese secret societies? I only know of one society called the Hing Fook Tong, the object of which is to take old men home to China, and take their bones home.

14177. Has it no other object? No.

14178. Do you not know of any secret society that has for its object the raising of funds for the protection of those who may be proceeded against by the police? No.

14179. Are you in any way connected with those gambling-houses in Retreat-street? No.

14180.

Sun
Sing Loong.
11 Dec., 1891.

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Sing Loong.
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14180. Do you know that there is a certain percentage of the winnings of these gambling-houses placed to a fund for the purpose of defending Chinamen that are prosecuted by the police for gambling? I have heard of it; but I cannot say whether it is true or not.
14181. Do you know of any cases where young boys have been tampered with by Chinese, in a criminal manner? I never saw anything like it, but I have heard something about it.
14182. In your quarter? I have heard Chinamen out there talk about it. But whether any such a thing occurred I do not know.
14183. Do you know of any young girls of 12 or 13 years of age visiting the Chinese quarters in your locality? No; I never saw any girls there, or women either.
14184. Is it not a fact that parents in Alexandria send some of their children to the Chinese gardens to pick vegetables? I have seen girls at the gardens, but what their object has been I cannot say.
14185. Do the men in your locality visit the various places in Lower George-street, Goulburn-street, and Wexford-street on Sundays, for the purpose of gambling and smoking opium? Yes.
14186. Do you smoke opium? No. I have smoked a little in times past, but I never smoke opium now.
14187. How many opium-dens are there in your street? There are four known places.
[The witness withdrew.]

SATURDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Lay Jong called and examined through the interpreter:—

Lay Jong.
12 Dec., 1891.

14188. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live? In Elizabeth-street.
14189. What business do you follow? I keep a furniture shop.
14190. How many men do you employ? Twenty-five.
14191. Do you find them in food? Yes.
14192. What wages do you pay in addition to the food that you give them? Some get 30s. a week and some 35s.
14193. Is 30s. the lowest? £1 is the lowest, and 35s. is the highest.
14194. What rate of wages would the same class of men receive in China? About 15s. a month and their food.
14195. That would be about 3s. 9d. a week? Yes; but that is the lowest wage that would be paid in China.
14196. What would be the highest? A good man would get 30s. a month and his food.
14197. So that the rate of wages in China would be from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. a week in addition to food? Yes.
14198. What hours do your men work here? From half-past 5 in the morning to half-past 6 at night, with one hour for each meal.
14199. And how many meals a day do they get? Three.
14200. But do they take their tea before they knock off at half-past 6, or after? After they have finished their work for the day.
14201. So that, as a matter of fact, between half-past 5 in the morning and half-past 6 at night they have two meal times? Yes.
14202. Now what description of food do they get? Pork, beef, salt fish, rice, and cabbage.
14203. And each man is allowed to have as much as he thinks fit to take? Yes.
14204. Now is that sort of living equal to or superior than the same class of men would get in China? It is about the same.
14205. And are the hours of work about the same? Yes.
14206. Do they receive three meals a day in China when they are working? Yes.
14207. What would it cost for a man to live in China as you have described your men living here? About 3d. a day.
14208. You say that it would cost 3d. a day for a man to live in China; about how much would it cost a man to live in the same style here? Between 6s. and 7s. a week on an average.
14209. So that a man can live on a fourth of the amount in China that it takes for him to live here? Yes.
14210. And he earns here more than four times as much as he would earn in China? Yes.
14211. What is the description of work that they do at your place? It is all high-class furniture.
14212. Do you use any old packing cases? No.
14213. All new timber? Yes.
14214. And from whom do you obtain your timber? From John Bull & Co. principally.
14215. And to whom do you sell the finished articles? To Farmer & Co. and Hoffnung & Co.
14216. Do you send any into auction? No.
14217. What amount of capital have you embarked in the business? About £500.
14218. And what is your turnover? A little over £60 a week.
14219. So that you turn your capital over twice in the course of a year? Yes.
14220. Is it a profitable business? I do not make much money.
14221. And is that the result of keen competition with your own countrymen? Yes.
14222. There is a large number of Chinese cabinet-makers in the city at the present time? Yes.
14223. And they cut against one another in competing for the market, and in that way reduce the prices? Those at Waterloo and Alexandria are spoiling our trade.
14224. Do you know how many Chinese furniture factories there are about the city? Large and small, including those places at Alexandria, there are about forty or fifty.
14225. And about how many men are there employed in them? There is an average of thirteen persons in each place, or something like 500 altogether.
14226. Do you think that the general condition of these 500 is much superior to what their condition would be if they had remained in China? My opinion is that they are better off here.

14227.

14227. As a rule, are the Chinese furniture-makers a steady, saving class of men? Yes, they are industrious men. Lay Jong.
14228. Do they gamble much? Yes, they do gamble. 12 Dec., 1891.
14229. Is not gambling a national pastime in China? Yes, it is, more or less.
14230. Are they very strict in your country in the means they take of suppressing it? Yes.
14231. And yet it is carried on? Yes.
14232. Is it a customary thing for the gamblers there to make presents to the people charged with the administration of the law, with the object of being allowed to carry it on? I cannot say myself. I have been out here so long.
14233. Have you ever heard of the police in this part of the world being bribed? No.
14234. Do you gamble? No.
14235. Do you smoke opium? No.
14236. Do you believe both gambling and opium-smoking to be bad? They are no good.
14237. Are you married? I was married in China, and my wife is there.
14238. Are you not living with a woman here, or, at all events, keeping one? No.
14239. Have you ever heard of the Chinese here entrapping young girls into their places for the purpose of seducing them? No.
14240. What form of religion do you adhere to? I am a follower of Confucius, though sometimes I go to hear Mr. Soo Hoo Ten preach in Pitt-street.
14241. Do you know any means that would enable the Government to suppress fan-tan and pak-ah-pu, and also opium-smoking? I should like to see them suppressed, but I do not know what would be the best means of doing so.
14242. You said something about the Waterloo cabinet-makers doing more harm to the furniture trade than anybody else;—would you kindly explain what you mean? The Waterloo cabinet-makers are not legitimate traders. They buy up all kinds of old timber, use up old packing cases, and so on, and run the furniture up quickly and roughly, making it look decent only on the outside. Then they send it to auction, and it is bought by the dealers cheap.
14243. And, I suppose, that when it is taken home it dries and cracks? Yes; it breaks open.
14244. Do you ever have any complaints from Farmer & Co. and others about the furniture you make? No; I have been serving Farmer & Co. for the past twelve years.
14245. What accommodation have you in your place;—how many rooms? There are eight rooms. At my own expense I put a couple of rooms on the roof.
14246. And how many of these rooms are occupied as sleeping apartments by these twenty-five men? Some of them go home to sleep, but in my large rooms four sleep in a room, and in the others three.
14247. Is the sanitary conditions of the place good, or have you had any complaints from the inspector of nuisances? No; they have always said that my place was very clean. My landlord is the Honorable John Lucas, M.L.C., and in consequence of the improvements that I have made I pay £2 2s. a week rent.
14248. Have you a yard? Yes.
14249. And is it enclosed? Yes; it is covered over for the men to work in.
14250. And is the water-closet enclosed in the yard? It is at the far end of the yard.
14251. It is not near to the cooking arrangements? No.
14252. What is the number of your place? 429, Elizabeth-street.
14253. And no women ever visit that place? No; excepting one woman, who comes to take away washing.
14254. But there are no women in the habit of visiting your place for immoral purposes? No.
14255. Do you know the effect of opium-smoking upon the persons who smoke? The habitual opium-smoker has no flesh; it is all dried up.
14256. Do you think it is possible for opium to be administered to a girl, so that she would lose her consciousness and be unaware of anything that was done to her whilst she was under the influence of the drug? I never heard that it was so.
14257. Are you living in the hope of going back to China? Yes.
14258. About how much money would be sufficient to enable you to return and live comfortably there for the rest of your life? About £300 or £400 would be enough.
14259. Have you any partners? There are five of us—all brothers—in the concern, and I am the eldest.
14260. Have you been employers all the time that you have been here? I worked three years for wages, and the balance of the time I have been an employer.
14261. And does the same apply to your brothers? They have been with me ever since they came out.
14262. Have they wives in China? Yes.
14263. And do they equally abstain from any contact with European women here? I cannot say.
14264. Do you remit any money to your wives? Yes.
14265. How much? Each of us send £5 a year.
14266. Are you connected with any other business or vegetable garden? Formerly I had a vegetable garden, but I have not got one now.
14267. How long is that ago? It is six years ago.
14268. Used you to employ men in the garden? We employed six men in it.
14269. Where was the garden? At Rooty Hill.
14270. And how much a week did you pay the gardeners? 18s. or 19s. a week.
14271. And out of that they had to find themselves, I suppose? Yes.
14272. Did you make a profit out of the garden? No; we lost, and that is why we gave it up.
14273. Have you ever been connected with a syndicate that ran opium-smoking and gambling-places? No.
14274. You are very strongly opposed to both opium-smoking and gambling? Yes, I am.
14275. Have you any property in China? I have a little.
14276. And who is looking after the proceeds of that? A son of my old uncle.
14277. What about your wife;—does she not get any of it? Yes. The son of my old uncle looks after her.
14278. Does that property consist of a farm? It is a rice field.
14279. Rice-growing is a very profitable occupation, is it not? Yes; some people manage to make money out of it; others cannot.
14280. You have got £500 in the business amongst you, and when you have increased that so that every one of you can draw £300 or £400 each you will return to China? Yes. 14281.

- Lay Jong.
12 Dec., 1891.
14281. Are you ever interfered with by the Government or by larrikins, or by the police, or by anybody else? Sometimes larrikins throw stones on the roof of the buildings, but that is all the interference we ever get.
14282. And you have no fault to find with the laws of the country or the general way in which you are treated? No; the laws of the country are very good.
14283. Supposing the poll-tax was taken off, would it result in your bringing your wives here and making this country your permanent home? Yes.
14284. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have had a long experience in Sydney; I can tell that by the evidence you have been giving? Yes; I have had a long experience here.
14285. There are many complaints by Europeans that the Chinese are taking the furniture trade out of their hands? Yes; I know that.
14286. Do you consider that in coming here the Chinese cabinet-makers have benefited themselves or the country the most? They have benefited themselves in some degree.
14287. But would it not benefit the Europeans from whom you buy your goods? Yes; no doubt it would.
14288. If you sold a wardrobe for £100, how much would go to the Europeans and how much would go to you? £70 would go to the Europeans for material, and we should get £30 for our trouble and labour.
14289. With regard to the goods that are sold by auction, you say that some Chinese send goods to auction, but that is only rubbish? Yes; that is only rubbish.
14290. And those of you who make good furniture never send goods to auction at all? No; excepting when we are pushed to meet bills, and then we may send a little.
14291. But, as a rule, you never send to auction? No; never unless we are compelled to do so.
14292. And if you get a special order is it executed much better? Yes.
14293. You say that business is very dull in consequence of the competition of these cheap furniture-makers at Waterloo? Yes.
14294. How many are there in Waterloo who turn out rubbish? There are about thirty of them in Botany and Waterloo.
14295. And they all damage the good cabinet-makers of Sydney? Yes.
14296. And if the Europeans complain that they cannot compete with the Chinese they are referring to the men in Alexandria, and not to the legitimate cabinet-makers in the city? Yes; the harm would be done by the little men.
14297. What, besides the poor wood that is used, makes their furniture so cheap? Oh, it is very common furniture. They give it out to other Chinamen to make by piecework, and the polish and varnish are exceedingly cheap.
14298. So that it would be hard for you to fight against that class of labour? Yes; we cannot possibly compete with them.
14299. You say that you have twenty-five Chinese in your employ;—how much money does each man save in the course of a year? That is very hard to say. Some would save £3 or £5, and some as much as £10. The rest they would spend here.
14300. I suppose that some of them go to the gambling-houses without your knowing it? Yes; I have heard it said that they do.
14301. If gambling was stopped, would it not be very much better for all the gardeners and cabinet-makers and respectable tradesmen? Yes; it would be a benefit for everyone.

Chow Kum called in and examined through the interpreter:—

- Chow Kum.
12 Dec., 1891.
14302. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live? In Elizabeth-street.
14303. What business do you follow? I am a carpenter, and furniture-maker.
14304. How many men do you employ? Thirty-four.
14305. And what rate of wages do you pay them? Some get 30s. a week, some 35s., and some 27s. 6d.
14306. And do you find them in food and lodging as well? Yes.
14307. What hours do they work? From daylight till dark.
14308. And what kind of food do they have? Beef, pork, fish, rice, and cabbage.
14309. Everybody has as much as they want? Yes.
14310. And how many meals have they? Three meals a day.
14311. What is the accommodation in the place? There are four or five rooms, and one very large room at the top.
14312. Is there plenty of ventilation? There are thirteen windows in the house.
14313. And are the sanitary arrangements good? Yes; it is quite a new place.
14314. Have you had any complaints from the Corporation officers? No; they all say that it is very clean.
14315. What would the same class of men that you have got receive in China for the same class of work? From 4s. to 8s. a week and their food.
14316. And comparing the food and lodging conditions here with those existing in China, which are the best? They are about the same.
14317. They would get about three meals a day, and work about the same number of hours in China? Yes; three meals a day, and about the same number of hours' work.
14318. How much do you reckon that it would take per man, in English money, to feed one man in China? It would cost about 3d. a meal.
14319. Well then, if we have been told that in China a man can get a meal of pork or fish and rice and tea for 1d., would that be untrue? Well, 3d. a day is enough for the extreme poor, but I know that these workmen pay about 9d. a day for food.
14320. Would it be possible to get a meal of rice, fish, cabbage, and tea for a penny under any circumstances? For a trifle over a penny it would.
14321. But it would be very coarse food, I suppose? Yes; very coarse. Working men would want something a little better.
14322. What class of work do you produce? They are all ordered goods. 14323.

14323. And for whom do you make them? Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, Anthony Hordern, Hall, in George-street, and formerly for Campbell Brothers. Chow Kum.
14324. And how much do you send out a week? £80 or £90 worth. 12 Dec., 1891.
14325. How much capital have you embarked in the business? Over £1,000.
14326. Are you alone in the business, or have you partners? There are three of us, all relatives, in it; and we have all equal shares.
14327. From whom do you get your material? From Allen and Walker and the Kauri Timber Company principally.
14328. Do you use any old packing-cases? No; every bit of it is new, and we go in for walnut and ash a good deal.
14329. Are you married? No.
14330. Have you any European women visiting you? No; I am a business man.
14331. But do you not believe in domestic life? If you have any money it is very good.
14332. But is it not nice to have a woman about the house? It is all very well in China, but there is nothing in it here if you have not plenty of money.
14333. Have you a wife in China? Yes.
14334. How much do you send home to her a year? Twenty pounds.
14335. Have you any family in China? Yes.
14336. Why do you not bring your wife and family here? It would be too much money.
14337. If you could bring your wife and family here without any poll-tax, would you do so? Yes.
14338. Do you indulge in gambling at all? No; I should not have time even if I had any desire. I am a business man.
14339. Would you like to see gambling put down? Yes; it is no good.
14340. I suppose you know that your countrymen indulge in it to a very large extent? Yes; I have heard that it is carried on, but I do not know anything about it.
14341. Do you smoke opium? No.
14342. Do any of your men? About five of them smoke.
14343. Have you any experience of the effects of opium upon the people who use it? They are very lazy, and have a dull grey look in their faces.
14344. Would it be possible, by administering opium to girls, to reduce them to such a state that they would not be conscious of what was being done to them? I do not think so. I never heard of it.
14345. Do you suffer at all by the competition that takes place in furniture-making? Yes, I do; and I have noticed this: that an establishment with capital can afford to wait for its money whilst others have to force sales.
14346. I suppose you are seized with the same desire as the rest of your countrymen—as soon as you can make enough money you will go back to Chira? Yes.
14347. You are not so much impressed with this country that you would like to make it your permanent home and burying place? Of course if I could not make enough money I should have to remain here.
14348. But you would like to go home? I would like first to go into a larger business and make more money, and then after that to go back to China.
14349. But is it not the desire of all Chinamen to go back to China? Yes.
14350. They do not make themselves permanent citizens of any part of the world in which their lot happens for the time being to be cast? No, all Chinamen like to go home at least once or twice to see the old people.
14351. Have you heard anything about gross immorality of Chinamen with European women in Sydney? No.
14352. Have you never heard of them down in Wexford-street entrapping little girls into their places and illusing them? As I live in Wexford-street I have seen plenty of little girls in the street, but for what purpose they meet there I cannot say.
14353. Have any of them ever come to your house? I would not allow them to come in if they did.
14354. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many Chinamen, as far as you are aware, have left their own country and come to New South Wales, and then never gone back again? I know a good many that have remained here permanently.
14355. *Mr. Abigail.*] Those men have no money to take them back I suppose? No.
14356. Are you a follower of Confucius? I go sometimes to the Chinese Church to hear Mr. Soo Hoo Ten, but I do not follow him in religion.
14357. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] And why don't those people go back to China? Because they have no money. As a general rule their money has all gone in opium-smoking and gambling, and they have become too old to do anything to make any more.
14358. How much material connected with your business do you buy from China? I buy everything in the Colony.
14359. And I suppose you have to buy a good deal of material? Yes.
14360. Supposing it is said that the Chinese buy everything from China, and take everything they make out of the Europeans back to China, would that be true? No, it is untrue. Everything is bought here even to the clothes we wear.
14361. Do you get any food from China? A little bit is bought from the Chinese stores here, but the greater part from Europeans.
14362. Well, now I want to ask you this question: If you turn over £50 or £60 a week after paying Europeans for rent and materials, how much would you save for yourself? The Europeans would get £35 out of it, and the balance would go in wages and provisions.
14363. How do you find trade now? Middling.
14364. And if trade is bad of course you have to lose by it? Yes; if trade goes down I have to stand the racket.
14365. It has been said that Europeans complain that Chinese cabinet-makers are much cheaper than Europeans;—I want to know whether that is a fact? My work will compare with the work of any European.
14366. So that you can challenge European workmen to compete with you? Some Chinamen do bad work, I know, but I am willing to place my work against any Englishman's work.
14367. Are there any Chinese cabinet-makers in Waterloo who are injuring your business? Yes; they are knocking cheap furniture up, and spoiling my business. 14368.

- Chow Kum. 14368. If they were done away with I suppose it would be a very good thing for both English and Chinese cabinet-makers generally? Yes; it would be better for us both. Country people come down to Sydney, and buy the stuff they make at the auction sales, but they only look at the outside of it, and do not see the rubbish it is made of.
14369. Have any new Chinese cabinet-makers opened this year? As far as I know, about three or four have opened this year.
14370. But they are not opening now as rapidly as they did a few years ago? No; nothing like as rapidly.
14371. And with regard to the number of hours worked a day, the Chinese have no regular hours. They work from daylight till dark? Yes.
14372. And the shorter the day the worse it is for the employer? Yes; that is so.
14373. But in case some of your workpeople are sick, do you pay them? We give them their grub, but deduct their wages.
14374. Probably, however, he would not be able to eat it? Well; that is so much the worse for him. It is there for him.
14375. If there were no gambling and no opium-smoking, it would be good for both Chinese and Europeans? Yes; very good indeed.
14376. Have you ever heard it complained that the Chinese take the young women into their houses, and teach them to smoke opium and act immorally? If they come in at all they come in of their own accord. I have heard of it; but never seen any of them in.
14377. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you use much pine in making your furniture? Yes.
14378. Do you pass it off for cedar by staining it? No; if it was cedar I would tell the purchasers so.
14379. Do you belong to any secret society in China? No.
14380. You do not belong to any secret society for the purpose of sending dead bones home to China? Oh, yes; I see what you mean. I belong to the Koong Ye Tong.
14381. Is that the only one? Yes.
14382. Does that society also send old men home to China? Yes; old men who cannot work we send home.
14383. You do not leave them here to be thrown into the benevolent asylums? No.
14384. Would it not be better for you to contribute amongst yourselves for a home in which you could place the old and decrepit Chinamen living here? Yes; that would be very good, but they would like to go home to China to die.
14385. What part of China do you come from? Canton.
14386. Could you form any idea of whether this table at which you are sitting was made by a Chinaman or by an Englishman? It was made by an Englishman.
14387. How do you know that? The Chinese cabinet-makers would use that kind of wood for the table-top but the legs I see are very old and well seasoned wood.
14388. The Chinese do not use such expensive wood? No.
14389. Then, according to that, you cannot compare Chinese-made furniture with European-made furniture? If we liked to make a table as good in all respects as this is we could do so. If they liked to pay for it we could turn out a table exactly like it.
14390. Do any of the people you deal with ask you to make good furniture? Yes. I make plenty of ash furniture and get £30 or £40 for a wardrobe sometimes.
14391. Do you do any upholstery work? No.
14392. Who does that? Englishmen do that.
14393. In your place? No.
14394. Do you make the frames of chairs? No.
14395. What do they do with old men when they go back to China? Sometimes they go to live with their old wives, sometimes with their friends, and sometimes, when they have no friends, they go to their tribes, and the tribes look after them.
14396. Have they no benevolent asylums there? No.
14397. And if the tribes will not look after them they die in the street? Oh, the tribes must look after them.
14398. Is that according to law? Yes.
14399. The law prevents them neglecting the old and decrepit? Yes.
14400. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] If the poll-tax had not been so heavy would you have brought your wife out? Yes. Now that my business is established I would have done, but at the time the poll-tax was low I could not afford to bring her out.
14401. If there was no poll-tax a good many Chinamen would send home for their wives, would they not? Yes.

Sun War Hop called and examined:—

- Sun War Hop. 14402. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live? In Castlereagh-street.
14403. What business do you follow? I am a cabinet-maker.
14404. How many men do you employ? Twenty-four.
14405. What wages do you pay them? £1 a week is the lowest we pay, and 36s. the highest.
14406. And you find them in food and lodging? Yes.
14407. What hours do they work? From 6 o'clock in the morning to half-past 5 o'clock at night.
14408. And have they their meal times out of that? Yes; three meals a day.
14409. How long for meals? A little over half an hour for each meal.
14410. What description of food do they get? Beef, pork, rice and cabbage.
14411. Daily? Yes.
14412. Do they have meat and fish at every meal? Sometimes they have meat, and sometimes fish; but always one or the other.
14413. What class of goods do you produce? Good furniture.
14414. And who do you supply? Anthony Hordern, Murray Bros., of Parramatta, and John Lawler, and we sell retail in the shop.
14415. About how much capital have you embarked in your business? About £780.

14416.

Sun
War Hop.
12 Dec., 1891.

14416. How much do you send out a week? About £70 or £80 worth of stuff a week.
14417. And how much do you reckon it costs per week to keep each man? About 8s. or 10s. a week.
14418. How much would it take in China to feed a man and lodge him in the same way? Between 3s. and 4s. 9d. a week.
14419. And how much in China would a man working the same number of hours earn in a week? Some would get 16s. a week and their food.
14420. What is your opinion as to the position of working people in the two countries. Are your countrymen any better off here? My own opinion is that they are better off here.
14421. I suppose that in your business you are making fair profits? If make enough to cover fair wages, I am satisfied.
14422. What do you consider fair wages for yourself? About £3 a week.
14423. Are you a married man? Yes, and I have a Chinese wife living with me and one child—a little girl.
14424. Did you pay the poll-tax for her? No; there was no poll-tax when we came out. We have been here for thirteen years.
14425. Then, having your wife here, I suppose you have no notion of saving money to go back to China? Well, I would like to make enough money to enable me to go home to see my old father and mother, and then come back again to my wife in Australia.
14426. There is a strong feeling of affection among the Chinese for their parents, is there not? Yes; we all like to see the old people.
14427. And a large number of Chinese have gone home to China for that purpose, and come back again, have they not? Yes.
14428. So that if you saved money you would not give up this country, and go back and live permanently in China? No. If I had my business here I would come back again.
14429. You think it is a very good country? Yes.
14430. *Mr. McKillop.*] Whom are you in mourning for? On the 20th of this month my mother died.
14431. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you indulge in gambling? No.
14432. Do you smoke opium? No; that is bad.
14433. Do you know anything about your countrymen living in a state of immorality with women? Personally, I know nothing at all about it.
14434. You keep in your own home, I suppose? I never go out.
14435. Have you not heard any conversation about it? The Chinamen do not care about talking of things of that kind in front of me, because I am a straight man.
14436. Do you find competition in your own trade very keen;—do your countrymen try to cut you out? Yes; each man is looking after himself now.
14437. And, in consequence of that competition, you have had to reduce your prices? Six or seven years ago we got tip-top prices for our goods, but during the last two years we have got very low prices.
14438. Do you occasionally make cheap goods or inexpensive ones? No; all good articles.
14439. You do not use any old packing-cases? No.
14440. Do you know any of your countrymen who do use old packing-cases? Yes; two or three of them get together and do it in Alexandria.
14441. But the furniture that they make is all of a very poor character, I suppose? Yes.
14442. Are you connected with any other business? I have an interest in a business in Elizabeth-street.
14443. What business is that? A Chinese goods and grocery store.
14444. Have you anything to do with any lodging-house, or anything like that? No.
14445. Nor with any syndicate of people who run gambling-houses? No.
14446. Have you any fault to find with the laws of this country, or the way in which you have been treated? No; I like it; it is very good.
14447. You have never been interfered with by the police in any way? No, I am on friendly terms with everybody.
14448. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] I have known you for many years, and you are a very good and honest fellow, I want to ask you this: Is it not a fact that two or three Chinese starting by themselves as cabinet-makers have been making very inferior furniture? Yes.
14449. If good Chinese cabinet-makers were to combine against these men would it not be much better for them and for the Europeans? Yes, it would be very good indeed for both sides.
14450. In China, as a rule, they work more by the daylight than they do by the clock;—as soon as it is light they begin to work? They work a stated time, but those who are at Waterloo work all hours, even by candle-light.
14451. Do your men work on Sundays? No.
14452. Do you import anything from China? No, I buy everything here.
14453. And the clothes you wear, you buy them here too? Yes.
14454. It is not true that the Chinese bring all their clothes out here from China to work in? No, the workmen never wear those clothes. They might sleep in them, but they could not work in them.
14455. Is it not a fact that the workmen in your employ sponge their body all over, and even their feet, before they go to bed? Yes, every night they wash themselves with hot water.
14456. It has been said that a great deal of water is thrown down the sinks in the yards? Yes, that is through the amount of water they use in washing themselves.
14457. Are any of your men engaged in gambling-houses or opium-smoking? No. I say that they may go if they are bad. I would rather pay 1s. or 2s. a week more to good men.
14458. If all the Chinese acted as you do there would be less gambling in the city? If I had a child I should like to bring him up to keep away from anything of the kind.
14459. You think that a great many Chinese have become too poor to go back to China;—is that not through their own fault—because they gamble and smoke so much? Yes, entirely.
14460. We are doing our best to put a stop to opium-smoking and gambling;—can you give us any suggestion as to the best way of doing it? Moral suasion will go a very long way with the opium-smoker, but with regard to gambling I think it would be better for the Government to do something.
14461. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you think that the use of opium could be made a means of betraying young women? Well, it is this way: A great deal rests with the girl herself. If you were to persuade her to take it then she would take it, but you would have to persuade her first.

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14462. Yes, but what I mean is this: Is it possible to make opium a means for seducing women by rendering them unconscious? Yes, it makes them just as if they were drunk.
14463. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You know that I have been doing my best for some time to get rid of gambling and opium-smoking? Yes, I know you very well; you are a very good man.
14464. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is it not a fact that your countrymen live upon very little? They do live upon very little.
14465. Do they live on the smell of an oil rag? Oh, no fear; they get three meals a day.
14466. Do you feed your men well? Yes, everybody likes good food.
14467. Do you pay your men weekly? Yes, every week.
14468. You do not keep any of their money in trust? No, very little; sometimes a man leaves a pound or two with me, but that is all, and I bank it for him, and he gets the interest.
14469. Do you bank it in your own name, or in his name? In my own name.
14470. How many hours a week do the men work? Over sixty hours a week.
14471. Do they work on Sunday? No.
14472. When do they start work in the morning? As soon as it is light.
14473. Well, it is light at 4 o'clock now? They would not get up at 4 o'clock; they get up about half-past 5, and knock off about half-past 5 in the evening.
14474. What time have they for meals during the day? A little more than half an hour for each meal.
14475. That is an hour altogether during the working hours? Yes.
14476. Are those the hours worked throughout the whole of the Chinese cabinet-makers' premises? Yes, that is the rule; they would not work more than that.
14477. Is it not a fact that in some of the Chinese cabinet factories men are seen polishing and sand-papering on Sundays? Not in my place, at all events.
14478. But you must have seen them doing it through the windows? No.
14479. But when they are just starting business—before they are properly on their feet—do they not do it? Yes, if they are their own masters.
14480. Have you ever occasion to dismiss any of your employees for gambling or opium-smoking, or any misconduct? Yes, sometimes, if they do not do what I tell them.
14481. Is all the work that you turn out of the very best quality? Yes.
14482. Do you not deal in second-class furniture? No, all I make is of the very best quality.
14483. Who are the Chinese who come here and open the gambling-dens—are they Hong Kong pirates, or what? They are men of this kind: If they see a thing they can bite by opening their mouths, they do it.
14484. They are what we term sharpers? Yes.
14485. Are there any Chinese informers in Sydney who speak good English, but make money by gambling? I never saw any, and never heard of any. I very seldom go out.
14486. Do you know Lee Kum and Pow Chee? I do not know Lee Kum. I know Pow Chee a little.
14487. What sort of a character is he? I do not know him well enough to express an opinion.
14488. Do you know Goldtown? I have heard his name, but that is all. I have never had any dealings with him.
14489. Do you know Long Pen? No.
14490. What part of China do you come from? I come from the big city in Canton.
14491. Do you belong to any secret society? No.
14492. Not to the Loon Ye Tong? No.
14493. Have you subscribed to any of them without being a member? No. I very often give £1 or £2 to a lame or blind old Chinaman, but that is all.
14494. What do they do with all the old Chinamen in Sydney? I do not know.
14495. Do you not subscribe to any of the societies for taking your countrymen's bones back to China? No, I do not.
14496. Is it not part of the religious duties devolving upon Chinamen to send their countrymen's bones back? Yes.
14497. How is it that a good Chinaman like you are ignores that duty? I never had anything to do with it, and never would have anything to do with it.
14498. But supposing you were to die who would send your bones back to China? When I am dead and gone I do not know what happens, so that it does not matter to me what is done with my bones.
14499. Have you got any property in China? Yes; a little rice field, and a little business at home.
14500. Are you happy and contented in this Colony? Yes; I am very comfortable here.
14501. Have you ever been to any country town here—to Narrandera or Hay? I have been to Newcastle—that is all.
14502. Are there a large number of Chinese there? There are a few.
14503. Do they all carry on a legitimate trade? It is the same there as it is in Sydney.
14504. There are plenty of gambling-places there, are there not? I never go to those kind of places, so I cannot tell you.

MONDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq., QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Ellen ———, called and examined:—

- Ellen ———
14 Dec., 1891.
14505. *President.*] Where do you live? In Exeter-place, Lower George-street.
14506. How long have you resided there? Two years and a half.
14507. What age are you? I am 23 years of age.
14508. Whom do you live with? A Chinaman.
14509. Are there other Chinamen living in the house? No; there is no one else there.
14510. What rent do you pay? Eleven shillings a week.
- 14511.

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14511. How many rooms have you? Three.
14512. Who is your landlord? Mr. Hamilton, a saddler, living in Paddington.
14513. Have you been constantly living with this Chinaman? Yes; for about two and a half years.
14514. Were you on the town before? No; I was at service. I have been with the Chinamen about three and a half years, or four years next May.
14515. When you left domestic service you went among the Chinese? Yes.
14516. How came you to do that? A friend took me to them, that is all.
14517. Had you been seduced before? Yes; in Melbourne.
14518. Were you seduced by a European? Yes.
14519. Did he seduce you under promise of marriage? Yes.
14520. And he broke his promise? Yes.
14521. And you then left Melbourne for Sydney, I suppose? I left for the country, and afterwards right through to Sydney.
14522. Where did you first associate with the Chinese? In Wexford-street.
14523. Were you in service then? Yes; I was at Captain Cuthel's, Woollahra.
14524. You say you went to the Chinese quarters with a friend of yours; that was a female friend, I suppose? Yes.
14525. What did she say to you when she took you there? She told me to go for the Chinese. I cried first and then I went.
14526. Did she promise that you would get plenty of money? Yes.
14527. Did you start with opium-smoking? No.
14528. Then after you left service you were introduced to the Chinese, and you had promiscuous intercourse with them, and then you met with this particular Chinaman, is that it? Yes; and I have been with him since.
14529. Is he a sober man? Yes.
14530. What trade does he follow? Up till about six months ago he had been engaged in gardening, but he was not strong enough for that, and he now works a vegetable business in Campbell-street.
14531. Where did he work as a gardener? At Cook's River, and he came in three times a week, on market days.
14532. Did you see other men when he was away? No; I did not exactly see other men. They used to come to my house sometimes, but very few.
14533. Generally speaking you have lived faithfully to this man? Yes. For the last six months he has been in the house altogether.
14534. Has he always treated you kindly? Yes; he has always been a very good man to me. I could not wish for a better man.
14535. He has never desired you to go with other men for money? No. He has always had constant work.
14536. Do other Chinamen visit your house? Yes; sometimes.
14537. Do they ever bring women there? No.
14538. No white people come to your house? None whatever.
14539. In point of fact, you live with this man as faithfully as if you were married to him? Yes.
14540. He earns his money now by selling vegetables? Yes.
14541. Where does he get his vegetables? He buys them in the Haymarket.
14542. Does he bring them home? No; he leaves them at the place in Campbell-street, where he has his horse and cart.
14543. Do you smoke opium? Yes; I have smoked for two and a half years.
14544. What effect has it upon you; does it render you unconscious? No.
14545. Do you smoke much? Yes; I smoke about 3s. worth a day.
14546. And you say it never makes you unconscious? No.
14547. Did it at first have that effect upon you? No; never from the first.
14548. What effect has it upon you? None, only when you are opium-sick.
14549. Does it induce pleasant dreams? No; you cannot sleep at all till you have it.
14550. Does it not excite the imagination? No.
14551. Then what delight is to be got from it? None at all; only when once you take to it you get the habit, and then you have to have it.
14552. You have a craving for it? Yes; you have got to take it.
14553. Do you smoke away from your own house? No.
14554. Does the man you are living with smoke? Yes; but he never approved of me smoking, but now that the habit is on me of course he cannot help it.
14555. If men smoke opium does it affect their power with women? Yes; it does in one way.
14556. They have not the same desire for intercourse with women? No; they do not care about women.
14557. If you were lying down on a bunk smoking opium alongside a Chinaman who was also smoking opium, the probability is that he would not care to have intercourse with you? Not if he had the opium habit he would not. The man who has the opium habit is not like another man;—he does not care for women.
14558. Are you satisfied with your husband being such an inveterate opium-smoker? I cannot help it.
14559. I suppose the opium-smoking you indulge in prevents your caring for intercourse with men? Certainly.
14560. Who lives next door to your house? A woman named Mrs. ———
14561. What is her means of living? She has one young girl living with her.
14562. What does the young girl do for a living? She knocks about for a living; but she does not take anybody to that house. She pays £1 a week.
14563. Are there many Chinese living in your street? There are not so many now. The Chinese that are living there now are nearly all vegetable men.
14564. Are they opium-smokers as a rule? No; there are very few opium-smokers in our street at all.
14565. Have they any women living with them? No; there are no women going to the vegetable men's houses at all. If they want women I suppose they go out for them.
14566. Do you know if the Chinese down there entice young girls to visit them? I have never seen them.
14567. I suppose you have had opportunities of knowing it if it were so? Yes; I have had plenty opportunities.

- Ellen — 14568. The girls who go with the Chinese, in your opinion, are mostly those who have already fallen?
Yes.
- 14 Dec., 1891. 14569. Do you know of any case where a comparatively pure girl has gone among the Chinese without having first knocked about the town? I know of girls having been seduced while in service, but not by the Chinese. I do not know of a single case of that kind.
14570. Have you always lived in the house you are now occupying since you took up with the Chinese? No; I was living with another young woman before I had my own house. I was living at No. 16, next door to Mrs. Short, about the third house from mine.
14571. When you lived with that young girl were you with the same Chinaman? Yes.
14572. What did your friend do for a living? Sometimes people came to see her. She is dead now.
14573. I suppose you know a good many young girls like yourself living with Chinamen? I know a good few.
14574. Do they lead a happy life? I have never seen a Chinaman ill-use a woman.
14575. Are they faithful to the Chinamen as a rule, or do they go in for prostitution as well? A few might.
14576. Do the Chinese turn you away when they are tired of you? I cannot say. In most cases if a Chinaman has a quarrel with a woman he is living with and she tells him to go away he will go but if he has been living with her for any length of time he will be sure to come back again.
14577. They do not abandon the women they have been living with for twelve months or two years for younger ones? I have never seen that.
14578. What age is the Chinaman you are living with? He is 38.
14579. Who had he living with him before you? He did not live with any woman before.
14580. Did he go among women at all? I suppose he went with different women, but he never had a woman constantly living with him before me.
14581. I suppose you visit your friends who live with Chinamen more or less? Yes.
14582. Are their houses clean and tidy? Yes; you always see all the Chinese women's houses clean and comfortable.
14583. And are you well fed? Oh, yes; there is always plenty to eat and drink.
14584. What food do they use? Well, the Chinese have their fashion of feeding, and the Europeans have theirs.
14585. Do you live like an ordinary white woman? Yes; and my man does, too. He would just as soon live European fashion as Chinese.
14586. You pay 11s. a week rent? Yes.
14587. What does it cost you to keep the house, outside the rent? It costs about £2 altogether. I spend more than that sometimes.
14588. Does that include what you spend in opium? Yes.
14589. So that it costs to keep your house about £2 10s. a week? Yes; from that to £2 12s. to £2 15s.
14590. Does he earn all that money? Yes; sometimes more than that. He has good customers—all the large schools.
14591. He goes out every day? Yes.
14592. Where do you buy the opium? At various stores.
14593. At what stores do you buy it? I really do not know the names exactly. There are so many different stores now.
14594. Where did you buy it last? I do not know the name—it is in Wexford-street.
14595. How many doors from the corner of Elizabeth-street? I do not know.
14596. You must tell the name? I really do not know it—they call him "Fish."
14597. Where did you buy it before? I always bought it there.
14598. Who lives next door to the place where you bought the opium? Ching War.
14599. How much do you buy at a time? Sometimes 1s. worth, and sometimes 1s. 6d. worth, and sometimes more.
14600. I suppose all your friends who smoke opium get it at the same place? No, not every one. Some of them do.
14601. And in similar quantities? No, not always. Some buy it in tins.
14602. Did you ever buy a tin? Yes.
14603. How many ounces are there in a tin? I do not know the quantity in a tin.
14604. What do you pay for it? £1.
14605. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] It is like a square cup? Yes; but it is not full—it is only half full.
14606. *President.*] Have the police ever visited your house since you went to live there? Yes; they have come there, but not for any particular purpose. They have come to ask about somebody, perhaps.
14607. Have you had visits from the inspectors of nuisances? Yes.
14608. Have you ever been fined for having your premises unclean? No.
14609. Your house is connected with the sewer, and your premises are quite clean? Yes; it is all right. The inspector came a week before the Commission came, and told me that you were coming.
14610. Who told you? The inspector of nuisances.
14611. Did you clean up your premises in consequence of that? No; my premises are always clean.
14612. Were the men in uniform who visited you? Yes.
14613. There were two of them? Yes.
14614. Is there any nuisance in your neighbourhood—I mean premises that give off bad smells as you pass them? Not that I am aware of. The inspector of nuisances is round once a fortnight, or three weeks.
14615. Is it not a fact that Lascars from the mail-steamers visit your house? No. I do not care about that class of people.
14616. Is it not a fact that they visit the houses in your neighbourhood? No; there is not a girl with the Chinese that cares about a dark fellow.
14617. Do not these Lascars go to some places in Wexford-street? I do not know about Wexford-street, but I do not think so.
14618. Have you not been in your friend's house in Wexford-street? Yes; but I never saw a dark man there yet. I have seen a dark man in Steren-street. But I do not think the Chinese will sell opium to them,
- 14619.

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14619. Do they go for women or the opium? There are no dark men after women in that place.
14620. *Mr. Abigail.*] How often during the day do you smoke opium? Three times.
14621. And, I suppose, when the time is approaching at which you generally take your smoke you feel that you must have it? Yes.
14622. Supposing anyone were to prevent you getting at it, what would be your feelings? I should be very bad. Sometimes it only makes you very tired.
14623. For how long after you have had your smoke does the effect remain in your system? As soon as I have a few pipes I feel all right again.
14624. How much opium does it take to put you properly under the influence for the time being? It takes 6d. worth for the time being, but I always smoke 1s. worth.
14625. That would put you properly under the influence? Yes; that would be enough until I wanted it again.
14626. Are you not in that state even partially unconscious? Not at all.
14627. Does it not do so with others? It never makes anyone unconscious.
14628. Now listen to this, and see if your experience tallies with this description of an official who visited an opium-den:—"We tried all we could to awaken two girls who were lying under the influence of opium; there was a third lying on the same stretcher, who said it was no use trying, for they could not awaken for some hours. She said she was just getting ready. She said, 'They do what they like with us while we are under the influence.' I asked her if she could not refrain from it, and she said 'No, we cannot keep away from it.' The way our women are used by those men is something beyond description." What have you to say to that? It is only nonsense. I have never seen anyone under the influence of opium that way. It will not drug you.
14629. Are you quite sure? Well, I can speak for myself. I can smoke opium all day and night too, and it will have no such effect upon me.
14630. Do you think it possible that the girls referred to here were drugged by drink? I think it is more likely that they were drugged by drink than opium.
14631. Have you never heard it stated that the Chinese induce young girls to visit their places, and that they then drug them with opium and seduce them? No; I have never heard of it. The Chinese as a rule do not care about women smoking opium. It is the only fault they find with them—the opium-smoking. The Chinese do not approve of women smoking at all.
14632. I suppose that is for the reason you have stated, that the effect of opium-smoking is to take away all desire for sexual intercourse? I suppose so. It makes a woman quite different from what she is before she smokes it.
14633. And you are quite sure it is not true that anyone could, as stated here, do what they liked with a person under the influence of opium? I am quite sure it is not true. I never heard of anything like it yet.
14634. Is it a rule that persons who smoke opium do not care for drink? Yes; as a rule they do not care for drink. It would never do for the two things to go together.
14635. Do you smoke the ashes of your opium? Yes; I save the ash and sell it.
14636. How much do you get for the ash? From 15s. to £1 per lb. It depends upon the price of opium.
14637. What do they do with this ash? They make what they call second opium of it.
14638. Do they then sell it for a less price, as opium of inferior quality? No; those heavy smokers up country buy it. They boil it and mix it with good opium to make double the quantity.
14639. That is practising imposition, is it not? No; they do not sell it in that way. It is for their own use.
14640. Do they buy a great quantity of this ash? Yes; a great deal of it is used up country.
14641. How long would you be saving £1? Sometimes two weeks, and other times three weeks, or if nobody comes in it might take a month.
14642. How much does your husband smoke? When he is working he only smokes 1s. worth a day. He has to go out with the carts, and therefore has no time to smoke in the day.
14643. Does not opium-smoking render you unfit for work? No; as soon as I have a smoke I am all right.
14644. Does it not affect your appetite? No; I can eat far better than I could before. Of course when you have the "habit" it affects your appetite, but when it is finished you can eat well enough.
14645. What is the first effect of smoking opium? Sometimes it will be twelve months before it will make you sick; that is when the habit comes on you; sometimes it will be for a few weeks.
14646. What time in the day do you smoke? At about 3 or 4 o'clock. Sometimes I may smoke at 1 or 2 o'clock.
14647. You have no settled time? Oh, yes; it all depends upon what time I go to bed. If I go to bed early I get up early, and commence to smoke sooner. If I have my last smoke at 2 o'clock in the morning, for instance, I will want one at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. I may have another between 6 and 7 in the evening, and then I do not want another smoke until night.
14648. Supposing you were to go to sleep? I do not go to sleep until I have my smoke. If I were to wake up in the night without having had it I should be worse still.
14649. In fact you are a slave to the habit? That is about it.
14650. Would it not be better for you to break yourself of the habit? It might be better for me to break off a certain amount, but if I were not to smoke I daresay I should be on the streets. I have no desire to go out now.
14651. It kills all lustful inclination? Yes.
14652. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you not consider opium-smoking a great evil? It is in one way, I suppose. It is right enough in another way.
14653. If you once take to opium-smoking you cannot do without it? No; you must constantly take it.
14654. Do you not find, as a rule, that the Chinese who smoke opium are lazy, sluggish, and cannot do heavy work? In some cases where they are heavy smokers. My man has been a smoker for twelve years, but he is not what you would call a heavy smoker.
14655. Do you know that most of the Chinese who live on gambling are opium-smokers? Yes; there are a good few of those who gamble who are also opium-smokers. Those who are opium-smokers are a little lazy, as a rule.

- Ellen ——— 14656. Then it must be bad, is it not? It is in one way; but it keeps a person quiet.
14657. Could not you keep quiet without that? Not with me; I have been far quieter since I took to it.
- 14 Dec., 1891. 14658. You turn the day into night, do you not? I usually sleep till about 12 o'clock.
14659. When you go away to another place, what do you do? I take some yin chce with me, and when I want it, I put it in my mouth and eat it, and drink some water.
14660. Is not that very injurious? No; it is right enough for a smoker; of course it would be very bad for those who do not smoke.
14661. Do you understand how to prepare the opium? Yes; I thoroughly understand it.
14662. How came you to understand it? I learnt it myself.
14663. Is there not some difficulty in making it? None; you have only to look at someone making it.
14664. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What time do you go to bed at night? Sometimes at 2 o'clock, sometimes at 3 o'clock. I am a great reader. I generally finish my smoke about half-past 1 or 2 o'clock.
14665. Do you make it a rule to have your smoke at half-past 1 or 2 o'clock? I finish about that time.
14666. I suppose your husband has to get up early to go out with the vegetables? Yes; usually he has.
14667. Then, as you are not up until 12 o'clock, he has to prepare his own meals? No; he goes to a Chinese cookshop in the morning.
14668. And you do no housework until after 12 o'clock? No.
14669. Is that the custom of females who live with the Chinese? No; it depends on what——
14670. Are there many others who keep the same late hours as yourself? Yes; a few. Some of them stop up later.
14671. Many women living with Chinese about your quarter, who are heavy smokers of opium, do not go to bed at all at night? Some of them. I know one of the young women who were here last Thursday goes to bed at 12 o'clock.
14672. Was that the tall girl——? No. She goes to bed late; sometimes between 4 and 5 in the morning.
14673. You said just now that you were a great reader? Yes.
14674. What kind of literature do you go in for? Novels.
14675. Are your parents living? My mother is living in Tasmania; my father is dead.
14676. Is your mother a woman of respectable position in society? Yes; she is of respectable position. She married again.
14677. Have you any brothers and sisters? Yes; I have one brother and three sisters.
14678. Are your sisters married? Yes.
14679. To Europeans? Yes; and all occupying respectable positions. One is in the gas-works, one has a jeweller's shop, and the other a boot-shop.
14680. Do you have any correspondence with them? No; not since I have been with the Chinese.
14681. And they know nothing about your mode of living? No.
14682. I suppose you feel ashamed to keep up a correspondence with them? I would not think of such a thing.
14683. Have you quite made up your mind to live your present life continually? No. I intend, in a few years' time, when I can get a few matters settled, to leave the Chinese, and go to see my mother; that is, if I am not married. But I think of getting married to the Chinaman I am with at the Chinese new year.
14684. Then you cannot have much idea of abandoning your present mode of life if you contemplate marriage with your present associate within a few months? No. I might go home to see mother in a few months, but I should return to him again.
14685. You have never let your people know where you are? No. They have not heard from me for six years. They must think I am dead.
14686. None of your family, except yourself, have gone in for a degraded life? No.
14687. Your fall, in the first instance, was through being seduced by a European in Melbourne? Yes. My people knew of that.
14688. And after you came to Sydney did you take up with the Chinese, simply because a female friend of yours induced you to go among them? Yes. I was a stranger in Sydney.
14689. What was your object;—was it to prevent your going on the streets as a common prostitute? No.
14690. Previous to your going among the Chinese had you gone in for prostitution? No.
14691. Where did you travel to after you left Melbourne? I went to service in the country districts. I was at Beechworth and Albury, and from there I came to Sydney. I was in a home, a religious house in Sydney.
14692. During these years of service did you conduct yourself respectably? Yes.
14693. Until you went with this girl to the Chinese quarters were you leading a virtuous life? Yes.
14694. Where did you first meet the Chinaman you first had connection with? In a European house. Chinaman was brought there.
14695. Was it a house of ill-fame? Yes.
14696. Did your female friend keep this house? No.
14697. It was a house frequented by other girls of questionable character? Yes.
14698. Did you meet anyone there at the time? No. Only the man who kept the house. The house was kept by an Englishman.
14699. Who was the woman that introduced you? She was called ———; she is living in the Church Home now.
14700. Have you been asked to go into any of these homes? Yes.
14701. Have you ever gone? I went once, about four years ago.
14702. How long did you remain there? Five months—that was before I went with the Chinaman.
14703. What did you go to the Church Home for? Because I was a stranger in Sydney. It was in the Church Home that I picked up with this woman I have spoken of.
14704. She was actually an inmate of the Home while you were there? Yes.
14705. Has it come to your knowledge that other females have become contaminated by mixing with women of that character in some of these Homes? Yes, I have heard of a good few, meeting with older people, and being led astray.
14706. How long was it after this visit of yours to the house where you had intercourse with the Chinese that you took up with the present man you are living with? About one year and six months.

14707. What kind of life were you leading during that time? I had a house of my own, and had two girls living with me. They paid me £1 a week each.
14708. Did they live by prostitution? Yes; but they brought no one to my house.
14709. Did you carry on prostitution? No.
14710. Did not any Europeans visit your house? No. I had a house in Woolloomooloo at the time.
14711. And you lived out of what these girls paid you for eighteen months? For twelve months. I was six months of the time laid up with rheumatics in my head.
14712. Did these girls bring men to your house? No; they might fetch a man to sleep all night but in no other way.
14713. You drew from them £1 a week each, for their board and lodging? Yes.
14714. So that you knew at the time that you were living on the prostitution of these girls? Yes.
14715. When you are smoking opium, how long does your smoke last as a rule? Sometimes I might smoke one hour, and sometimes two hours. If I start at 11 o'clock, I can finish altogether at half-past 1 or 2 o'clock—that is, smoking 6d.-worth of opium.
14716. You are quite certain that during the time you are smoking you are quite conscious, and know all that is going on around you? Yes, I have my senses about me just the same as I have now.
14717. If it has been asserted that a Chinaman or anyone else could take advantage of a female while she is under the influence of opium, that according to you would be untrue? It is quite untrue.
14718. And you are quite certain that if you had had your two hours' smoke of opium you would be quite capable of assenting or dissenting to any proposals that might be made to you? Yes; just the same as I am now.
14719. Who prepares your pipe? I can prepare it myself, but sometimes my husband does it for me, and sometimes I do it for him.
14720. How much does your husband give you for housekeeping purposes? He gives me £2 or £2 10s. a week, perhaps more. If he makes more he gives me more.
14721. Does it take all that to keep the house going? There is 11s. rent to pay, then there is food, and firing, and cigarettes.
14722. How much does it cost you altogether for smoke, including cigarettes? Sometimes it costs £1 10s. a week.
14723. How much of opium and of cigarettes do you smoke per day? I smoke 2s. 6d. or 3s. worth of opium and 9d. of cigarettes.
14724. How much per day does your husband smoke? He only smokes 1s. worth of opium because he only smokes at night.
14725. Then your smoking costs you something like 30s. a week, and that leaves you only £1 a week to live on, including rent? I do not eat much.
14726. Does it take your appetite away? No.
14727. Do you use chop-sticks? No; I eat like a European. My husband eats like his own countrymen in the cookshops, but when he is with me he eats like a European.
14728. Have you ever had any children? Yes; one. It is dead.
14729. Was that to the man with whom you are living? Yes.
14730. Did you never have any children previous to that? Yes; I had one in Melbourne by the European that seduced me. It is alive now, and with my sister.
14731. Had your sister any children of her own? Yes; three.
14732. And she is rearing your child? Yes.
14733. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know a girl named ———; she lived with a girl named ———? Yes; she is up country.
14734. How long is it since she left? Last Tuesday.
14735. Is she in the habit of making trips into the country? Yes.
14736. She goes through the Chinese camps? No. There is up country one man who constantly keeps her.
14737. When she comes to Sydney how long does she stop? She stops about three months.
14738. Who keeps her when she is in Sydney? The man who keeps her in Sydney is a cook.
14739. Is it not a fact that she goes on the street as a prostitute? Not to my knowledge. She might have done when the man she lives with in Sydney was not working.
14740. And what about this other girl ———? She has a man to keep her.
14741. Has she left for the country too? No.
14742. Does she intend going, do you know? I believe so.
14743. Do you know of any serious case of disease existing through women cohabiting with the Chinese? Not amongst the Chinese, to my knowledge.
14744. Have you heard of any such cases? Not lately.
14745. How long since is it that you heard of any such cases? It is a long time since I heard of a case of disease.
14746. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are Chinamen clean as a rule? Yes; as a rule they are very clean. And they take care that a woman is too. If she is not clean they will not live with her.
14747. Are there not a number of houses of ill-fame in Wexford-street? I do not know.
14748. Is it not a fact that there are certain houses in Exeter-place where girls take men for the purpose of sexual intercourse? Not to my knowledge. I believe there is in Wexford-street, but not in Exeter-place.
14749. You have said that opium-smoking prevents you sleeping;—if that is so, how do you get on? It prevents anyone sleeping when the habit is on them. If you go to bed, and are asleep, if it is time for you to smoke you will wake up—you cannot sleep. For instance, I go to bed at 2 o'clock, and get up at 12 o'clock next day. I cannot sleep over that time. I must get up and smoke.
14750. Do you sleep heavily for that time? No; if you came to my door and gave one knock, I could hear you.
14751. And you wake regularly when the time comes for you to have your pipe? Yes.
14752. Have you had a fairly good education? No; not very good.
14753. In what kind of service were you engaged before you took up with your present mode of life? I worked as cook, and laundress, and housemaid, and in one or two public-houses that I was in I acted as barmaid.

Ellen—
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- Ellen — 14754. Was Captain Cuthel's the only place you were employed in in Sydney? Yes.
 14755. Where did you meet this girl who introduced you to the Chinese? I got the situation from the Church Home, and this woman came to see me where I was employed.
 14756. And you have since found out that she was really a kind of decoy to bring respectable girls down to a state of prostitution? Yes.
 14757. I suppose there are a good many characters of the kind in Sydney? Yes; plenty of them.
 14758. Is this girl back in the Home again? I could not say; it is fully three years since I saw her there. I heard the other day that she was in the Church Home, but I have not seen her. I know she was there two years ago. She goes there and stops for years at a time. She is a good worker, and they try to keep her there.
 14759. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you heard of her taking other girls besides you to this place you have told us of? I have heard of it, but I cannot say what truth there may have been in it.
 14760. When you visited this house of ill-fame did you know it was a house of that character? No; I had never been in one before.
 14761. She took you there under the pretence that this person was a friend of hers? Yes.
 14762. Was the Chinaman there when you arrived? No; the Chinaman was a friend of hers. On the second day he came in by himself. She told me to go with him.
 14763. And you did go with him? Yes; I did.
 14764. I suppose she told you it was better than hard work—that you would get plenty of money and jewellery, and so forth? Yes.
 14765. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know any of the Chinese informers—do you know Pow Chee? Yes; he is a schoolmaster.
 14766. Do you know Long Pen? Yes.
 14767. Is he considered to be a Chinese informer? Yes.
 14768. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know Miss ———? Yes; she lives near my place.
 14769. You have said that a person who smokes opium does not drink;—is it not a fact that she drinks heavily and smokes opium too? I cannot say.
 14770. I saw her put away half a tumbler of rum when we were there;—is it not a fact that some girls do drink heavily and smoke opium too? I cannot say. It is not so with the persons I am acquainted with.
 14771. You know I suppose that there are certain girls in the country who make quarterly or half-yearly visits to the Chinese camps in the country, for the purpose of making lots of money by prostitution? Yes, plenty of them.
 14772. Do you know whether they come down with big cheques from these trips? Yes; they sometimes come down with a pretty good sum of money.

[The witness withdrew.]

Margaret ——— called and examined:—

- Margaret — 14773. *President.*] Where do you reside? In Exeter-place.
 14774. How long have you resided there? Two years.
 14775. Are you living with a Chinaman? I was living with one; I am not now.
 14776. Until recently you were living with a Chinaman? Yes; with one—the father of my children.
 14777. How long had you been living with him? Five years.
 14778. What is your age now? Twenty-three.
 14779. So that when you were eighteen years of age you went to live with a Chinaman? Yes.
 14780. What were you doing before that? I was a dressmaker.
 14781. I suppose before you went to live with the Chinese you were seduced by a European? Yes.
 14782. Did you have any children by him? No.
 14783. Were you employed as a dressmaker when you were seduced? Yes.
 14784. How did you come to have intercourse with this Chinaman? I came to Sydney and got into trouble, and a young girl who knew me came to the gaol with a Chinaman, who paid the fine, and released me.
 14785. What did you get into trouble about? Through assaulting another girl.
 14786. Did you live with the Chinaman subsequently who paid your fine? No.
 14787. What did you do for him to induce him to pay your fine? Nothing; I never saw him before.
 14788. Then he paid the fine because he knew your friend, I suppose? Yes.
 14789. Did you go immediately to meet the Chinaman? I went to Lower George-street, to a place kept by Sam Fe; he was a gambler then; I do not know what he is now.
 14790. Did you then meet this Chinaman with whom you have been living? No; I went to see the other one. I stopped there a couple of days, and went away again.
 14791. Is the man you have been living with kind to you? Yes.
 14792. He treats you well? Yes; up to the last four or five months.
 14793. What are the ages of the children you have had by this man? The eldest is five years, the next will be three on the 25th February, and the youngest is twelve months.
 14794. Up to the last four or five months you say that he has been all that you could desire—how is it that you left him? I left him because I cannot agree with him. He has a bad temper and so have I.
 14795. How do you support your children? He gives me money to support my children. My sister in Balmain has one of them.
 14796. You have nothing to complain of in that respect? Nothing at all.
 14797. Is it a fact that he has objected to your going with other men? Yes.
 14798. Is not that really the cause of his quarrelling with you? No; it was through the opium we had rows.
 14799. As a matter of fact, you do go with other men when he is away, I suppose? I can get money enough to keep me without going with other men.
 14800. But you might get more, you know? I never bother about more.
 14801. Then his jealousy is unreasonable? Yes; if he sees me speaking to anyone he kicks up a row with me.
 14802. How many rooms are there in the house in which you live? Six rooms. I had two of them—
 one room and the kitchen. 14803.

Margaret—

14803. What rent do you pay? Seven shillings a week.
14804. Did you and the Chinaman and the children all live in the one room? No. One of the children lives at Balmáin, and I paid 10s. a week for the keep of the little one that was here with me this morning. 14 Dec., 1891.
14805. What occupation does the Chinaman follow with whom you were living? He is a cook.
14807. Where does he live? Up country, at Penrith, and other places he has been.
14808. When at Penrith how often did he come to visit you? Once a week, on Saturday night.
14809. What wages does he get? Thirty-five shillings a week.
14810. Does he give you all the money? No; he gives me £1 a week.
14811. Was that sufficient to keep you? No; I had other money.
14812. Where did you get it from? From a half-caste Chinaman, called Dick Shampoo, at Hay. I was living with him before. Sometimes he sends me £2, and sometimes £1 a week.
14812. He has given you money from time to time? Yes.
14813. Are the premises you live in clean? Ycs.
14814. Who is the landlord? A coloured man, named Young.
14815. Do the police visit the house? No.
14816. Have you seen the inspector of nuisances there? Yes.
14817. Do you smoke opium? Yes.
14818. When did you contract the habit of smoking opium? When I came out of prison I went to Lower George-street first.
14819. Is it a fact that opium-smoking will make you so unconscious that you do not know what people are doing to you? No. It has never done so to me.
14820. You always know what men are doing about you? Of course. It never made me stupid at all.
14821. When you go to smoke opium do you leave your own place for a regular opium-smoking house? Yes.
14822. And do you lie down alongside of any man that may be there? It is a female that makes it for me.
14823. Have you never laid down on one of these opium bunks where the men lie that smoke opium there? It is very seldom I see a man in the place where I smoke. The only one I have seen is the man she lived with, who works at a garden, and is very seldom there. I make it for the woman who keeps the place, and she makes it for me.
14824. You have never laid alongside a man smoking opium? I have where men have been smoking opium, but not lately.
14825. Have they ever desired to have connection with you when they have finished smoking? No.
14826. Does the habit of opium-smoking in men kill the desire for sexual intercourse? Nobody has said anything to me like that.
14827. What have you been doing for a living during the five or six months that you have been living apart from your Chinaman? I have been getting something from him for the support of his two children, and also something from my friend at Hay.
14828. Is it not a fact that you have taken to prostitution to obtain money since you left him? No.
14829. Have you never had intercourse with men since you left that Chinaman? No; none at all.
14830. Can you swear that positively? I can.
14831. You left him, did you not? Yes; but I have seen him every day.
14832. Where do you see him? In his own place in Wexford-street.
14833. Does he desire you to go back? Yes.
14834. And will you not go back? No; I will not.
14835. Do you rely upon this man in Hay keeping you? Yes.
14836. Does he send money to you regularly? Yes; he very seldom neglects to send it once a fortnight.
14837. When did you see him last? Six months ago. He has been away shearing.
14838. Does he send you this money to keep children you have had by him? No.
14839. Did you never have any children by him? No.
14840. When did you hear from him last? Last Saturday.
14842. Where was he then? At Bungagee Station, near Hay.
14843. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know ———? Yes, she is up country.
14844. When did she leave? She left last Tuesday.
14845. Used she to reside with a girl named Buckley? Yes.
14846. And was living with a Chinaman? Yes.
14847. Is it not a fact that ——— and ——— get their living by prostitution? I cannot say.
14848. You have lived close to them? Yes, but I do not know their business.
14849. How much opium do you smoke? About 2s. or 2s. 6d. worth a day.
14850. How many years have you been smoking opium? Five years.
14851. What part of the Colony are you a native of? Young.
14852. Are your parents there? Yes; that is, my mother is, but my father is dead.
14853. Have you any brothers or sisters? I have four sisters and one brother a good distance out of Young, on a station.
14854. How long is it since you have seen them? Over six years.
14855. Does your mother know the life you are leading now? No.
14856. Have you ever corresponded with your people? No.
14857. Where did you learn dressmaking? In Young.
14858. Did you come to Sydney to follow your trade as a dressmaker? No.
14859. Where were you seduced—in the same town you were born in? Yes.
14860. Did you pick up with any Chinamen in Young? No.
14861. How did you come to Sydney? I came with another young girl.
14862. Was she of loose character? Yes.
14863. Did she not entice you to Sydney? She paid my fare.
14864. Was she an old Sydney hand? Yes.
14865. How old was she? Twenty-three or twenty-four when I knew her.

14866.

- Margaret— 14866. What is her name? Ellen———; I have not seen her for four years. She left me when she brought me down here.
- 14 Dec., 1891. 14867. Where did she take you when she brought you down? We stayed at a lodging-house. She used to pay for our bed at night. Then I got into trouble for hitting a girl.
14868. Were you on the streets then? No. I was down here about a month when I went into a tobacco factory. I used to go to a dance, and I had a row with a girl, and struck her with a tumbler. For that I was fined £3, or four months.
14869. Were you drunk? No. I did not know what drink was. It was in a temper. She struck me first. A young girl named —— brought a Chinaman up in a cab, and he paid the fine.
14870. And that was the first step you took towards living with the Chinese? Yes.
14871. Did you carry on with any European while you were living with the Chinamen? When I was living with the Chinese a European would take me to a dance occasionally.
14872. Where was the dance? In Essex-street.
14873. You were never married? No.
14874. Did you have any children by the European? No.
14875. But you have had three by a Chinaman? Yes.
14876. Did he ever offer to marry you? Yes; and I refused.
14877. Do you know of any serious cases of disease being contracted by girls living with Chinamen? No.
14878. Are the Chinese clean as a rule, so far as freedom from disease is concerned? I cannot say.
14879. You can speak of those you have been in the habit of having sexual intercourse with? I have never experienced anything to the contrary.
14880. Do girls that smoke opium also drink liquor? I never saw a heavy opium-smoker drink.
14881. Are you a heavy smoker? No; I cannot say I am a heavy smoker; 2s. 6d. a day is not much.
14882. What would you consider heavy opium-smoking? 5s. worth a day would be heavy.
14883. Do you know any white girl that smokes to that extent? Yes; I have known them in different parts;—not in Exeter-place.
14884. Where do they live? I cannot tell you where they live. They go to Goulburn-street to smoke. I am only repeating what they tell me.
14885. Do you ever go to an opium-smoking den in Goulburn-street? No.
14886. And you say opium-smoking does not make you stupid? No; it does not.
14887. Is it not a fact that girls have been made stupid by smoking opium? It may be.
14888. When did you first take to smoking opium? When I came out of gaol.
14889. When you took up with the Chinaman; was it at his invitation? No; it was the girl ——
14890. Have you had a fair education;—did you attend the Public Schools? No; I attended the Catholic School in Young.
14891. Are there any Chinese informers living in Exeter-place? That is more than I know.
14892. Do you know Long Pen? No.
14893. Or Paw Chee? No.
14894. You know nobody;—is that it? I do not know them.
14895. Is it not a fact that in your street there are several houses kept for purposes of prostitution? I have never seen them.
14896. Do you not know a house of that kind where bad girls are living a little higher up, and near where Miss —— lived? I am not outside all day. I do not know what is going on in the streets.
14897. Are you living alone? No; I live with another girl in Exeter-place. There are only two of us and my little girl. The girl's husband comes in three times a week—that is, the man she is living with.
14898. Is he a Chinaman? Yes; he has a garden at Auburn.
14899. Where had you been living with the Chinaman for the last five years? In Wexford-street.
14900. Where did you pick up with the half-caste man who is now in Hay? I went to school with him at Young.
14901. Is he a native of Young? Yes.
14902. Did you have any connection with him in Young? No.
14903. Where did you next see him? In Hay.
14904. How came you to go there? I went up to see him. He sent for me; but that was after I began living with the Chinaman.
14905. After you left Young, where was the next place you saw this half-caste? In Armidale, where I went with the father of my children. I went first to Newcastle, then to other places, and finally Armidale, where I met my old school-mate, the half-caste, who had a blacksmith's shop there. I had a row with the man I was living with, and went to live with the half-caste.
14906. As his wife? Yes; but he left there and went to Hay, and I went to Tingha with my children's father. Then I left him again, and went to Young, where I stayed a fortnight, and then went back to Hay again, where the half-caste was.
14907. How long did you stay there? Two months, and then I went to Sydney.
14908. There is a large Chinese camp in Hay, is there not? Yes.
14909. About how many Chinese are there? About 400 or 500.
14910. Are there many European women there? Yes, a good few, all old hands from Sydney, and all opium-smokers. The police took a lot of them up, and those who stayed had to marry the Chinamen.
14911. How long ago is that? About eighteen months ago.
14912. And those who remained were given the option of marrying the Chinamen? Yes.
14913. In the Chinese camp at Hay were there not some horrible scenes enacted among the Chinese with white women? I did not live in the camp.
14914. Did you hear of anything of the kind? No, I did not.
14915. You did not live at the camp? No; I lived at a store.
14916. Did you live with the half-caste? Yes; we lived in two or three rooms at the back.
14917. You never had any children by him? No.
14918. When you left him there you came to Sydney? Yes. He went up country shearing, and I got out a summons against the father of my children for him to contribute to their maintenance. I have seen him every day since, and have smoked with him, and so on.
14919. You have had intercourse with him? Yes; when I got the summons out he asked me not to go against him, and he paid me for the children.

- 14919½. Has he ever ill-treated you? No.
14920. He has always been kind to you? Yes.
14921. Do you know of any cases like your own, where respectable girls have been waylaid and decoyed by girls of low and more experienced in vice, and brought down to the Chinese quarters—have any such cases as that come within your personal knowledge? No.
14922. Have you any acquaintances who have told you that their virtue has been taken away in that manner? I would not take any notice of what they say; they sometimes say things they do not really mean.
14923. Do you take regular trips up country? No.
14924. Have you never left Sydney since the last time you came down from Hay? No.
14925. What house is it where you go to smoke opium? I go to Ellen _____'s place.
14926. Do you pay her for the opium? No; the father of my children buys it for me; and I take it to her place and smoke it. She mixes it for me and I mix it for her.
14927. What do you do with the ash? Sell it. You can get from 15s. to £1 for a lb. I have seen it as high as 22s. 6d. per lb.
14928. How long does it take you to sell a pound? I could not tell you. I have never noticed. It takes a lot to weigh a pound. I never save it myself, when I smoke in my friend's house.
14929. Do you intend to pick up with this Chinaman again whom you have been living with—the father of your children? No.
14930. Do you intend to leave Sydney? Not yet awhile.
14931. Is it your intention to lead a different life? I am going to be married at Christmas.
14932. To whom? To the half-caste I was living with at Hay.
14933. Is it not possible for you to give over opium-smoking? I have tried.
14934. Did you succeed? No, there was too much of it about. When you see it, and want it, you must have it.
14935. But if you were away from these dens you would, I suppose, be able to gradually break yourself of this habit? Yes, I intend to knock it off at Christmas.
14936. Supposing you broke yourself of smoking opium, do you think you would take to drinking spirits? No; I never did drink anything much.
14937. You never had a liking for it? No.
14938. This opium-smoking has a terrible power over you when you take to it? Yes. It is very hard to knock it off, although there are Chinamen who have been smoking for twenty years and have knocked it off.
14939. Does opium-smoking have a tendency to make a person lustful? No. It makes them the other way. They have no inclination at all, when they smoke very heavy.
14940. If anybody has stated that opium-smoking has the effect of making people stupid, so that they do not know what they are doing, or what is being done to them, do you think that would be true? No. It is not true. It has never done so with me.
14941. It has not the same effect as drink? No.
14942. What is the effect on you—does it produce pleasant dreams? No. I have not experienced that.
14943. What does it produce—sickness? It does if I do not have a smoke.
14944. Does it spoil your appetite? No. I cannot eat anything at all until I smoke.
14945. How often do you smoke in the day? Twice a day.
14946. I suppose you must be regular with the pipe, otherwise it will make you sick and languid? Yes.
14947. Are there a large number of girls in that portion of the town who smoke opium? Yes a good few.
14948. Are there any white men visiting these places to smoke opium? None at all.
14949. Are there any Lascars or Coolies? No. They do not go to that end of the town at all.
14950. The Commission have seen eight or nine of them in one place in Wexford-street? I have not seen them. I do not go into any place in Wexford-street, but one. That is where I was living.
14951. Now, is it not a fact that half the houses in Wexford-street are houses of ill-fame? There are a few of them there.
14952. Do the police ever take any notice of these things down there? They are always in and out of the places.
14953. Do you visit any gambling-place? No.
14954. Have you ever gambled in your life? No.
14955. Did you ever take any chances in the pak-ah-pu lottery? Yes. I used to buy the tickets.
14956. Did you buy them to any large extent? I used to buy the 6d. tickets.
14957. Did you mark them yourself? Yes.
14958. Did you ever win anything? I won 9s. 2d. That was the most I ever won.
14959. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say a young woman first brought you down to Sydney from Young? Yes.
14960. Did she ever receive any benefit from you? No.
14961. With regard to opium-smoking, do not you think it will injure your health if you persist in it? It has never interfered with my health.
14962. You have had good opportunities of judging of the Chinese in Sydney. Do you think the best class of them are opium-smokers—say the merchants? I do not know about the merchants.
14963. Now, complaints have been made against the Chinese that they entice young girls from their homes and seduce them. Do you think from your experience that there is much truth in that? I do not believe that. The Chinese cannot make them go if they do not want to.
14964. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have never heard of a case where a young girl has been entrapped into a Chinese house and betrayed or seduced? No. I never heard of a case of that kind. No one could make them go if they did not want to go.
14965. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] When once you begin to smoke opium you must have it at a regular hour of the day, is it not so? Not exactly a regular hour, but if you use yourself to have it twice a day you look for it.
14966. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you have regular hours of the day at which you smoke? Yes. I have lost the best part of to-day.
14967. Do you feel the effects of it? Yes.
14968. What do you do supposing you are travelling away to Newcastle or further? I will show you. [*Producing a large brown pill.*] I take this.
14969. *Mr. Abigail.*] What is that you have shown us? That is opium. [14970.]

Margaret —.

14 Dec., 1891.

- Margaret—
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14970. You take it in that form when you cannot get a smoke? Yes; I break it in two and crush it up small.
14971. How much is that pill worth? About 2d.
14972. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] If we kept you here for a long time to-day would you want to take it? Yes; that is what I brought it for.
14973. Do you not think that is a very evil habit, seeing that you cannot do without it? Everyone to their fancy.
14974. You have to take your smoke before you go to bed at night? I never go to bed at night. I do not go until the morning. I have not been to sleep yet. I got up at half-past 3 yesterday morning and have not been to bed since.
14975. *Mr. Abigail.*] How long could you go without sleep? I am all right as long as I have a smoke.
14976. Would it not be better to knock it off altogether? I suppose it would.
14977. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How are you going to leave off opium-smoking? I suppose I must go to the doctor and get some medicine.
14978. *Mr. Abigail.*] I think you said you are going to get married at Christmas? Yes.
14979. Have you been in the Church Home? No.
14980. I think you have said that opium-smoking will not produce unconsciousness so that a young girl under its influence would not know what was being done to her? I have never heard of such a thing. It has never done so to me. In fact it has never taken any effect upon me at all.
14981. Except to create a craving for the drug? That is all.
14982. Have you heard that one effect of using opium is to destroy the appetite for intoxicating drinks? I have heard of cases where heavy drinkers have taken to opium, and have never thought of drinking afterwards. But some girls both smoke and drink too.
14983. You are certain that opium could not be administered to a girl as a drug to bring her into a semi-unconscious state? Yes.
14984. How long have you been opium-smoking? For five years. I kept on smoking until I acquired the habit.
14985. Had you acquired the habit before you went to live permanently with your Chinaman? No.
14986. Now, about the effect of opium hunger, does it affect the children of the woman who is a regular smoker and has acquired the habit. In other words would a child of such a mother have a desire for opium? Yes; in infancy they have the same habits as the mother. They are born with it.
14987. In giving that information you are speaking from personal knowledge of a case? I am giving you my own case.
14988. In view of that do you not think it would be worth your while to give up the habit? It is only while they are on the breast that it affects them. When I am opium sick they are sick, and as soon as I have my smoke they are all right.
14989. When they grow up does it affect them? No, only while they are on the breast.
14990. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I suppose it is safe to assume that that little one of yours has not been taught the habit of smoking opium? No, she never sees me smoke.
14991. Seeing that you would not allow your child to smoke the inference is that you consider it a vicious habit? Yes, I never allow her near me when I am smoking or to see me.
14992. At what time of the day do you smoke? In the morning. Two o'clock is the earliest I go to bed.
14993. Is it customary for European women who live with Chinamen, and who smoke opium, to keep similar hours? Yes.
14994. What is the object of sitting up so late? To smoke. They get into the habit of it. They smoke so much at night that they sleep late in the day, and then they must smoke again when their time comes.
14995. The opium-smoking affects the joints of your body? Yes, particularly the first finger.
14996. Previous to taking up with that Chinaman had you been living in a state of prostitution? No.
14997. How long did you stay in Young after you were seduced? About four months.
14998. Where is the man who seduced you now? In Balmain.
14999. Do you meet him now? I have seen him.
15000. Have you spoken to him? Yes.
15001. Do you have any intercourse with him? No, he is married now.
15002. Does he know the mode of life you have gone in for? Yes.
15003. Has he ever contributed in any way towards your support since he seduced you? No.
15004. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did you ever tell him he was the cause of your being in your present position? Yes.
15005. What is his name? H——— J———.
15006. Up to the time of your seduction by this man had you lived a pure and virtuous life? Yes.
15007. You thought he meant to marry you? He wanted to marry me, but my mother would not let him.
15008. Was he not a respectable man? No. His father used to get into trouble, and he used to get into trouble too. My mother did not approve of it at all.
15009. Is your mother in a respectable position? Yes.
15010. Do you keep up any correspondence? None at all.
15011. Then you are to all intents and purposes an outcast? Yes, they never think of me and I never think of them.

[The witness withdrew.]

Minnie ——— called and examined:—

- Minnie ———
14 Dec., 1891.
15012. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live? In Cambridge-street.
15013. Are you living with a Chinaman? Yes.
15014. How long have you been living with this Chinaman? About seven months. I have been about five years with them altogether.
15015. During that time how many Chinese have you lived with altogether? Two.
15016. What has been the nature of the treatment you have received from them? I have received every kindness from them.
15017. What business does the man follow whom you are living with now? He is a cook.

15018.

Minnie —
14 Dec., 1891.

15018. Does he come home daily? No; he comes home twice or three times a week.
15019. Does he supply you with what money you want for the house and for yourself? Yes.
15020. And you keep yourself faithful to him now? Yes.
15021. Does any other man visit you? No.
15022. Do you smoke opium? Not now; I used to.
15023. How long ago is it since you stopped? About ten months ago.
15024. How long had you been smoking up to that time? Very nearly three years.
15025. How much opium per day did you smoke? Three or four shillings worth.
15026. That would be considered heavy? Yes.
15027. How often did you smoke in the day? Three times.
15028. At what hours? Generally when I got up in the morning I would have a few pipes—at about 10 or 11 o'clock; the second smoke I would have at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and then at night about an hour before I went to bed.
15029. That would be about 11 or 12 o'clock? Yes.
15030. Now, what effect has opium-smoking upon you? It is a habit; that is all.
15031. I know that it must have some effect. If a person takes grog it makes him dull or quarrelsome, as the case may be. Now, what I want to know from you is, the effect of opium;—does it make you dream, or ardently desire anything; or does it make you simply stupid and helpless? It has no more effect upon me than an ordinary smoke.
15032. That is very strange. We have been told it has a very decided effect? It might have, but I have never experienced it.
15033. Have you ever heard of it rendering a woman unconscious so that she would not know what was done to her in any way? No. And I do not think it would unless she was under the influence of drink, and then it would take effect very quickly.
15034. Do you think that if a woman took 3s. worth of opium, and she lay down, that it would so affect her that any person could take liberties with her without her knowing it? No. It has never affected me in that way. It would make you feel drowsy or sleepy quicker if one drank, but it has never affected me that way.
15035. Then if a woman has sworn that when she is under the influence of opium a man could do what he liked with her, and she would know nothing about it, that would not be correct so far as your experience is concerned? No, I would not believe it.
15036. While you were taking opium did you drink? No.
15037. Did you ever? Oh, yes; but that was before I took to opium-smoking.
15038. The opium destroys the desire for strong drink? Yes. It seems to quieten you altogether. There is no desire to go out and about, or anything, unless a person happens to be of a very lively disposition.
15039. Have you had any children? Yes, two.
15040. Are they alive? One is; nearly eight years old.
15041. Have you heard of children born of a woman who smokes opium being affected with the opium hunger? Oh, yes.
15042. Does the man you are living with smoke opium? No.
15043. Is he in favour of your smoking opium? No. I have not smoked much lately as I told you. I am taking medicine for it.
15044. What treatment have you received altogether from the Chinamen? The best of treatment.
15045. In the first instance I suppose you were seduced by a European? Yes.
15046. Have you ever heard of Chinamen entrapping or inviting virtuous European girls to their places and ruining them? No.
15047. Have you ever heard of virtuous girls being taken to the Chinese quarters by women who have already become degraded? No; I have not.
15048. If you took a heavy smoke of opium at 11 o'clock at night, how long would you sleep? Generally till 10 o'clock in the morning.
15049. Are you a light or a heavy sleeper? I am a light sleeper.
15050. Would you like to see opium done away with altogether? It is nothing to me. If it is done away with we can get medicine to cure us I suppose.
15051. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What do you mean by getting medicine to cure you? Well, there is opium in many medicines.
15052. But you do not like it medicinally? I have seen it taken in water; that is in the form of pills. Generally speaking when persons get opium sick they get the stomach-ache, that is one of the effects. I have not smoked much for ten months.
15053. We have had various statements made here as to the feeling that opium-smoking induces;—what is your experience speaking generally? It gives you a drowsy sort of feeling.
15054. Does it send you off into a kind of dreamland? No; it never has me.
15055. If you were to smoke heavily would you have your senses about you the same as you have now? Yes.
15056. It never made you unconscious? No.
15057. So that any statement that may have been made either to this Commission or elsewhere, to the effect that when persons smoke opium and are under its influence they are completely at the mercy of any one who may have a design upon them, is untrue? All I can say is that I do not believe it. Of course if they drank it might have a greater effect.
15058. Did you ever try drink and opium mixed? No.
15059. You have never known it to be done? No.
15060. Supposing some respectable person went home with you this evening, and were induced to smoke opium for the first time with you, would it be possible for her (after she had smoked the opium) to be seduced against her will, do you think? No; I think not.
15061. She would have to be a consenting party? Yes.
15062. And she would be just as strong to resist after smoking the opium as before? Yes.
15063. That is your experience? Yes. I was in a Chinaman's house before I ever thought of smoking opium, and I have sat and waited while they smoked.

- Minnie — 15064. And you have never known an instance where a person has been rendered unconscious from smoking opium? No.
- 14 Dec., 1891. 15065. What induced you to go with the Chinese in the first place;—did you go of your own accord? No.
15066. Who took you among them in the first place? I went in company with other females.
15067. Were they of the prostitute order? Yes.
15068. And did you go simply as a casual visitor to the Chinese quarters in the first instance? Yes. A friend of mine asked me to go and wait for her while she smoked.
15069. Do you think it would be possible for a respectable woman to go to an opium-shop for the purpose of smoking opium and preserve her purity of character? Yes; I have seen it done.
15070. Do you know of any instance where young women have gone into these places to smoke opium without having any improper intercourse with the Chinese whatever? I know plenty of cases. It is just a business-like transaction, the same as if you went into a refreshment-room and had some refreshments.
15071. Are the girls who go to smoke in these places generally of the unfortunate class? I cannot tell that.
15072. Would you take them to be so? Yes. By their appearance I would take them to be so.
15073. Can you call to mind any respectable young person having gone into a Chinese place to smoke opium? No.
15074. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are a married woman I believe? Yes.
15075. How long have you been separated from your husband? Seven years.
15076. Are you living apart from him on account of his bad treatment of you? Yes, his cruelty and drunkenness.
15077. As a matter of fact did he keep you while you lived together? He did in a sort of a way, when he worked, and when he did not I had to do the best I could.
15078. He wanted you to go out and do the best you could I suppose. And since you left him you have received from the Chinese kindness which has been in great contrast to your husband's treatment of you? Certainly.
15079. Is your husband alive? Yes.
15080. Would you marry a Chinaman if he were dead? I would.
15081. You have found them altogether kind and considerate in every way? Yes.
15082. Have you had any quarrel with the man you are living with? No.
15083. Has he never struck you? No, never.
15084. And has never told you to go out and earn money on the streets? No.
15085. He supplies you with everything you want? Yes; in fact he is very kind.
15086. *Mr. McKillop.*] How many of you live together in that house? Two.
15087. Are there only you and the other girl? Yes.
15088. Is there any immorality carried on in connection with your occupancy of that place with this other girl? No. We live together there for company.
15089. Is it not a fact that other Chinamen than those you are supposed to be living with visit that place? Yes; certainly they do, but not for immoral purposes.
15090. In short, you are true to your man, and she is true to her man? Yes.
15091. What do they allow you a week? My fellow allows me £1 a week.
15092. What do you pay for the house? Sixteen shillings a week. I pay half the rent, and the other girl pays the other half.
15093. How many rooms are there in the house? Four rooms.
15094. Then you have the other 12s. to keep you in food? Yes.
15095. What do you do for opium? I do not smoke much—about 3d.-worth a day.
15096. You are breaking yourself of the habit? Yes.
15097. Do you drink? Very seldom. I may have a bottle of porter once in a way.
15098. Is 12s. a week enough to keep you? Yes.
15099. Do you get no money from any other source? No.
15100. Does your Chinaman buy you jewellery, and so forth? Yes.
15101. How long have you been in contact with the Chinese altogether? Six or seven years.
15102. Who was the Chinaman you lived with before? Ah Way—he has a cookshop in Campbell-street.
15103. Did you stop there with him? No.
15104. What made you leave him? Because he failed in business. We parted the best of friends. He told me he could not keep me. He was very sorry.
15105. How long were you with him? Three years.
15106. What Chinaman did you live with before him? He was the first Chinaman that I lived with.
15107. But you had intercourse with them before that? Yes.
15108. Is your husband in gaol now? I do not know.
15109. He did get a long sentence, did he not? I know nothing about him.
15110. What made you leave him? His cruelty.
15111. Did you not say to us when we were down your way that your husband got into gaol for embezzlement? No. Somebody said to me that he got into trouble.
15112. You know Mr. H——? Yes.
15113. You were in his employment at one time? Yes.
15114. How long ago was that? I forget. It was before I was married. I was married in 1879.
15115. *Mr. Abigail.*] What age are you? Twenty-seven.
15116. Then you were about 16 years of age when you were married? Yes.
15117. *Mr. McKillop.*] What is your maiden name? B——
15118. Are you a native of Sydney? Yes.
15119. Did your husband occupy a pretty good position when he married you? Yes.
15120. He was in such a position that he could have kept you in a respectable manner? Yes.
15121. There was no cause on your side for the separation? No. I was his second wife.
15122. Did you first become acquainted with him when you were in Mr. H——'s employment? Yes.
15123. Did you bear him any children? Yes—two.
15124. Are they living? One is. It is out at Botany with my sister.
15125. How long were you married to him when he started his ill-treatment? About twelve months. My people were always against the marriage. I got married against their wishes. Consequently, when I went to see them afterwards he did not like it, and we were always rowing about it. 15126.

15126. Is it solely of your own resolve that you are leaving off the opium-smoking? Yes, and the man Minnie—
I am living with advised me to leave off smoking.
15127. Does he smoke? No.
15128. You say that opium-smoking does not make you unconscious, or in such a way that anybody could take liberties with you without your having the power of resistance? No.
15129. It has not the same effect as drink? No.
15130. Does it bring on sickness? If you smoke too heavy it would.
15131. Do you have a pipe in the house you are living in? Yes.
15132. Who does it belong to? It belongs to ———
15133. Does she smoke heavily? Yes.
15134. Do you often visit the opium-smoking place where we saw you? No.
15135. What brought you there on that occasion? I was asked to go down there to get some opium.
15136. That is a regular opium-smoking den, is it not? I do not know, I never was there before.
15137. Have you been residing in Cambridge-street ever since you have been living with this man? Not all the time. I was living down in Queen-street at one time.
15138. Does your husband know of your present mode of life? I do not know—I never hear of him.
15139. What business was he in? He was a carcass butcher when I married him. He was working for Macnamara.
15140. Do your people know of the unfortunate position you are in? I do not know.
15141. Are both your parents living? No, my mother is dead.
15142. Have you any other relations? Yes.
15143. Do girls that smoke opium also take to drink? Some of them do, and some do not. They do not generally drink.
15144. Are there a number of houses of ill-fame in the locality where you live? Not that I am aware of—not in our street.
15145. Are there not a number of European girls who live with Chinamen in that locality? No, not in Cambridge-street. In Harrington-street and Gloucester-street there are.
15146. Do they live on the same terms as you and these other girls with Chinamen, or are they simply houses of ill-fame? I only know one there, and she is living respectably with a Chinaman.
15147. What is your husband by trade? He is a cook, employed on the North Shore.
15148. In a hotel? No, in a private gentleman's house.
15149. Is it not a fact that there are a number of gambling-houses there? Not that I am aware of.
15150. Do you visit any of the gambling-houses? No.
15151. Do you not buy pak-ah-pu tickets either? No.
15152. But you know what they are I suppose? Yes.
15153. Did you ever mark any of them? No.
15154. Did you go to school when you were young? Yes.
15155. Was it a public school? No.
15156. I believe you occupied a pretty good position when you were in the drapery business, did you not? Yes, I did.
15157. Were you a forewoman? No.
15158. When you separated from your husband was it force of circumstances that drove you on the streets—through not being provided for? Yes.
15159. Did you leave him, or did he leave you? He ill-treated me, and my father took me away from him.
15160. You had borne two children to him by that time? Yes, I had to leave him before, and was away for about two months; I went back again and lived with him for about eleven months; but he got worse instead of better, and I left him again for my father's home. He used to drink very heavily.
15161. Were you faithful to him all that time? Yes; I never went outside unless in his company.
15162. Did you go from your father's home on to the streets? I went to take a situation away out of Sydney, and as soon as I came back I went wrong.
15163. What part did you go to when you took this situation? I went a long way across the water.
15164. Was it not to Noumea that you went? Yes.
15165. Who engaged you to go there? I was engaged by a woman.
15166. Was it not a *café* you went to? No.
15167. Or a house of prostitution? No, it was a hotel. I was down there before that scandal occurred that you refer to. I remember that.
15168. How long were you in Noumea? I was there about three years ago.
15169. Did you lead a virtuous life there? Yes.
15170. Is it not a fact that a number of girls were taken away from here to Noumea for immoral purposes? Yes; I was there nine months when that happened.
15171. Who engaged you to go there? Madame T———
15172. Were they respectable people that engaged you? Very.
15173. The girls referred to were decoyed there? Yes; the house they were taken to was pulled to pieces afterwards.
15174. Were the girls brought back? Yes, most of them; there is one down there yet, I think. She was there when I left.
15175. *Mr. Abigail.*] What salary did you receive while you were at that place in Noumea? Twenty-five shillings a week and board.
15176. Had you good accommodation? Yes; there was another young girl engaged as housemaid, and I was barmaid, and we had one room to ourselves.
15177. *Mr. McKillop.*] Could you speak the language? I could.
15178. Did you learn French when you went to school? I did.
15179. How did you get this engagement? Simply enough. This Frenchman used to keep a refreshment-shop in Lower George-street, and a young girl friend of mine knew the wife. We went in to have a cup of tea one day, and she asked us to go, as they were selling out to start business there. I suddenly decided to go, and my friend went with me. The Frenchman could speak English fluently.
15180. In what part of Lower George-street was this refreshment-room? Nearly down to Circular Quay.
15181. Have you been in any religious home in Sydney? No.

- Minnie—
 14 Dec., 1891. 15182. Do you take regular trips to the country for change of air? No.
 15183. I suppose you do know of girls that take trips into the country, and visit the Chinese camps, do you not? I have heard several of them talking amongst themselves about it, but I do not know whether it was true or not.
 15184. Did you sleep well when you used to be an opium-smoker? Sometimes.
 15185. Does it interfere with your rest at night? No.
 15186. It does not deprive you of sleep? No.
 15187. Do you sleep heavy? No, I do not sleep heavy at any time.
 15188. How long were you employed in the drapery establishment that I referred to a little while ago? I was bound for two years.
 15189. What particular branch of the trade was it—dressmaking? No; millinery.
 15190. And when you were out of your time did you marry? Yes.
 15191. What was your husband's name? K—.
 15192. Do you intend to continue living with the man you are with now? Yes.
 15193. Did you ever live with a European other than your husband? No.
 15194. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You know there has been a complaint against the Chinese about their encouraging or decoying young women to their places for immoral purposes. Now I want you to state whether there is any truth in that according to your experience? I never knew of an instance.
 15195. *Mr. Abigail.*] Then in your experience it is not correct? No.
 15196. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] If women go to the Chinese houses, either to smoke opium or live with the Chinese, it is their own fault, and not the fault of the Chinese? Quite so; I never knew of a single instance.
 15197. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do not the Chinese show a preference for European women? Some do.
 15198. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Do you know of any case where the Chinese have ill-treated or been unkind to any of their women? No; I think fully half of them come to the Chinese when they have nowhere else to go.
 15199. *Mr. Abigail.*] Is it because the Chinese are kind to them? That is the main thing, and for the sake of a home.
 15200. In other words, if they can find one Chinaman to support them, it is better than going out night after night to seek for men? Certainly.
 15201. And they prefer one to many? Yes.
 15202. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Opium has a peculiar smell, has it not? Yes.
 15203. Complaints have been made about the smell that comes from the Chinamen's places. I suppose you can detect the smell of this opium outside the door, can you not? Yes.
 15204. If you smoke it yourself you cannot smell it so readily? No; you cannot.
 15205. It is difficult to leave off smoking, and you have to do it gradually, I suppose—reducing the amount day by day? Yes.
 15206. One young woman that was here brought an opium pill with her;—is that necessary? She must be a heavy smoker.
 15207. Can you do without it? Yes; because I do not smoke much now. In fact all day I never smoke at all.
 15208. Do you not feel any desire for it? No; I take medicine.
 15209. *Mr. Abigail.*] When you were employed by Mr. H— were you a virtuous girl? Yes.
 15210. Do you not know where your husband is? The last I heard of him he was at Pyrmont.
 [The witness withdrew.]

Pauline ————— called and examined:—

- Pauline —
 14 Dec., 1891. 15211. *President.*] Where do you live? In Cambridge-street.
 15212. How long have you lived there? For nine months.
 15213. Where were you living before that? In Harrington-street.
 15214. How long did you live there? About eighteen months.
 15215. How long have you been in the Colony? I have been six years in Sydney.
 15216. What age are you now? Twenty-two.
 15217. Then you arrived here when you were sixteen? Yes.
 15218. Where did you come from? From Brisbane.
 15219. Are you a native of Queensland? No; I am a native of Germany.
 15220. How long were you living in Brisbane? A long time; I went to school there.
 15221. What made you leave Brisbane? My husband fetched me to Sydney.
 15222. Did you marry in Brisbane? Yes.
 15223. And you came to Sydney with your husband? Yes.
 15224. Did you live in Sydney with him? I lived with him in Sydney for a few weeks, and he then took me back to Brisbane.
 15225. Did he desert you? Yes.
 15226. Did you have any children as the result of your marriage? No.
 15227. Did you never have any children? No.
 15228. Why did your husband leave you? He did not say.
 15229. Did he suspect you of infidelity? No.
 15230. When you came from Brisbane to Sydney, what did you do for a living? I went to service.
 15231. How long were you at service? Five or six months.
 15232. Did you get into the society of any European friends? I had a couple of girl friends that I knew in Brisbane; and when I came to Sydney I met them.
 15233. Where did you meet them? At Surry Hills.
 15234. In a lodging-house? It was a boarding-house.
 15235. Were they all girls staying there? There were girls and men, and married couples.
 15236. An ordinary boarding-house? Yes. I stayed there after I left service.
 15237. How came you to be associated with the Chinese—who took you to them first? A young girl—she is dead now. She took me to Queen's-place first.
 15238. What was her object in taking you there? She went to see a bloke. But I had been amongst the Chinese before that in Brisbane.
 15239.

15239. How did you come to get in with the Chinamen in Brisbane? I stopped at a house in Albert-Pauline street, there.
15240. Is that a Chinese establishment? No. But Chinese used to go there.
15241. Was it a bad house—a house of assignation? Yes.
15242. You went there, and had commerce with the Chinamen? Yes.
15243. Did you pick up with any particular Chinese there? No.
15244. You went with any of them? Well, I did not knock about much with them.
15245. You allowed them to go with you for money from time to time? Yes; but I did not stop with any of them in Brisbane. When I came to Sydney I picked up with one Chinaman.
15246. How long have you lived with this one Chinaman? Nearly four years.
15247. During that time you have not been going with any other men? No.
15248. Have you had any children? I have not had any born alive.
15249. What is the name of your Chinaman? Ah Yow.
15250. What is his age? Twenty-eight.
15251. What does he do for a living? He is a cook.
15252. Where does he work? He is not in Sydney now—he has gone to China.
15253. Where did he work when he was in Sydney? He worked in a hotel.
15254. What wages did he get? Thirty shillings a week.
15255. What did he give you? He paid the rent, and bought tucker and clothes.
15256. Had you the house to yourself? Yes; I had a house of my own.
15257. What rent did you pay? Ten shillings a week. He used to make more than 30s. a week altogether. He used to sell fat, and got 10s. or 15s. for that.
15258. Who are you living with now? Another Chinaman.
15259. What is he? I do not know. He has money in the bank. He goes to Botany every Saturday. I cannot tell you what he is doing now.
15260. Is he in town every day? Every week day, barring Saturday.
15261. Do you not know that he goes to Botany to preside over a fan-tan table? I cannot say.
15262. Do you not think so; or have you never heard anything to that effect? He never told me anything.
15263. Have you not heard so? No.
15264. Then you do not know how he earns his living? He has money in the bank.
15265. Does he keep you well supplied with money? Yes; if I want pocket-money he gives it to me.
15266. Do you get as much as £5 a week from him? I do not know exactly what I get. He pays the rent and expenses of house-keeping, and if I want anything he gives me money to buy it.
15267. Do you smoke opium? Not much; I used to smoke opium, but I am knocking it off. I only use 6d.-worth a day now. I am thinking of going home to see my father in Queensland.
15268. How many people are living in the house with you? Only the other young girl and her man—he works at the North Shore.
15269. You are quite sure you do not know whether the Chinaman you are living with has a gambling-place at Botany? I do not know. I do not ask him.
15270. Does he smoke opium? No.
15271. Have you ever heard from your husband since? No.
15272. Did you run away from him? No; he ran away from me.
15273. Where is he now? I do not know. My father told me he was in Brisbane.
15274. You were married when you were about 16 years of age? Not quite 16.
15275. What was your husband's age? He was nineteen when I married him.
15276. Did you go with other men before you went with the Chinese? I lived with one white man before I went to live with the Chinamen.
15277. Did your husband see the man you lived with coming after you? No.
15278. Do you mean to tell me, after the man who was keeping you left you, that you went straight away to the Chinese quarters? I met with a couple of girls who took me down.
15279. Why did you leave the protection of the man who was keeping you after your husband left you? Because he wanted me to knock about the streets for him.
15280. Where is he now? At Newtown.
15281. You refused to do that, and left him to take up with the Chinese;—did this white man you lived with for a time ever illtreat you? No.
15282. Did you have to do with the Chinese before you left him, and give him the money you got from the Chinese? No.
15283. Then you have had to do with only two Chinamen in this Colony? I lived with another Chinaman when I went to Newcastle.
15284. When you went down to Queen's-place on the first occasion, what occurred? Nothing occurred to me. I simply went down with another girl.
15285. I mean what occurred when you went into the house—there were a number of Chinamen there I suppose? There were three men that lived in the house.
15286. Did they ask you to stay with you? No.
15287. Did you not have any connection with the Chinese when you went to Queen's-place on that occasion? No. This girl that brought me down there took me to the markets, and I picked up with a Chinaman there.
15288. Then you went down to Queen's-place on that occasion for no particular purpose? I went down with that girl who used to live with a fellow there, and she had a row with him.
15289. How long did you stay there? About twenty minutes.
15290. Did you smoke opium in Brisbane? No. I commenced when I came to Sydney.
15291. When you smoke opium now do you smoke it at home, at your own house, or do you go out? I smoke it at home.
15292. Does your husband smoke? No.
15293. Do many Chinese visit your house? No. Sometimes some of his friends may come there.
15294. When you have had your opium-smoke are you conscious of what is going on? Certainly.
15295. It does not make you unconscious so that a man could do anything with you and you not know it? No. You cannot be drugged with opium.

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15296.

- Pauline— 15296. Is it a fact that men who smoke opium have no desire to have any connection with women? Quite right, they do not.
- 14 Dec., 1891. 15297. *Mr. Abigail.*] Now I want you to describe to the Commission what is the effect of a good strong smoke of opium? It does not affect you in any way.
15298. Surely it creates some feeling. Do you know what the effect of drink is? I do not touch drink.
15299. Have you ever done so? I have taken some brandy when I was sick; but I have never taken much at any time.
15300. When a person first commences to smoke opium does it make them sick? Yes.
15301. How long does it take you to overcome the sickness? There is no actual sickness; only it makes you feel sick, something like sea-sickness. When you are accustomed to smoke you feel sick until you get your smoke.
15302. Before you are thoroughly seasoned to it will it not make you unconscious? It never made me so.
15303. Supposing it has been stated by a person who visited one of these opium-smoking houses that he saw two or three girls there, only one of whom was conscious, and that after trying to wake the other girls, on questioning the one that was awake, she explained that they were under the influence of opium, and it would be no use trying to wake them for two or three hours;—what would you say to such a statement, Well; they might have been drinking. Opium would not do that.
15304. Now listen to this, from the report of an official visitor to one of these places:—"As I understand they induce these girls in the first instance to enter these places, and then get them to smoke opium, by which they become drugged, and then the Chinese do what they like with them";—have you ever heard of anything like that? No; they would not do anything like that. If you went of your own free will, well and good; but they would not force you to go or to smoke.
15305. You do not think they would resort to any improper means of that kind? No; I know they never forced me. On the contrary, they object to me smoking.
15306. How often do you smoke? Three times a day. That is to say, I used to when I was smoking much.
15307. What did it cost you? Half-a-crown a day.
15308. What does it cost you now? It costs me 6d. a day. I have been knocking it off for three months.
15309. Do you feel better for leaving it off? Yes; a great deal better.
15310. And you would like to get away from the influence of it altogether? Yes; I do not like opium at all.
15311. You say you went to service before you went to live with the Chinamen;—did you follow any other occupation? Yes; I was with a circus.
15312. What payment did you get for that? I got £2 a week.
15313. Whose circus was it? Chiarini's.
15314. Was that in Sydney? I came to Sydney with them, and stayed here for a while.
15315. What induced you to give up that;—was that not a better mode of life than this other that you have been leading? They broke up in Sydney, and I did not want to go where they were going afterwards. They went to New Zealand.
15316. What were your duties in connection with the circus? I used to do statues with another girl.
15317. You did not enter any other circus after that? No.
15318. What treatment have you received generally from the Chinamen you have been living with? Very good treatment.
15319. I think I understood you to say that the European you lived with at Newtown told you to go out on the streets and get money? Yes; when I first went to live with him he kept me for about a month, and then he told me to go on the streets and keep him.
15320. And you objected? I did.
15321. You thought it better to have one Chinaman to live with than to go nightly on the street to solicit men? Yes.
15322. You are quite sure about the effects of opium, that it could not by any means of using it bring about that state of unconsciousness I have described? I do not think so.
15323. What infatuation is there in it that makes the women take to it? I think it is all flashness in the first place when they start to smoke.
15324. Do you smoke cigarettes? Yes.
15325. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Since you took up with this man whom you are living with now, have you kept free from prostitution? Yes; I have never had anybody. In fact I have never been outside my own house, I have had such a lot of sickness.
15326. He supplies you with sufficient money to prevent you having to resort to other men? Yes.
15327. And on the whole he treats you kindly? Yes.
15328. Is your father aware that you are living with this Chinaman? No.
15329. Does he write to you? Yes. I have a stepmother, and several sisters and brothers.
15330. Are any of them aware of your present mode of life? No.
15331. You have not at any time of your life, I understand, been what is known as a common prostitute, that is, you have not walked the streets? No.
15332. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How did you come to smoke opium in the first instance? I taught myself.
15333. The man you are living with is against you smoking? Yes. He lets me smoke, but he does not like me to do it. As a rule, the Chinese do not like to see any of the girls smoking.
15334. What part did you take in the circus? I used to do statues. There were three girls. One of them used to ride.
15335. What trade did the man follow who lived with you in Newtown? He was a bricklayer.
15336. Did the man you are living with at present ever ask you to go out and keep him? No; he does not care for me to go out at all. In fact I never go outside my own house.
15337. In your experience among the Chinese in Queensland and this Colony did you ever know a Chinaman to decoy a young girl, and get her to smoke opium, and then seduce her? No, I never knew one of them to do it.
15338. What sort of women come to the Chinese places as a rule? As a rule they are women who have fallen. Some of them have left their husbands. I would sooner live with a Chinaman than I would with a white man. The Chinamen know how to treat a woman.
- 15339.

15339. You are getting rid of the opium habit? Yes.
15340. Did you bring any opium with you to-day? No; I shall not want to smoke to-day until I get home.
15341. Do you think it would be a good thing to do away with opium-smoking altogether? I think it would be for the girls.
15342. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You left your husband, or he left you, in Queensland? Yes, in Bundaberg; that is where I lived.
15343. How did you come to the Chinese quarters in Brisbane? We often used to go there to the shops.
15344. *Mr. McKillop.*] You said you stopped at Albert-street? Yes; at _____
15345. Is not that a house of ill-fame? Yes.
15346. Do the Chinese visit there? Yes.
15347. And it was there you first had intercourse with the Chinese? I used to speak to them.
15348. Did you never go before the doctor to be examined? No.
15349. Were you not registered when you were in _____? I did not stop there that long. I was only a couple of weeks in _____
15350. Did you come to Sydney by yourself, or under the protection of anybody? I came over with the show.
15351. With the circus? Yes.
15352. Did you apply for an appointment? No, the man who engaged me knew that I was on the stage in Brisbane.
15353. In what capacity were you on the stage? I was a ballet-girl.
15354. Then you came on to Sydney with the circus? Yes; and when they went to New Zealand I left. I then went to service in a cookshop in Pitt-street. Then I picked up with a girl who fetched me down to Queen-street.
15355. Was she a prostitute? Yes.
15356. What was her name? _____. She is dead now. She died in Maitland
15357. Used you to make quarterly or half-yearly trips through the country? No, not now.
15358. Used you formerly to take trips through the country? Not through the country. I used to go from here to Newcastle, and I went to Tamworth also.
15359. You had a man in Newcastle with whom you lived? Yes; a Chinaman.
15360. What was he? A fancy-goods man.
15361. What did you go to Tamworth for? To see a woman who is married to a Chinaman. I had known her some time.
15362. When you were in service in Pitt-street did you carry on with Europeans? No.
15363. You led a virtuous life? I was not virtuous, but I did not knock about.
15364. You did not go about the streets? No.
15365. Do you know any cases of girls getting disease from Chinamen? I do not know of any case.
15366. Is it not a fact that a lot of girls live with Chinamen in the locality you are living in, and that some of them keep common bawdy-houses? There may be: but I cannot say that, for I very seldom go outside my own door.
15367. Do you drink at all? I have taken a little, but I do not drink as the saying is.
15368. I think you said that you have been ailing lately? I have been sick this three or four months.
15369. You have never had any children born alive? No; I have never had a full-grown child.
15370. Did you ever have an operation performed on you for the purpose of procuring abortion? Never.
15371. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are the Chinamen that you have been with generally clean, that is, do they wash themselves frequently or not? The one I am with now is very clean; he is always washing himself. He washes every night before he gets into bed.
15372. Do they insist on the women being the same? Yes. They like cleanliness. If you are dirty they will quickly tell you so; if you have dirty clothes on, for instance.

[Witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY M'KILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

War Hop called and examined:—

15373. *President.*] What are you? I am a gardener.
15374. Where is your garden? At North Shore.
15375. How many acres of land do you cultivate? Eight acres.
15376. What rent do you pay for the land? I pay £44 a year.
15377. Who is your landlord? Mr. Watson.
15378. How long have you been in occupation of the land? I have been there six years. Formerly I had a garden of Mr. Forsyth, on the North Shore.
15379. How long have you been gardening on the North Shore altogether? Thirteen years.
15380. How many have you assisting you to work the 8 acres? Six men.
15381. Are they wage men or partners sharing in the profits, whatever they may be? They are all employed by me at a weekly wage—£1 a week and found.
15382. Do you all sleep in one room? No; there are three rooms in my house, and the men sleep two in a room.
15383. Do the men work constantly from Monday morning till Saturday night? Yes.
15384. How many hours a day do they work on an average? They average 11 hours a day.
15385. What does it cost you to board your men? About 8s. a week.
15386. Of what nature is the food you give them? A little beef or pork and cabbage with rice, and sometimes a little salt fish.

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15387.

- War Hop. 15387. When the men knock off work on Saturday night do they come into town? No.
 15388. Do they never leave the premises? When the work is done they wash themselves and go to bed.
 15 Dec., 1891. 15389. Is it customary for Chinese workmen, such as cabinet-makers and gardeners, to perform these ablutions nightly? Yes.
 15390. It is a general custom among the Chinese? Yes.
 15391. Is it part of their religion to do that? It is partly from the teachings of our mothers in our youth.
 15392. How do you fertilise your land? We use bone-dust and horse-dung.
 15393. Do you use human excreta? No.
 15394. What becomes of the excreta on your premises? We use it about the fruit-trees.
 15395. How much land have you sown in fruit-trees? A little over 1 acre.
 15396. Have you got any orange-trees there? No; I have apples and peaches.
 15397. Do any women visit your camp? No.
 15398. Do any of your men smoke opium on the premises? No.
 15399. Have you any objection to their smoking opium? I would not like them to smoke opium.
 15400. When they leave your premises to come to town do they not smoke opium in the dens where it is carried on? That I cannot say.
 15401. If your men did make a practice of smoking opium, would you consider them as efficient as workmen? No. They would not be fit for work, and I would not have them.
 15402. Have you amassed a considerable sum of money during your thirteen years labour in Australia? No; we have not had very good seasons. I have saved a little over £100.
 15403. Is that independently of your stock? Yes.
 15404. How many horses and carts have you got? Only one horse and cart.
 15405. Have you got any relations in Lower George-street? No; I have no relations in Sydney at all, and I am always on my garden. One of my men comes into town with the cart.
 15406. What objection have you to human manure for fertilising the land? It is not as good as bone-dust and horse-dung; but it is far better for fruit.
 15407. Is it not a good forcing manure for vegetables—lettuce, for instance? It is good for lettuce.
 15408. Do you not know that your countrymen use it pretty largely for such vegetables? I do not know whether they do or not; I know I do not in my garden.
 15409. What quantity of bone-dust do you use in a year? Fifteen or 16 tons.
 15410. How much a ton do you pay? £5 a ton.
 15411. Is all the land you have got—18 acres—under cultivation? Yes.
 15412. Then you fertilise it to the extent of about 2 tons of bone-dust per acre per year? Yes; in addition to horse-dung.
 15413. Do you use much horse-dung? We use four loads of horse-dung every week.
 15414. That would be twenty-five loads of horse-dung per acre per year? Yes.
 15415. That is an enormous amount of fertilising material;—are you quite sure about your quantities? Yes. I have gone rather under than over the mark.
 15416. What do you pay a load for horse manure? Sometimes we get it for nothing—for carting it away; sometimes we pay 2s. a load.
 15417. Do you know Cheang Ah Tick? Yes.
 15418. Has he not a market-garden or orchard at North Shore? Yes.
 15419. How many acres has he under cultivation? About twenty.
 15420. Has he any interest in gardens about Waterloo or Botany? I do not know that.
 15421. Have you any interest in Waterloo or Botany gardens? No.
 15422. Have you ever employed white men about your gardens? No.
 15423. Does Cheang Ah Tick ever employ white people? No; all Chinamen.
 15424. Does he import the Chinamen? No; he engages them here.
 15425. Do you know what wages Cheang Ah Tick pays his Chinamen that work for him? No, I do not.
 15426. Is it not a fact that a Chinaman can easily be obtained for 10s. a week and board? You could get an old man for that, or a cripple, but not a good man.
 15427. Is the ruling rate what you pay—£1 a week and board? Yes.
 15428. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are you sure that you do not use human excreta or urine for manuring your land sown in vegetables? Yes, I am quite sure.
 15429. Where do you say your garden is? It is between North Sydney and North Willoughby.
 15430. How many gardens are there on the North Shore? There are about thirty gardens there.
 15431. Do any of these gardens use human excreta or urine for manure? I do not know.
 15432. Are you the sole proprietor of your garden? Yes.
 15433. What are your yearly profits? So far we have been working at a loss. We have a lease of twelve years. For the first five years we do not expect to make much, as it takes time to clear and cultivate the land. But afterwards we shall make it.
 15434. Do you mean to say it has taken you five years to get your garden to perfection? Quite true. We have made no money for five years.
 15435. What I ask is, does it take five years to bring a vegetable garden to perfection? It would take five years to get a vegetable garden like this one is now. But we could have stuff to sell in twelve months.
 15436. Is your orchard separate from the vegetable garden? It is divided from the vegetables.
 15437. Do you not grow vegetables in between? We grow pumpkins, water-melons, and pie-melons.
 15438. You have stated that you are working the garden at a loss;—who pays that loss? We run an account with the man who supplies us with provisions. He holds security for what we owe over the plant.
 15439. What rent do you pay for the 8 acres? £44 a year.
 15440. Is that the whole extent of your leasehold? Yes.
 15441. And you have got a lease for twelve years. How many men work at the garden besides yourself? Six men besides myself.
 15442. And you pay all these men at a weekly wage? Yes.
 15443. All the profits go to you? Yes. If I make any profit I receive it, and if any losses I have to pay them.
 15444. How long have you been losing money? Four years.

15445. Have you got a good banking account? No.
15446. You stated to the President that you had £100 to the good? Yes.
15447. Then have you not been drawing from your banking account to pay for your losses? That £100 is what I have made since I have been in the Colony; I have not touched that yet.
15448. You are in debt to the various storekeepers you say? Yes.
15449. Then they do not know anything about the £100, I suppose? It is in China. I sent it home.
15450. Are there any Chinese gardens in close proximity to your garden? A few.
15451. Are they large gardens? No; they are little ones.
15452. Have you seen them using human manure or urine? No.
15453. Is it not a fact that you do use this human manure, after reducing it to a weak state, to sprinkle over the vegetables? No; I am quite certain I do not use it at all—neither I nor my men.
15454. Have you ever visited the gardens in Waterloo or Botany? No.
15455. Now, do you not know, with your thirteen years' experience, that many of your countrymen use this human manure and urine for the purpose of fertilising their gardens? I have heard that it has been used.
15456. Do you consider the use of it detrimental to the vegetables? Not having used it I cannot say.
15457. Have you never used it in your own country? No; I was not a gardener at home. I have taken to gardening since I came out here.
15458. Are you in partnership with any business in the city? No.
15459. Is it not a fact that you have an interest in some gambling-places in Goulburn-street? No.
15460. But you visit them? No.
15461. Do you believe in gambling? No; it is no good.
15462. Do you approve of opium-smoking? No; it is no good.
15463. Are you a married man? I have a wife in China.
15464. Does not a white woman visit you every week. Do not white women go to the gardens at all? Only the friends that come on Sunday to look at the gardens. The daughters of the landlord come to the gardens on Sunday sometimes.
15465. Would you like to bring your wife out here from China? It would be very good, but it would be too expensive to bring her out here, especially as I am not making much money where I am.
15466. Have you been thirteen years following the occupation of a gardener? Yes.
15467. Is your garden the largest in North Willoughby? No.
15468. Have you many fruit-trees in your orchard? One acre of fruit.
15469. If you are suffering a loss all the time, would it not be far better to give it up? I am bound to it—I have a lease of the ground.
15470. Cannot you get a purchaser for it? No.
15471. Have you ever put it in the market for sale? No; but I would be very willing to get rid of it if anyone would take it off my hands.
15472. How is it you are making no profit, seeing that those who are running vegetable gardens in Waterloo and Botany are making a very fair thing out of it? You will find that plenty of them are making no money. A good many of them have lost a lot of capital.
15473. Do you sell your vegetables cheaper than the Europeans? No. The English and Chinese all sell the same price at the markets.
15474. Would it not be a good thing if you could come to some kind of compact with the European gardeners, so as to get a fair return for the trouble and expense you are put to? Yes.
15475. Have the Europeans ever been approached on the subject? No.
15476. Do you consider it would be advisable to approach them? Yes.
15477. I asked that question because you have stated that you have been losing money for the last five years, and it would be in your interest, and that of the other gardeners in the community, to come to some arrangements, so that you would all get a better return for your outlay and labour, and make the general public pay for your losses? That would be a very good thing.

[The witness withdrew.]

Quin Young called and examined:—

15478. *President.*] Where do you reside? At Rushcutters' Bay.
15479. Do you carry on a market-garden there? Yes.
15480. How many acres do you cultivate? About 9 acres.
15481. Who is your landlord? Mr. Cooper, I think.
15482. What rent do you pay for the 9 acres? I pay £80 a quarter.
15483. Your garden is near the bridge at Rushcutters' Bay, is it not? Yes.
15484. How long have you been there? About seven years.
15485. How many men do you employ? I have about nine men working for me.
15486. How much a week do you pay them? Some of them I pay 18s. and some £1 a week.
15487. And you board them, I suppose? Yes.
15488. How long have you been in this Colony? I have been in Sydney about nine years.
15489. And how long have you been in Australia altogether? Eighteen years.
15490. Had you any capital when you came here first? No.
15491. And you have worked hard ever since? Yes.
15492. How many hours a day do the men work in your garden? They do not go by the hours so much. They work from daylight until dark. About this time of the year they would work from thirteen to fourteen hours a day.
15493. They average from ten to fourteen hours a day? Yes.
15494. What do you feed them on? Rice and meat, beef, fish, and other things.
15495. What does it cost you per week to feed one of your men, on the average? From 10s. to 12s. a week.
15496. How many rooms are there in the house in which your men sleep? I think four rooms.
15497. How many men sleep in one room? Some four or five sleep in one big room. In the smaller rooms two sleep.
15498. Do they smoke opium there? No, not in my garden.

Quin Young.
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- Quin Young. 15499. Have you an objection to men who smoke opium? I do not like it.
 15500. Is it because it affects their ability to work? Yes; I do not think they are fit to work if they
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 15501. Do you allow gambling in your garden? No.
 15502. When your men have finished their work, do they stop in the house? Yes. They have to be up
 at daylight.
 15503. When did you first start business in Sydney? It is about nine years this Christmas.
 15504. What wages did you pay when you first started business? About 14s. a week.
 15505. And now you have to pay 18s. or £1 a week? Yes.
 15506. How is it you have to pay more now? Because we cannot get the men to work. There are not
 so many Chinese now.
 15507. Is that by reason of the operation of the poll-tax? I think so.
 15508. Do you know anything about the wages your countrymen get at cabinet-making? No; I do not
 know anything about that.
 15509. How do you dispose of the products of your garden—do you send it down to market? No; I
 supply customers in Sydney.
 15510. Do you supply the large hotels? Some of them.
 15511. You do not send your vegetables to market, but get your hawkers to take it direct to your
 customers. How many of such hawkers have you employed? I have two horses and carts, and I have a
 shop in Castlereagh-street.
 15512. You do not send your stuff to the markets in town much? No.
 15513. What hotels do you supply? The "Grosvenor," the "Australia," "Potty's," the "Royal," the
 "Metropolitan," the Union Club, the Australian Club, and I used to supply the Reform Club.
 15514. You send your vegetables direct from the garden every morning to those places? Yes.
 15515. Do you know any other of your countrymen who have the same kind of business as yourself? I
 know a lot, but they have not so large a business as mine.
 15516. Do you know if there are many European market-gardeners? I know some.
 15517. Within 5 miles of Sydney, I mean? I cannot say that. About nine years ago there used to
 be a lot, but not now.
 15518. There are not so many now as there used to be within a radius of 5 miles of Sydney? No.
 15519. Do your men work on Sundays? Sometimes; not often.
 15520. They do not pursue their ordinary daily work on Sunday? No; they only get ready for Monday
 morning.
 15521. I suppose they water the garden on Sunday? Yes; in the morning.
 15522. And in the evening they get the vegetables ready to send to the market the next day? In the
 morning they do that. Sometimes in the afternoon on Sundays they put a little water on them.
 15523. As a matter of fact your men do not work of Sundays except for an hour or two doing what you
 consider to be necessary work for the garden, that is, watering and getting ready for the next day's
 market? Yes, that is all.
 15524. Do you pay any overtime to your men? No; not to my countrymen.
 15525. Are all of your men on daily wages? No; I have a good many partners in the garden. They
 share in the profits.
 15526. Do you pay any of your men by piece-work? No.
 15527. Do you pay them regularly every week or month? Sometimes I pay them by the year, and if
 they want any money during the year they come and get it. Sometimes they get it every week.
 15528. Is there not an arrangement among the Chinese gardeners by which they fix a price for the
 vegetables they sell? No; there is nothing like that.
 15529. The market prices are regulated by the demand? Yes.
 15530. Can you tell me how many of your countrymen are employed in and around Sydney as market
 gardeners? I cannot tell; but I know there are a good many.
 15531. Do you think there are a thousand—including Waterloo? Yes; there are at least a thousand, I
 should say.
 15532. You have 9 acres of land and about nine men employed; that is a man to the acre;—do all other
 gardeners average a man to the acre? Some of them do not.
 15533. Is that about the average? Yes.
 15534. What acreage do you take up as a rule, or what would you consider a good holding;—have many
 of your countrymen more than 9 acres? Yes; a good many have more than 20 acres.
 15535. What rent do your countrymen pay at Waterloo? They get their land very cheap. I pay more
 than any of them. Some of the gardens out Waterloo way now are held very cheap. But gardeners
 cannot make much now; wages are too high.
 15536. In cases where Chinamen have had to give up their gardens because they could not pay the rent,
 and the gardens have been allowed to go to ruin, have other Chinamen taken those gardens up? In some
 cases.
 15537. Supposing one of your people abandon a garden because the rent is too high, would another of
 your countrymen come in and take it up at the old rent? No.
 15538. Is that because of a compact among the Chinese not to come into competition with one another in
 this way? No.
 15539. Do the Chinese send many vegetables from the country, this side of Bathurst, especially such
 places as Penrith? Yes; they send some from Bathurst and Orange.
 15540. What vegetables do they send down? Cabbages chiefly, and pumpkins in the season.
 15541. Do they send down any potatoes? No.
 15542. On the southern line—from Goulburn, for instance, would there be much sent down? Yes; a
 good deal from Goulburn.
 15543. The same class of vegetables, I suppose, but chiefly cabbages? Yes; but sometimes they are sent
 up from here.
 15544. Do you know anything about the vegetable trade from Melbourne? Yes, I know something.
 15545. What comes from Melbourne? Cauliflower chiefly.
 15546. Are they all grown by Chinese? No; some are grown by Chinese, but the most are grown by
 Englishmen. 15547.

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15547. What sort of manure do you use? Stable manure.
 15548. Do you use any bone-dust? Sometimes.
 15549. How much a year do you use? Not so much now. Perhaps 4 or 5 tons a year.
 15550. You use a lot of horse dung? Yes.
 15551. Do you use human excreta or urine? No.
 15552. What do you do with the human waste from your own establishment? Take it away and bury it in the ground.
 15553. Is not that wasteful? I am too near the people that pass to use it for manure for the garden.
 15554. Otherwise you would regard it as very good manure, I suppose? It is very good manure. In Melbourne the people use it.
 15555. I suppose if you used the human waste you could smell it from the road? Yes; you could smell it a half-a-mile off.
 15556. *Mr. Abigail.*] How many partners have you? I have four partners.
 15557. Are they included in these nine men you have spoken of? Yes.
 15558. Then you have your partners and five wage men? Yes.
 15559. And have they all been with you for nine years? Yes.
 15560. Have you found it profitable work? Sometimes there is not much profit. The rent is too high.
 15561. You have said that you pay more rent than any of the other gardeners;—how is that? Because the gardens are so near to Sydney.
 15562. Is it not because the soil is very rich? Yes; the ground is very good too.
 15563. About how much profit do you make per year among the four of you? We cannot make much; about £50 a year each.
 15564. That is not more than you are paying the men who are working for you? No.
 15565. Were you a gardener in China? No.
 15566. What would men such as you employ as gardeners receive as wages in China? Not much. Not more than 4s. or 5s. a month.
 15567. What would it cost to keep a man in China the same as you keep your men here? Food is very cheap there. They could be fed for about 3d. a day.
 15568. Could you feed the same as you feed them here for that? Yes.
 15569. Then it costs you four times as much to feed a man here as it would in China? Yes.
 15570. And the wage you give them here is twenty times as great as you would pay in China? Yes.
 15571. Are you a married man? Yes; my wife is in China.
 15572. Would you bring your wife here if the poll-tax were taken off? Yes.
 15573. Have you any family? I have one boy. I may say I am naturalised in Victoria. I was naturalised eleven years ago.
 15574. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long have you been out here? Eighteen years.
 15575. How long have you been in New South Wales? Nine years.
 15576. You stated just now, in answer to Mr. Abigail, that you would bring your wife out here only for the poll-tax? Yes.
 15577. But the poll-tax was not always on? No; but before that I could not afford it. I had no money.
 15578. How is it that you have made all your money since the poll-tax was put on? Well, sometimes I have been a little lucky, you know.
 15579. I understood you to say just now that you only made £50 a year profit? I was then referring to the garden. I have made money in my business outside of that.
 15580. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have not seen your wife for eighteen years? No.
 15581. And you have not had a European wife here during that time? No.
 15582. What other business have you in Sydney? Only supplying vegetables.
 15583. Are you not a member of any syndicate owning any kind of property or business in Sydney? No.
 15584. Have you any interest in any garden besides the one you have mentioned? Yes; I have an interest in one in Guildford. There are 10 acres.
 15585. How many people are employed on it? Five men.
 15586. How do you pay them? They are paid 18s. and £1 a week.
 15587. What is done with the produce of the garden? It is sent down to me.
 15588. Then you do not grow all the vegetables necessary to supply your customers at the Rushcutters' Bay garden? No; I could not grow it in four or five gardens.
 15589. You must buy some also? Yes.
 15590. Then, in buying and selling you make a profit;—is it not a mistake to say that you only make £50 a year profit? I have told you that is only out of the garden. Sometimes I make £300 a year, and sometimes £400 or £500 a year.
 15591. What do you make it out of? My business.
 15592. Well, what is your business? I have also a poultry-farm.
 15593. Where is it? At Kogarah.
 15594. What is the extent of it? It is a very big one—about 50 acres.
 15595. How many people have you employed on that? Five.
 15596. How much do you pay them? I pay them 10s. a week there.
 15597. Do they have the run of the poultry? Yes.
 15598. They have the right to kill and eat the poultry;—is that included in the bill of fare? Yes; they can take what they want.
 15599. Have you got the poultry-farm and the garden at Guildford to yourself? In the poultry-farm I have a partner. The Guildford place is my own. I have sunk £300 in the poultry-farm.
 15600. Out of what did you make the £300 that you sunk in the poultry-farm? Out of the vegetable business.
 15601. Have you any other business now? No.
 15602. Are you saving up for the purpose of getting money enough to go home to China? If I save money I will go home.
 15603. About how much money would you think sufficient for you to go home with? I cannot be satisfied yet.

15604.

- Quin Young. 15604. You must have some notion as to what sum would suffice you. Supposing you had £1,000 would you go home with that? I would not now.
- 15 Dec., 1891. 15605. Are you going to stop here? I want to make more.
15606. Do not you think you have a right to send for your wife and bring her here, now that you have become a citizen of the country? It would take a lot of trouble to bring her here.
15607. Comparing the condition of your men here with the condition of the same class of men in your country, which country would you say is the best? This country is the best.
15608. You have no doubt about that? No.
15609. Have you any fault to find with the laws of this country? No.
15610. Are you well treated under the laws? Yes.
15611. Do you ever visit the gambling-houses? No.
15612. Have you seen your countrymen opium-smoking? I have seen them sometimes.
15613. Do you know anything about the effects of opium-smoking upon people who indulge in it? I do not. I have not much time to visit these people. I do most of my business with the Europeans.
15614. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have some of the best customers in Sydney? Yes. I am very well satisfied with my customers in Sydney.
15615. You sell superior goods? Yes. If I did not I should lose my customers. But I have never lost a customer since I came to Sydney.
15616. The goods you serve your customers with have nothing to do with the partnership in Rushcutters' Bay? No; this is my own business.
15617. The vegetables you supply to these places you buy from the garden at Rushcutters' Bay? Yes and I keep regular accounts with all the gardens to see how I stand.
15618. You employ five Chinese? Yes.
15619. How long have they been in your employ? A good while. Some of the men go away perhaps in about twelve months, but my partners never go away.
15620. When your Chinese workmen leave you what do they do? Sometimes they go to work on another garden and sometimes they go home.
15621. Have you ever been charged by European gardeners with underselling them? No.
15622. You say you work from twelve to sixteen hours a day;—what price, wholesale, do you sell the cabbages from Rushcutters' Bay? From 6d. to 3s. per dozen.
15623. Now, if you worked eight hours a day on the garden, what price could you sell cabbages at? It would depend upon the market price.
15624. But assuming that the law compelled you to work eight hours a day what price could you sell cabbages at then? I should have to charge 1s. each for them.
15625. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] If that be so, how is it that we used to get vegetables at a less price than that before the Chinese came? Of course it would depend upon the seasons.
15626. Do you think Europeans could grow cabbages with a very dry season? I do not think so.
15627. Can the Chinese do so? Yes. They like it. They carry the water three times a day. The Europeans will not do that.
15628. *Mr. Abigail.*] The Chinese put more labour into the work than the Europeans will do? Yes. They are used to it in China.
15629. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] The Europeans complain that the Chinese gardeners work on Sunday;—is that true, and if so, what kind of work do they do? They wash their shirts, and do everything of that kind.
15630. Do they do much gardening? No, not much gardening. My men do not.
[The witness withdrew.]

Thomas Augustus Smith called and examined:—

- Mr. T. A. Smith. 15631. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are an alderman of the borough of Botany, Mr. Smith? Yes.
- 15 Dec., 1891. 15632. What business do you carry on? I am a market-gardener.
15633. What is the extent of your garden? Ten acres.
15634. How many men have you employed on it? Three.
15635. Are they Europeans? Two of them are Europeans and one is a Chinese.
15636. What wages do you pay? The Chinese I pay 26s. a week.
15637. Do you also keep him in board? No.
15638. And what do you pay the Europeans? They get 18s. a week and their food.
15639. Do the Chinese perform the same class of work as the Europeans? Yes; equally so, I should say, from what I have seen during five years.
15640. What hours do they generally work? If they work for a European like myself they work from 6 to 6 o'clock, and no longer. The only meal they have during working hours is between 11-30 and half-past 1 o'clock.
15641. What class of vegetables do you produce, Mr. Smith? Cabbages, cauliflowers, cucumbers, carrots, and so on.
15642. Have you any customers that you supply in the city of Sydney? Not in the city of Sydney.
15643. Do you find it a profitable business? Yes; I have done so since I have taken it in hand, and I have been at gardening thirty-four years and a half.
15644. Have you found any difficulty arising from the keen competition of Chinese vegetable growers? Slightly; not to any considerable extent.
15645. You have not had much cause to complain? No; not as yet.
15646. In raising your vegetables do you use the same manure as the Chinese, namely, animal manure? No; they use human manure very largely; I use horse manure.
15647. Are you in a position to tell us whether the component parts of human manure are more injurious to vegetables than other animal manure? I do not know that it is. If it is dug into the ground it should not be. In that case the soil will take up all the component parts before the vegetables can receive it.
15648. You do not think typhoid fever could be transmitted to human beings by vegetables grown or fertilised by this manure? No. It has been extensively used in parts of Botany, and I have never known any case of typhoid fever in that place yet, and I have been there thirty-seven years.
15649. Have you known many vegetable gardens to be given up by Europeans because they could not make them pay? No; but I have known them to sell out to Chinese for the purpose of making a profit.
- 15650.

15650. Not because they could not work them? No; merely as a matter of profit to themselves. I might have sold out to profit myself, because I was offered the opportunity, but I would not accept it.
15651. You could make it pay? Yes. At the same time I have no occasion to work now. I have sufficient now. I do not say that it is altogether the ground that has produced my independence. It is other things; but I could have gained sufficient from that.
15652. So far as you are concerned your garden has proved profitable, and you can work it profitably now? Yes.
15653. Do your men work on Sunday, Mr. Smith? No.
15654. Do the Chinese gardeners work on Sunday? Yes; they all do in that neighbourhood. I may state that some three or four years ago they were working on the road on Sunday—making a road from the main road to their premises—and I drew the policeman's attention to them, the consequence of which was that they were fined for so doing.
15655. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I suppose they were making these by-roads on the Sunday simply so that they would lose no time on the week day? That was their idea undoubtedly.
15656. They have no respect for Sunday? No, it would appear not. They knock off work at any hour about our neighbourhood, and get up their loads of produce on Sunday night.
15657. You say you have only one Chinaman at work in your place. Do the Europeans work the same hours as the Chinamen? They have their half hour for breakfast, and one hour at dinner-time.
15658. Which do you find the more industrious class of workmen, the Europeans or Chinese? I must say that the Chinaman is more industrious and attentive to his work. He does not go away drinking or anything of that kind.
15659. In other words I suppose you can place more reliance upon the Chinaman as a workman than you can upon a European? Yes.
15660. If you find the Chinese so much better as workmen than the Europeans how is it that you have confined yourself to one Chinaman? The reason is that my wife likes to have some Europeans about the place. There are other things to do in connection with the place which the Chinamen do not care about doing—work about the house.
15661. Are there many other gardeners in the district besides yourself? There are Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Hudson, no others that I know of.
15662. Were all the gardens now occupied by Chinese in existence and worked by Europeans previous to the Chinese going there? Yes.
15663. What is the cause of the Europeans thus supplanted by the Chinese;—is it that the Chinese are gradually working the Europeans out of the market, by more zealous work, or that the Europeans are getting tired of gardening? I think some of them have got tired of gardening, and some of them have retired from it altogether—that is, the aged men.
15664. In the case of a dry season do you insist upon your men adopting the same method of watering the plants as the Chinese gardeners have? No they cannot carry out the process the same as the Chinese; if they use anything in that way it is a yoke, not a stick.
15665. When you take your vegetables to market do you find that there is a greater demand for European than Chinese-grown vegetables? I do not think so. Some people will ask for them, but it is hard to say which they do get after all.
15666. You come into town three times a week? Yes.
15667. When the greengrocers come to ask for vegetables do they show any preference for European-grown vegetables at all? Some of them do.
15668. How do you regulate the prices—are they uniform as a rule? No. We regulate our own prices to a large extent.
15669. Supposing that you are in No. 1 stall of the markets, and in No. 2 and No. 3 stalls you have a Chinese cart on either side of you, do you endeavour to ascertain the price the Chinamen are going to charge, so as to regulate yours by that standard, or do you name a price of your own? No. Sometimes we inquire what they intend to ask, and then if we think fit we can raise our price above it.
15670. Then supposing you ask 5s. a dozen for cabbages, and the Chinese ask the same, would you find the customers patronise you in preference to the Chinese? No. I have seen them sometimes buy more freely from the Chinamen.
15671. You are, I suppose, a pretty good judge of vegetables? Yes, I ought to be.
15672. Generally speaking, how do European-grown vegetables compare with those grown by the Chinese? It all depends upon the ground. They use what is called a "soup," and where this is used, particularly in wet weather, or when there has been a dewy night, the vegetables decay very soon.
15673. Could you go up to a cart-load of vegetables and pick out those which have been forced in their growth? Yes, I could.
15674. Do you think they are as beneficial to the human frame as those grown more naturally? No; I do not think so; because it is not natural for them to grow so fast. For instance, cucumbers that are grown in a hot-house are not nearly so good as those which have been grown in the proper season under natural conditions.
15675. Have you noticed an offensive smell coming from Chinese vegetables? No.
15676. Do you think it possible to force cabbages as the Chinese do their vegetables, without their showing evidences of the manure used in the forcing process? I have not found anything of the kind yet, and I have cut some thousands of their vegetables.
15677. Do you think it contrary to the laws of nature that whatever manure is used, it should show itself in the stalk of the cabbage? I think it is impossible if the manure is used in the ground as it should be, and as I believe they do. It must decompose before the vegetable can absorb it.
15678. Take it for granted that I went to-day, intending to make a living, and took up 10 acres of land at Botany, could I rely upon that as being likely to support me in twelve months from now, by diligent work? Not in twelve months from now if it was new land. It would be impossible with new land.
15679. Say I took up a few acres of bush land in Botany, how long would it be before that land was ready for cultivation? It would be twelve months before any vegetables could come to the market from it.
15680. *Mr. Abigail.*] You evidently do not think it is possible to arrive at that in six months. I may tell you that it has been stated to us here that within six months vegetables have been grown from virgin soil in a flourishing condition? With new land I have never heard of such a thing.

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15681. Do you know a garden at the tram terminus at Botany? Yes.
15682. Do you know that that land was brought under cultivation, and vegetables brought to market from it within six months? That was old land. The ground had been worked for many years before. It had been thoroughly tilled.
15683. If the Chinaman who owns that land now, and who has tilled, has stated that he brought the land to its present state of perfection in six months, would he be stating what is contrary to fact, do you think? They could not do it in those swamps. The ground would be all sour.
15684. Could it not be effected with the aid of manure? No; you could not sweeten the ground in six months with all the manure you could put in it.
15685. Do you use any other kind but horse manure? No.
15686. You do not use any of the refuse from the boiling-down establishment? No.
15687. I suppose you have seen the methods employed by some of these Chinese gardeners? Yes; they have liquid manure in pots. A filthy smell arises from this, in the pits and tubs round the pig places.
15688. What is the reason the Europeans have such an aversion to using that particular kind of manure, which is so much used by the Chinese? I cannot say what the reason is.
15689. Is it because they cannot stand the smell, do you think? Some of them could stand anything.
15690. Does your council never raise any objection to the nuisance arising from these Chinese places from which the unpleasant smells arise such as you have described? We have an inspector to go round. I called attention to it last meeting night, and the inspector will go round in a fortnight to inspect the Chinese dwellings.
15691. Is it the intention of the council to condemn the practice of keeping these open pits of manure? Yes.
15692. You might direct his attention to the sanitary condition of the residences while you are about it? Yes.
15693. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say some Chinese offered to buy your garden? Yes.
15694. Were you offered a liberal sum? Yes; a fair sum.
15695. Then if other Europeans like yourself like to stick to their gardens they could make a good living out of them? That is what I maintain—if they had not sold out their places they could be there now doing well. It was not the Chinese drove them away—they sold their places for profit.
15696. How many Europeans receive rent from Chinamen at Botany do you think? There is Mr. Richard Hill, and Mr. George Hill, Mr. Lobb, Mr. Britchinghome, Mr. Wright, and Mrs. Whesker. In Mr. Hill's place there is a great mob of them.
15697. What rent do they receive do you know? Mr. Lobb receives £1 a week. Mr. Wright has 10 acres which are under cultivation by Chinese; they only pay 10s. a week.
15698. If the Chinese were to clear out of Botany altogether do you think many Europeans would take up the land for the purpose of going into the pursuit of gardening? They might. There were a good many Europeans there before the Chinese came and bought them out.
15699. Did most of the Chinese who now occupy gardens in Botany purchase from Europeans? Yes, principally, although they have opened some new land.
15700. Have you ever known of cabbage being sent over from Victoria? Yes.
15701. How do they compete with the local producers, sending all that way? I do not know. But they do it.
15702. Are those Chinese-grown cabbages that come from Victoria? Some of them. It is not always the case.
15703. I suppose you have heard of Chinese gardeners using human manure and urine? Yes; I have heard of it.
15704. They sprinkle it over the vegetables;—do you think it is injurious to the health of consumers of such vegetables? Used in that way—sprinkling it over the vegetables—I should think it would be.
15705. You have seen the large earthen-jars in which they make water? Yes; I have seen them make a hole in the side of a plant, and pour the liquid with a pot or mug, and then cover it over again. I have heard of it being sprinkled over the plants, but have not seen it.
15706. Do you think cabbages grown by Europeans are more solid and substantial than the Chinese-grown cabbages? There should be no difference if the plant is grown with manure, and given proper time to mature. It is the forcing of the growth that injures the plant.
15707. And that practice is largely carried out by the Chinese, I believe? Yes, always.
15708. Are there a number of European gardeners that dispose of their vegetables in the markets? There may be one hundred European gardeners.
15709. Then they are on the increase? Yes.
15710. Twelve months ago there were not so many? No; there were then about sixty.
15711. Can you suggest any reason for the increase? The only reason I can suggest is that the Chinese leave them, and the Europeans have to take their own gardens up. Some of them have had to, because they could not let the ground to anybody else.
15712. The heavy poll-tax has the effect of preventing fresh Chinamen from coming in to take up new ground? There can be no doubt about that.
15713. Do the Chinese go in for much fruit-growing? Not at Botany. They cannot grow fruit there—it is too close to the sea.
15714. Do they grow fruit in other places? Yes, a great many of them have oranges and apples at the markets.
15715. Do you think they grow them themselves? I do not know whether they are employed as workers on the place where they are grown, or whether they grow them themselves.
15716. How many European gardens are there at Botany? Three—Mr. Hamlyn's, Mr. Hudson's, and Mr. Stevens', jun., a working gardener.
15717. Do any of the European gardeners there employ Chinese? Mr. Searle, the florist, does.
15718. How many does he employ? Five of them.
15719. Does Mr. Hamlyn or Mr. Stevens? Mr. Stevens does not; Mr. Hamlyn does sometimes, when he requires extra work done.
15720. Is it not possible that some compact could be arrived at between the Europeans and Chinese, so as to enable them to sell their vegetables at a profit? I do not see how they could attain that.

15721. If a Chinese market gardener has stated here that he has been losing money for the last five years, do you think that is a reasonable statement in view of your experience? I cannot say, because I do not know whether there is much dependence to be placed upon them. I never had much dealings with them.

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15722. As a practical gardener, do you think it credible that a man with 8 acres of land, paying a rent of only £44 a year, and employing six Chinamen besides himself, could have been losing money for the last four years? I think it impossible that he could lose money all that time, unless he had a bank at his back, and they would not allow him to go on so far.

15723. You consider it would be impossible that a man could go on losing for four or five years under those conditions? Yes. I may state that I was told of a case in which some Chinese at Mittagong paid £300 to go into a garden of 11 acres of land, and paid 25s. a week rent, and in five years they cleared off the £300, besides having paid the rent, and bought one of the partners out. Certainly they had some good seasons, as you may imagine, when they got £25 a ton for potatoes.

15724. *Mr. McKillop.*] The last four or five years the seasons have not been so very bad? This one has not been so bad.

15725. Do you use bone-dust? Yes; it is a good fertiliser.

15726. Are the Chinese in the habit of using large quantities of bone-dust? Yes.

15727. Do they use any guano out there? No; it is too expensive now.

15728. You say you pay your European workmen 18s. a week, and find them, and the Chinaman 26s. a week, without board? Yes.

15729. Are the Europeans young men? One is about 26 years of age, and the other is a middle-aged man.

15730. They have been engaged at the work for some time, I suppose? Yes; they are experienced gardeners.

15731. *President.*] I understood you to say that the European gardeners have nothing to fear from the competition of the Chinese, or words to that effect, is that so? Yes; I have never cause to fear it.

15732. And it is your opinion, arrived at after very careful thought, that the cry that the Chinese drive the white men out of that particular avocation, is not warranted by your experience? Yes; I am of that opinion.

15733. Do you know anything about the Chinese cabinet-makers? No; I know nothing about them.

15734. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] If you were compelled to work eight hours a day on your garden, could you sell your cabbages as cheap as you do now? No.

[The witness withdrew.]

Ah Covey called and examined:—

15735. *President.*] Where do you live? At Rose Bay.

15736. What are you? A market gardener.

15737. How many acres of land do you cultivate? Five acres.

15738. Who is your landlord? Mr. Henry Cooper.

15739. What rent do you pay? £50 a year.

15740. How many men have you working for you? Five.

15741. What wages do you pay them? £1 a week, and their keep.

15742. What does their keep cost you per week? About 10s.

15743. What do you feed them on? Beef, rice, fish; sometimes oysters, and other things.

15744. How many hours do they work? From daylight to dark.

15745. Do you work on Sundays? No.

15746. Not to water the vegetables? Yes, for that.

15747. Do not you take up the vegetables on Sundays to be ready for the market? No.

15748. What kind of manure do you use? Horse dung from the 'bus Company.

15749. Do not you use human manure or urine? No.

15750. Do not you use it in liquid form to sprinkle over the vegetables? No.

15751. Not for lettuce? No; nothing but horse dung.

15752. How many years have you been in this country? Twenty years.

15753. How long have you been on the garden? About eight years.

15754. What garden were you in before? I had a garden in Wollongong.

15755. Have you any partner in the garden you have now? No.

15756. The five men working for you are on a weekly wage? Yes.

15757. Does the garden pay you well? No. Everything is selling too cheap.

15758. Have you been losing money? Yes.

15759. Where do you get the money to pay for your losses? Some of the Chinese merchants trust me. I book everything; and when I have a good season I pay them back.

15760. How many bad seasons have you had? Last year was a bad season, and this year was a bad season; too much wet weather.

15761. You like the dry weather? Yes; I like the dry weather best.

15762. The market price goes up? Yes.

15763. Which are the best class of vegetables, Chinese or Europeans? I think they are all the same.

15764. Have you any fruit-trees in your place? No.

15765. Are you married? Yes.

15766. Where were you married? In Sydney.

15767. Where do you live? On the garden—my wife lives with me.

15768. How long have you been married? Seven years.

15769. Have you got any children? No.

15770. Are any of your men on the garden married? No.

15771. Do any white women go out to see them? No.

15772. Would you allow it? No.

15773. Do any of your men smoke opium? No.

15774. Would you have a man working for you who smoked opium? No.

15775. Why? Because he would not be able to do his work.

15776. Do you approve of fan-tan playing? No; it is no good.

15777.

Ah Covey.
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- Ah Covey. 15777. Do they go in for pak-ah-pu tickets? I do not think so; I do not see much of my countrymen.
 15778. You keep to yourself? Yes.
 15779. And knock about with the white men out there? Yes.
 15780. Are there many Chinese gardens round about Sydney now? Yes, a good few.
 15781. Have not a lot of them given up? About eighty-five have given up.
 15782. Since when? I cannot tell you the time—but I think about two or three years altogether.
 15783. Are the men who have given up gardening still in the Colony? Yes; they go to look for other jobs, to work for wages.
 15784. Have you been to Botany or Waterloo? At one time—about ten years ago.
 15785. Have you not been there since? No.
 15786. Do you know if some of your countrymen at Waterloo and Botany use human manure and urine? I know what you mean, but I have never seen it.
 15787. What is the best manure? I think the best manure is horse dung and bone-dust.
 [The witness withdrew.]

Lee Hing Loong called and examined:—

- Leo Hing Loong. 15788. *President.*] Where do you reside? At North Willoughby.
 15789. Are you a market-gardener? Yes.
 15790. How many acres have you got? Ten acres.
 15791. What rent do you pay? Seventy pounds a year.
 15792. Who is your landlord? Mr. Forsyth.
 15793. How many men have you got working for you? Ten altogether—six shareholders and four wage men.
 15794. What wages do you pay the men? One pound a week and their keep.
 15795. What does it cost to keep your men per head per week? About 8s. per man.
 15796. How long have you been cultivating that garden? About ten years.
 15797. Have you made much money out of the garden? I made profit for three years, and lost for three years—about equal. I would give it up only I have a good landlord.
 15798. What do you feed your men on? Fish, beef, pork and vegetables, and rice.
 15799. How many hours a day do you and your men work? We work from daylight until dark. In the middle of the day we do not work, because it would damage the plants, so we work later at night; we average about ten hours.
 15800. Is it a fact that a number of women visit your garden from time to time? No; my landlord is very careful. He would not allow anything of that kind.
 15801. Do they play fan-tan there? No.
 15802. Or smoke opium? No.
 15803. Where do you sell your vegetables? At the markets. I send them across in a cart.
 15804. Do you cross in a punt? Yes.
 15805. You send all your vegetables to the market? Yes.
 15806. How do you fertilise your garden? We use manure.
 15807. Human manure? No; I do not use that.
 15808. Is not that as good as other kinds? No; it will not do.
 15809. *Mr. Abigail.*] It is not because you have heard that the people who buy your vegetables would not do so if they thought you used human manure? I do not know about that, I do not use it. All I use is bone-dust.
 15810. Were you a gardener in China? No. I was a farmer.
 15811. What would be the wages in China of such men as you employ here? They would be very low; the men are better off here.
 15812. How much would it cost to keep a man in China? About 4d. a day.
 15813. You have no doubt you are much better off here than you would be in China? No.
 15814. Are you a married man? Yes.
 15815. Have you got your wife with you? No; she is in China.
 15816. Have you not had a European wife here? No.
 15817. Do you ever visit any of the gambling-houses in Lower George-street, or other parts of Sydney? No; I have too much work to do.
 [The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Kenneth McKenzie called and examined:—

- Mr. K. McKenzie. 15818. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where do you live? At 236, Pitt-street.
 15819. And what business do you carry on? I have a furniture warehouse.
 15820. You have been in that line of business for many years, have you not? In conjunction with my father I have. We have been living about there since 1847.
 15821. Well, now it has been alleged that the furniture trade has been nearly crushed by Chinese furniture-manufacturers, and we want you to give us the result of your experience bearing upon that point? I have not had a great deal to do with the Chinese at all. My line of business lies in jobbing work. I have no show of competing with the big warehouses in Sydney now. I have not sufficient capital to do a time payment trade, so that I do very little business through the shop. My experience of the Chinese is therefore very limited. I have had a little to do with them, but very little indeed.

15822.

Mr.
K. McKenzie.
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15822. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that most of the large sellers of furniture buy articles from the Chinese to retail to the public? Well, as a matter of fact, how could I know a thing like that; I could not know it unless I actually saw that Chinese make the goods and take them there themselves?

15823. Exactly, that may be; but have you heard it said that most of the large furniture sellers do buy goods from the Chinese? Yes, I have heard it; and I have seen Chinese make goods in their warehouses.

15824. Can you tell us what is the class of goods the Chinese are in the habit of making, are they really goods of first-class quality? No, I do not think that you can call any of the Chinese work first class, not even their best. As a practical man I would not call it first class. I am speaking now, of course, of Chinese-made goods in comparison with European-made goods. Of course there are degrees in the quality of Chinese-made furniture. Some make a better class of goods than others.

15825. Would this inferiority that you speak of in Chinese-made goods arise through their putting them together in a more speedy and slipshod manner, or in the fact that they use a poorer class of material? Their system in doing the work is altogether different from that of European cabinet-makers. It cannot possibly be as strong as European furniture because they put it together in an entirely different way.

15826. Have you heard of them making furniture out of packing-cases and old timber of that kind for example? Oh, yes; I have seen furniture such as kitchen tables and dressers, at any rate, made out of packing-cases. I have seen this kind of stuff in the auction marts, and in other places, as I have been going through the streets.

15827. Do I understand you to say that anybody purchasing goods of that kind is virtually throwing his money away? Well, yes; but it serves them right, that is all I have got to say about it. They pay a low price, and get an essentially cheap article.

15828. Have you any knowledge as to the particular class of customers who purchase goods of that kind? I do not think they are limited to any particular class. All classes, I believe, purchase Chinese-made goods occasionally. Of course the general run of persons who purchase from the Chinese are dealers who sell to country people, and so on; but, as a matter of fact, I have seen many people in the middle walks of life purchasing Chinese-made furniture.

15829. Do you think that the buyer understands that it is Chinese-made furniture that he is purchasing? Well, I can hardly say; I do not think that the people who sell that class of furniture want to let their customers know that it is Chinese-made furniture—not as a rule.

15830. Do you think it would be a wise provision in the law if we were to make the Chinese stamp all the furniture they make. You know that in London all articles are stamped? Well, I can hardly answer that question—experience will be able to teach us how it works.

15831. In London, for example, a piece of furniture if made in Germany would have to be stamped as having been made there, and thus when you go into a shop in England to buy any description of article whatever, you know exactly where it has been made, whether in England, in Scotland, or on the Continent? Well, it might be a good thing; judging from what you have just said, I should think it would be. At any rate it would show the people what they were getting, and if they chose to buy Chinese-made furniture, they would buy it at their own risk.

15832. You think that at present many people buy Chinese furniture without being told, and without suspecting that it is Chinese made? Yes, I think so; I am quite sure that many people have bought Chinese-made furniture because they have been told that it was not Chinese-made, and that they have afterwards found out to their sorrow that it was.

15833. Is there much European-made furniture in Sydney? I think there is a tendency among the bigger shops to make a better class of furniture. There are several German firms, for example, in the neighbourhood of the Golden Grove Estate, who make some very good furniture, quite equal to the very best English furniture.

15834. And do they employ German mechanics? They employ mechanics of all nationality, except Chinese. I know Scotchmen working there, and one man who is of Scotch parents and American born, and I know one man who is a native of New Zealand, working there also.

15835. Do you know anything about the wages that European journeymen get in Sydney? I think about 9s. for eight hours.

15836. That is considered a good wage? A man who was employed by my father and myself for fourteen years is now working at Vader Shaw's, out at the Golden Grove Estate. I was speaking to him the other day, and he told me that sometimes he worked day-work, and sometimes piece-work. He said that he sometimes had to work very hard there, but he is a really good tradesman; you could not put him wrong in our business.

15837. Then you think there is a tendency to improvement in the trade as far as European furniture is concerned? I think there is now a tendency to manufacture a better class of goods, and amongst the better class of people to buy a better kind of furniture, but I do not think that that is at all noticeable amongst the poorer class.

15838. Does not that tendency arise by a desire on the part of the people to furnish their houses with a class of goods more in keeping with their greater prosperity and their improved condition generally? I can hardly answer that, but I should think it would be so. You naturally expect to see people improve their surroundings as they progress in the world.

15839. Have you heard any very strong complaints made by the European furniture trade as to the competition they suffer from at the hands of the Chinese? You are referring, I presume, to other people who are in our trade?

15840. Yes. To other European furniture-makers. Have you heard any of the mechanics, for example, say they could not get a living in consequence of the large amount of Chinese competition they suffer from? Yes; I have heard the mechanics complain about this. I have heard them say that owing to the competition of the Chinese there is not the same amount of work for the Europeans to do.

15841. That applies, of course, to those engaged in making the commoner class of furniture? I do not mean absolutely bad furniture, but the cheaper class of furniture.

15842. Do you know anything yourself of the condition of the Chinese-furniture makers as to how they live and so on? Very little indeed; I have never been in more than two or three Chinese furniture-shops in my life and then it has only been for five or ten minutes. If I am ever asked for anything in the shape of Chinese-made furniture by people requiring a cheap article, I say that I have not got it, but can get it for them, and I generally go round to Sue Hing Long's, in Elizabeth-street. He is one of the better class of Chinese furniture-makers. He could not very well carry on a shoddy trade living so near the public thoroughfare as he does. It is too conspicuous.

15843.

- Mr. K. McKenzie.
16 Dec., 1891.
15843. Have you seen the men working there and been through their sleeping accommodation? Well, I have seen them working there; they have pretty fair shops there now; but, as a rule, their sleeping accommodation would not suit Europeans. They do not seem to like air to get in anywhere. There is a terrible lack of ventilation about their places.
15844. Quite so. They look upon ventilation as an enemy, do they not? Yes, the first thing Sue Hing Long does when I go into his place is to open the window for me.
15845. You are not an employer of labour at the present time, are you? Yes, I keep a couple of young fellows on, and sometimes I have three working for me.
15846. But that, I suppose, is not so much in connection with your furniture-making business as your furniture-selling business? I make a little furniture up if I have order work just to keep the young fellows employed; but in that sort of work I consider that if I get my money back I am very lucky.
15847. But if you were compelled by force of circumstances to confine your labours to furniture-making altogether, how then? I do not think that I should be able to pay my rent. I think that I should snuff out, to use a vulgarism.
15848. Is that result contributed to by the Chinese who, as you say, make a cheaper class of furniture? I think so. And by these time-payment places also. It is right in the hands of the trade—this Chinese-made furniture.
15849. They sell things, I suppose, at a very small profit? Oh! I think so, sometimes; though at other times they like a fair profit. The Chinese are just like other trades-people who hold on as long as they can for a good price, if they have a little capital.
15850. Do you know the wages that are paid by the Chinese? Well I have heard it said that in some of the better class shops that men get as much as 36s. a week.
15851. Yes, from £1 to 36s. a week, and in addition to that they are found, and they reckon that their keep is worth from 8s. to 10s. per week, so that that would bring the wages of the best workmen up to 46s. a week, and that is pretty well equal to a European wage in the same trade? Yes; but I should hardly think that their living cost as much as you say it does.
- 15851½. Well, they live fairly well; I am sure of that, judging from what I have seen? Yes, I know they do; they have ducks, and pork, and fish.
15852. Of course something depends on the amount of work the Chinaman gets through;—do you know whether a Chinaman would get through his work as fast as a European? No; I hardly think he would do as much work as a European. The Chinese are steady and plodding workers, rather than quick ones, and they are great imitators.
15853. We have heard that they do not make chairs;—how is that? Because they have no show in making them against the imported or cheap Austrian and American chairs. That is the reason, I think. That has killed chair-making amongst the Europeans, except chairs made in cheap suites, but the making of chairs for ordinary use has been killed altogether in Sydney. Some years ago a furniture-maker named Mr. Arnold used to make cane chairs for my father. He worked at home, and used to bring in three dozen chairs once a month and we could get rid of them. Now there is no such thing.
14854. But you say that a number of chairs are made for suites? Yes, sometimes two, or three, or four in a suite, according to the price.
15855. And then I suppose leather-covered dining-room chairs are made in Sydney also? Yes; but I do not think they are made much by the Chinese. I do not think they make any chairs at all.
15856. No. As a matter of fact, we have visited many of their places and did not find a chair in the course of manufacture in any of them, and it was suggested to me that the reason was because a chair requires more ingenuity in the making? No; as a matter of fact there were Chinese-made chairs here thirty-five or forty years ago; I remember distinctly seeing Chinese-made chairs on the Rocks thirty-five years ago. The reason why the Chinese do not make chairs now is this, I think, that in chair-making a great deal of work is done by machinery, they are cut with a machine saw and can be almost put together from the wood, and you do not see the Chinese troubling much about machinery. You never see such a thing even as a hand morticing machine amongst the implements in a Chinese factory. They do everything by hand.
15857. When did the revival in the European furniture-making trade begin? I have seen a marked improvement in the trade during the last four or five years, I think.
15858. Do you mean to say that the general state of the furniture trade in Sydney at the present time is flourishing? I do not think so.
15859. *President.*] In your business do you suffer more now from the importation of cheap furniture from Europe than you do from the local competition of the Chinese? Well, I have said that the shop business is a thing I do not trouble much about; I do not do much of a shop trade. My trade consists in jobbing and in the little ordered work that I get.
15860. Yes, that is at present, but in years past, when your father was in business with you on the opposite side of the street, you did a good deal of furniture manufacturing? Yes; we manufactured a good bit then.
15861. Well, I am speaking of those days, say, twelve years ago, make a comparison of this kind. How do you account for your losing that retail business that you had then and that you have not got now; is it by reason of the importation of cheap furniture from America or Europe, or by the competition of the Chinese? I think it is principally brought about by the time-payment system.
15862. Well, it is carried on by the importers of European furniture, is it not;—what kind of furniture is it they sell on time-payment? Well, the cheaper class of furniture, and a great deal of Chinese-made furniture.
15863. Then it is about equal in proportion, is it? Yes, I should think so.
15864. Of course the time-payment system has nothing really to do with it. The time-payment man sells furniture that is the product of Chinese factories as well as furniture that is imported from Europe or America? Yes, I think so.
15865. Were there not a number of furniture shops in Pitt-street, doing a fairly thriving business ten or twelve years ago? Well, not so recently as that; fifteen or twenty years ago there were a number of shops in Pitt-street doing a cheap retail trade.
15866. I should think it was about fourteen years ago if my recollection serves me right. The bulk of the shops in Pitt-street lived by manufacturing, did they not? Yes; my father and I had a good deal of it.

15867. You know a man called Brierly, Pitt-street;—he had a number of men working for him up to fourteen years ago, how many should you think there were in his employ? I cannot tell you exactly.
15868. Well, but you can give a rough guess—had he ten men working for him then? I cannot say, but I do not think so.
15869. My own impression is that he had quite ten—had he eight do you think? I do not think so; if he ever kept five it would be the outside.
15870. What kind of work did he turn out? Principally chairs, and that work has fallen off.
15871. As to the revival that is taking place, you say that the Chinese are not makers of superior furniture, so that any revival that has occurred in the better class of furniture is not to be attributed to the poll-tax upon the Chinese, or anything of that kind, but perhaps to the enterprise of the importer? Yes, I should think so.
15872. So that as a matter of fact what you have told us has nothing to do with the making of furniture by the Chinese? Exactly.
15873. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Suppose you wanted a first-class wardrobe to-day, would it not be possible for you to go to some of the better class of Chinese manufacturers and order any article from them with confidence that you would get quite as good an article as you would get from the European manufacturer? Well, you might go with all that confidence; but, as a matter of fact, I don't think you would get it, although the Chinese would try to act as fairly as possible.
15874. How do you account for it that they could not make a first-class article, although they were asked to do it, offered a sufficient sum of money, and honestly tried to do it? Well, as I have already explained, it is because the Chinese have a different system of doing the work.
15875. What is that system; explain to us if you will the difference between it and the European system of workmanship? Well, I am not a cabinet-maker, I am an upholsterer, although I have been amongst the wood-work for some time. I notice that in making drawers instead of dove-tailing the blades in they frequently nail them in and sometimes they tenon them in. We have what we call runners for the drawers. They are little runners for the drawers to run upon, but the Chinese instead of putting them in, will run a slight piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wood right through, and nail a piece of wood underneath to carry them. The result of all this is that there is no stability in their work.
15876. Is that in order more speedily to get through the work, or is it that they have not been taught cabinet-making so scientifically as Europeans? Well, as the Chinese are very patient and painstaking workmen, I think the latter is the answer. They work upon a different system, and have not the knowledge that Europeans have.
15877. Do you think there are as many European cabinet-makers in Sydney to-day as there were fifteen years ago? I hardly think so; that is not following their trade as cabinet-makers.
15878. And do you think that is attributable to the number of Chinese manufacturers there are in the neighbourhood of the metropolis? No doubt it is probably owing to that, and probably owing to the large amount of cheap furniture imported from Europe. I should say, however, that the principal cause is the competition of Chinese cabinet-makers.
15879. Then you do not think we have as much to fear from furniture brought from abroad as we have to fear from the local manufacturing of furniture by the Chinese who work upon a less scientific principle and turn out a poorer class of furniture? Well, I am not quite sure, I think it is about six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.
15880. But I understood you just now when I asked you whether the falling off in the European furniture trade of Sydney was attributable to imported furniture or to the making of furniture by the Chinese, to say that you considered the principal cause of the falling off in the manufacture of European-made furniture was owing to the Chinese; now you say that it is about six of one and half-a-dozen of the other? Well, I should certainly say that the local Chinese manufacturers are the principal cause of the falling off in the European trade.
15881. If it were possible for us to suppress the manufacture of Colonial-made furniture by the Chinese, do you think that the European cabinet-makers residing in the Colony would suffer as much from the importation of European furniture as they suffer now from locally made Chinese furniture and imported furniture together. Supposing I am a cabinet-maker looking out for a job, and that I have to compete with the Chinese who make furniture locally of a very cheap description, would I be as likely to suffer as much from the imported furniture made in Europe as I would from the Chinese-made furniture turned out of the factories here? I think you would suffer more from the Chinese-made furniture in the Colony—that is my opinion.
15882. You have had a look at the Chinese-made furniture that goes to such places as Harris and Ackman's, and you have also had a chance of seeing the imported European furniture—would you mind telling us how they compare? The imported furniture, as a rule, has a more showy look than the other, but the inferior kinds of imported furniture are not much better than the furniture made locally by the Chinese.
15883. Is the imported furniture any better than that made locally by the Chinese? Well, it is not much better at any rate. There is, however, another class of furniture sold by Harris and Ackman, and imported by D. H. Davis; that is a better kind of furniture. Then again, there is a third kind of furniture imported by Cowlshaw Brothers. That is more finished in appearance than the Chinese-made furniture, but it is still of a very inferior kind.
15884. It would not stand comparison with the furniture made by Europeans in the Colony? It will not stand comparison with furniture fairly made by Europeans in the Colony.
15885. Did you ever hear of a Chinaman importing Chinese wood to New South Wales? No; I never did.
15886. All the stuff they use in connection with the business they buy in New South Wales, do they not? They may not get it in Sydney; some of it they certainly do, but they also use imported wood; whether they import it themselves or buy it here I cannot say.
15887. Are the German makers large importers of wood and machinery for furniture making? I do not think so. I think their machinery is dear, and they work up the furniture from the rough wood; but I have not been into any of their places, so I cannot say positively.

[The witness then withdrew.]

Mr.

Mr.
K. McKenzie.
16 Dec., 1891.

Mr. Edgar Cutler, called and examined :—

Mr.
E. Cutler.
16 Dec., 1891.

15888. *President.*] What are you? A cabinet-maker.
15889. Where do you work? At Anthony Hordern's.
15890. How long have you been working there? Two years.
15891. Where were you employed before—I mean were you employed generally at your trade in Sydney? Yes, for the past eight years I have been pretty well engaged in various shops in the city.
15892. Were you apprenticed here? No, I was apprenticed in Victoria.
15893. And you have been working since you left Victoria in the neighbourhood of Sydney? Yes.
15894. *Mr. McKillop.*] How do the Chinese affect you in the matter of wages? Just previous to the Chinese Restriction Act coming into force it was the custom of the Chinese employers to bring men from China to work for them. They paid their fares by the boats and their poll-taxes, and then the newcomers were in a sense apprenticed to them at a very low rate of wages for three or four years. Since the increase of the poll-tax, to an extent which has been practically prohibitive, the custom has died out for the simple reason that there are now no more Chinese coming here, and those who were apprenticed in that way are getting out of their time and demanding better wages. The consequence of that is that we are not affected by the Chinese furniture-makers now to the extent that we were previously, but still we are affected by them there is no doubt of that.
15895. What is the average wage earned by a Chinese cabinet-maker? I would not like to be positive as to the average wage earned by the average Chinaman in the shops about Sydney, although I have no doubt you would be able to get it from the chief clerk in the Government Statistician's office, to whom I have given a great deal of information. By striking an average of the figures from a number of shops you would get a very fair idea of the wages commonly earned by Chinamen. I would not like to give you the figures myself because they were given to me in confidence.
15896. Well, we have no wish, I am sure, to lead you into a breach of confidence, but I do not see how you could be doing any harm if you would give us the average rate of wages paid to the Chinese cabinet-makers? From 25s. to 35s. a week, I think.
15897. And then they have to keep themselves? Oh, the shops have different systems. In some of the shops the men are boarded and lodged, in others they have to find themselves.
15898. You are referring to the Chinese, I believe? Yes.
15899. *President.*] Do you mean that at the present time the Chinese cabinet-makers are paid 35s. a week in addition to their keep? Oh, they are not kept in addition to that; they have to pay for their board and lodging out of their wages.
15900. *Mr. McKillop.*] Then the Chinese manufacturers have been on the decrease during the last twelve months;—is that so? Yes. The larger ones are on the decrease; but the journeymen, as they are falling out of their time, are forming co-operative workshops for themselves in a small way, and consequently the number of workshops is decreasing very slowly.
15901. Has there been any increase in European workshops during the last twelve months? Not during the last twelve months that I know of; but during the last five years the trade has made very fair progress.
15902. Do you know the average number of hours that the Chinese work? Taking one with another, I should say that the average would be about ten hours a day—that is, taking the good with the bad furniture-making places.
15903. First of all, take the good Chinese furniture factories? Well, there are two kinds of men working in those places.
15904. Take the shops that turn out what is called first-class work;—what is the number of hours the men work there? I would not make a definite statement as to that, but I should say that, striking an average, it amounts to ten hours a day. Then, it should not be forgotten, that in some of the shops they work on Sundays.
15905. But, on the average, taking the large places with the small places, they work ten hours a day, do you think? Yes.
15906. Is that class of work superior or inferior to European? Those who are initiated in the matter can tell on the face of it whether an article is made by a European workman or by a Chinaman, though, as a matter of fact, as far as appearance is concerned, the Chinese take a lot of beating, but in the matter of stability there is no comparison at all. Of course as far as very cheap work is concerned, we have to put a poor class of work in ourselves, in order to satisfy the demand for very low-priced work.
15907. Then, taking it on the whole, the Chinese-made furniture is inferior to the really-made European furniture? Yes.
15908. Which is the most injurious to you—the manufacture by the Chinese of very common, second-class, or first-class furniture? The manufacture of the common and the second-class furniture is the most injurious.
15909. To the European manufacturers? Yes; that is to the European workmen. The Chinese cabinet-makers do not go in for the first-class work to anything like the extent that they go in for the second and third-class work. You see the second and third-class work can be done by the average Chinese workman, but he cannot do the best.
15910. Do you know whether Chinese-made goods are sold in the shops in the city? Yes, Chinese-made furniture is sold in nine out of ten of the shops in the city. Of course the people in the shops will not admit that themselves. Indeed they will very often tell you that it is made in their own factory, when there is no factory at all in the case.
15911. Are Anthony Hordern & Sons great purchasers of Chinese-made furniture? That is a question that I must decline to answer. I am employed in Hordern's factory myself, and it would not be right for me to divulge any of the information I gain as a worker there. I would, however, state that during the last year a furniture factory has been started at Redfern by the firm, and that in that factory there are at present 125 Europeans employed. That factory has been started since last Anniversary Day.
15912. Well we have it in evidence from Chinese witnesses in the furniture-making trade that hitherto Horderns' have purchased largely from them, and some of the witnesses have said that they purchase from them at the present time. Can you swear that that is untrue? No, I cannot swear that they do not.
15913. Will you give us the names of the firms that purchase largely from the Chinese? I would rather name the firms that do not deal with the Chinese.
15914. We would like to deal with the firms that do as well as with those who do not purchase from the Chinese? Well; if I give you the names of those who to my knowledge do not deal with the Chinese you can draw your own conclusions with regard to the rest.
- 15915.

15915. Very well, let us have the names of those firms who buy exclusively from Europeans? Mr. McKenzie who has just been before the Commission as a witness, does not deal with the Chinese. Lawson—when the old gent had the business—did not; Norton, of Hunter-street, does nothing with them; and buy exclusively from Europeans. Those are the only firms that I know of that do not deal with the Chinese furniture-makers.

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15916. Is piece-work practised by the Chinese, and if so, how is that? At the present time piece-work is carried on extensively in the Chinese workshops. Indeed since the system of apprenticeship has begun to die out most of their trade is done by piece-work. As a matter of fact we have known instances in which the Chinese workmen have actually struck for piece-work. I am speaking of cabinet-makers now. I will not say anything of the polishers and turners.

15917. Does piece-work do much harm to the Europeans? Yes; it must cut the throats of both the Chinese themselves and the Europeans too. More than that, if the Chinese disagree in price they remit the question in dispute to an arbitrator and his award is never gainsaid.

15918. Are they bound amongst themselves to accept the decision of the judge? Well, we know of very few cases indeed in which it has been disputed.

15919. That is a very good feature of the Chinese life, is it not? Yes, it is; and I may say generally that there is more freedom amongst the Chinese towards their employers than there is amongst Europeans. The Chinese mechanics will speak to their employers, and discuss a question in dispute with them in the shop.

15920. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you mean that at present the Chinese have more freedom in settling disputes, or avoiding strikes, than Europeans? Well, I say this: that they go to their employers more freely than we should; but that has all come about since the Chinese Restriction Act came into force.

15921. Then that Act has been a great advantage to the community generally, and particularly to the people who have to compete against them? Yes.

15922. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is any preference shown by any of the shopkeepers for Chinese-made furniture? Yes.

15923. How is that? It is a matter of bread and butter. We know that in nine cases out of ten a system of presents or bribes is in force for the purpose of securing trade with the Chinamen. The Chinese cabinet-makers make presents to the buyers for the shops in order to give them the preference in distributing the orders. I could lay my hands on a number of buyers in the town who do that; but I dare not, because if I was to leave my present place I should be boycotted at the other places.

15924. You mean that the buyers are bribed for the purpose of inducing them to purchase Chinese-made goods? Yes; that is it.

15925. They get these presents from the proprietors of the Chinese places? Yes; of course it is not known to the heads of the firms for which the goods are bought, though I know of several cases in which it has been found out, and the buyers have been discharged as a matter of course.

15926. And that is why the Chinese sell so much furniture, is it? Well, there is also another reason. The Chinese goods being cheaper, and a commission being given to the salesmen in the town, there are more goods turned over, and the salesmen get a better commission. Then a good many of the managers of the different departments have no knowledge of cabinet-work, and by giving the order to the Chinese they do away with the worry and trouble that they would have if they had a factory of their own.

15927. Do the Chinese monopolise the trade in the inland towns? More so than they do in the city. Certainly that is the case in places like Newcastle, Goulburn, Bathurst, or Maitland. At such places there is a larger percentage of Chinese to the number of Europeans than there is in Sydney.

15928. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Engaged in the making of furniture? Yes, in furniture-making. In fact, if a cabinet-maker goes to work at a place like Newcastle or Goulburn he has to do a bit of fencing, or undertaking, or anything else that comes along.

15929. Do you know that from practical experience? I do know it from practical experience.

15930. Do you know of any large Chinese manufacturer of furniture in Maitland, for example? I have never been in Maitland. I was speaking of small towns generally.

15931. Are you not aware that in Maitland there are two or three large European manufacturers of furniture? Has that been the case in later years?

15932. Yes—Norman, Hyam, and White, of Morpeth, have an extensive place? Well, two or three men were the largest number that I ever knew to work there.

15933. Do you know that he has an immense lot of machinery? Not for cabinet-making.

15934. *Mr. McKillop.*] What do you think would be the best system of coping with the Chinese? The only alteration in the law that we are at all anxious for is the compulsory stamping of Chinese-made furniture. The very fact that the salesmen in the different shops sell Chinese-made furniture for European furniture shows how useful that reform would be. When Mr. Houghton, M.L.A., as secretary of the Trades and Labour Council, went round to buy furniture for the Trades Hall, they assured him at the different shops that it was all made in their own factories; but it was a different matter altogether when he asked them to put the same statement in black and white as one of the conditions of the purchase, and the upshot of it was that in the end we had to send him to get it all made specially.

15935. Do the people who purchase furniture for their own homes like the Chinese-made article? No; I am sure that the Europeans, as a rule, would prefer to have the European-made article. Stamping the furniture is the only thing to benefit people in the trade.

15936. What branches of the trade do they injure most? Cabinet-making and French-polishing. They do a little turning and carving, but only for their own work-shops.

15937. Do large numbers of the Chinese furniture-manufacturers make their men work on Sundays? No, not such a number as there used to be. It is on the decrease.

15938. Have any prosecutions taken place? In one or two cases.

15939. And were they convicted? Very slight fines were imposed.

15940. Under an old Act, I suppose? Yes.

15941. Do any Europeans work for Chinese? Well, only where pit-saws are used.

15942. But no Europeans are employed as journeymen cabinet-makers? Not that I know of.

15943. Do the Chinese use machinery to any extent? Machinery is only used in Ah Toy's, I think. He has some there, I believe.

15944. The rest is all hand-work? Yes.

15945. The Chinese are all imitators, are they not? Yes.

15946. How many European workshops are there in Sydney and the suburbs to the best of your knowledge? Well, what do you call workshops?

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15947. I am referring to places employing five men and upwards? Well, there are many places that send their work outside to be made up. In many places a few men only are kept in the shops to do the upholstery and French-polishing as they import the frames from home. I do not think that there is above a dozen decent workshops in the city owned by Europeans.

15948. Do you think that the importation of European-made furniture is more detrimental to the European tradesmen here than the furniture locally made by the Chinese? Well, as there are two classes of men in the trade, it is looked at from different standpoints. A man who makes a first-class article does not fear Chinese competition, and he would like to be protected from the importation of European-made furniture from abroad, whereas a man who is less skilful has more cause to fear Chinese competition. For my own part I should say that the Chinese are the most injurious to the local European workman.

15949. Is it all first-class furniture that is imported? Well, it is supposed to be; but some of the stuff that comes out is very shoddy. If you put a tax upon the material used in the business of course it falls upon us, for we only use the best imported timbers, and the Chinamen use Colonial wood, and, consequently, escape the duty.

15950. Have the Chinese furniture factories begun to decrease as a result of the Chinese Restriction Act? Yes; the larger places anyway have begun to decrease. There are less men actually employed.

15951. Do the Chinese go in much for upholstery? No; there has only been one place in which the Chinese have done any work in upholstery.

15952. Examine the tables we are sitting at, and tell us whether it is, in your opinion, a Chinese or a European-made article? The turning is evidently not Chinese, and I do not think any part of it is.

15953. You think it is a European-made table? Yes.

15954. Is it a locally-made table? Yes.

15955. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have said that prior to the Chinese Restriction Act being passed men were brought here under contract from China at a very low rate of pay? They were.

15956. But the passing of the Act stopped that sort of thing? Yes.

15957. So that, as a matter of fact, benefit arose from that legislation? Yes; it was a distinct source of benefit to us.

15958. And, as a result of the passing of the Act, the Chinamen employed in furniture-making have decreased, and the Europeans locally employed in the same trade have increased? Well, there has been a slight decrease on the one side and a slight increase on the other, but it has not been very great in either case.

15959. You stated that buyers in some establishments are bribed by the Chinese to induce them to purchase Chinese-made furniture. As a matter of fact, do you not think that the proprietor of an establishment would soon find out something of that kind. It seems to me that he could not help hearing all about it if the purchasers of the furniture were not satisfied with the goods when they got them into their homes, and that being so, is it likely that he will allow any buyers to continue to buy articles that his customers would not take, or having taken, were dissatisfied with? I stated at the same time that many of these men have been discharged for that very reason; and as a matter of fact I am pleased to say that it is not done to the same extent now as it was. I know an instance in which a gentleman came to a good firm in the town, and ordered almost a complete house of furniture; one of the conditions being that it was to be English-made furniture. The buyer, however, wanted to make a little money out of it himself, went to the Chinese for it, and it was delivered direct. It happened, however, that the purchaser knew more about the matter than most people; and upon seeing the furniture, recognised at once that it was not European made; so that he went to the firm who received that order, and lodged a complaint, the consequence being that the buyer was dismissed.

15960-1. You are Secretary to the Cabinet-makers' Union? Yes.

15962. So you have a good knowledge of men in the trade, I suppose? Yes, I think I have.

15963. Does your Society include cabinet-makers in other parts of the Colony amongst its members? We have no branches to our Society outside the metropolis, but we have a system of federation throughout the other colonies.

15964. So you are not in a position to say what the wages of workmen in Goulburn, Bathurst, or Maitland, or other inland towns are? I cannot tell you exactly what the wages are, but I know that they are not so good as they are here.

15965. What rate of wages do Europeans earn? I think the average wage of cabinet-makers is about £2 14s., that is as near as I can get at it.

15966. Are they kept constantly at work, or do they make much lost time? I am striking an average in my answer to all these questions.

15967. Then that would be the average, including lost time? No; that is the average weekly wage for actual working-time.

15968. Are they put on half-time on any occasions? The majority of the men work about nine months out of the twelve, but of course there are some men who are never out of employment. On the other hand there are some men who are never in.

15969. But the majority of the men you say have constant employment for nine months out of the twelve at a weekly wage of about £2 14s.? Yes.

15970. Are there many complaints now about the competition of the Chinese amongst the men themselves? Well, there is not much agitation going on at present for the simple reason that we have dropped the question until such time as we can get something like a stamping of Chinese Furniture Bill passed by Parliament.

15971. Do you think that if a law was passed for stamping Chinese-made furniture, it would largely remove any cause of complaint that you may have at present? Oh, yes; I think there is no doubt about it.

15972. Then following out that line of argument do you think that the sellers of Chinese-made furniture in the various shops make no representation to the retail purchasers as to who makes the furniture;—they do not say to them, this is a Chinese bed-room suite, or this is a Chinese-made table? No, they lead them to believe that whatever furniture they sell is either European or imported.

15973. I can quite believe that. As a matter of fact I was told the same thing myself in a large retail establishment here, upon one occasion when I was examining a suite that I had actually seen in a Chinese furniture factory? Yes, anyone who keeps their eyes open can detect the deception.

15974.

15974. And you think that if the public were made aware of the fact that certain articles were made in the Chinese furniture factories they would very generally cease to purchase those articles and demand in preference articles made by European hands? Yes, I think so.

15975. Is there a very wide difference in the case of European and Chinese-made furniture? We as Europeans are compelled to turn out a better article for the same amount of money, and yet our work is sold by the retail establishments at an increase upon Chinese-made furniture.

15976. Then competition makes you sell upon unfair conditions? Yes, very unfair conditions.

15977. Can you tell us about how many European furniture mechanics there are employed in Sydney. How many have you got upon your books? Are you referring to any one particular branch, or the whole of the branches?

15978. I am referring to the whole of the branches? Well, if you take the polishers and turners into consideration they are working for and the joiners, the number of European cabinet-makers in the city and suburbs would be somewhere about 160.

15979. Is that all? Yes.

15980. Do you know how many Chinese are employed in your trade? I could give you the number if I had my statistics to hand, but I cannot from memory.

15981. Do you think there are 1,000? No, I do not think there are so many as that. I have all these returns down in black and white, and could give you correct information if I had my papers.

15982. Do you know whether the Chinese are in the habit of forming societies amongst themselves to keep up the rate of wages? No, I do not know that.

15983. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] With regard to the Chinese working on Sundays can you mention the names of any Chinese furniture factory where the hands are employed on Sundays? I hardly think I should be compelled to answer that question.

15984. I should like an answer to it, it could certainly do no harm? Well, the fact that there were two prosecutions against Chinese cabinet-makers in Waterloo quite recently, for working on Sundays, proves the statement, and I have actually seen work going on on Sundays at a place in Devonshire-street myself; of course I am only referring to quiet work like polishing and sand-papering that makes no noise.

15985. But do you know whether any Sunday work has been going on, say, during the last fortnight or three weeks in any of these factories? No; I cannot speak of a time so recently as all that.

15986. *Mr. Abigail.*] Can you give us the dates of the convictions for Sunday working to which you have just referred? Well, as a matter of fact, it was a person outside our own trade, who had a great respect for the Sabbath, who reported the matter to us in the hope that we should take action. It was reported to us at one of our meetings when I was present.

15987. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Now with regard to the Chinese competition of which you complained. There are a number of tradesmen of different kinds in Sydney are there not? Yes.

15988. And how many suffer from competition with the Chinese? Well there are gardeners, florists, and cabinet-makers all suffering more or less from Chinese competition.

15989. They suffer more than the men in any other trade do they? Well we suffer badly enough, but I think the gardeners suffer more than anybody else. Then of course the Chinese cuts the joiners but the joiners do not know it.

15990. Do you know of any instances in which they have taken any contracts for joinery work? I know a case in which they did the shop fitting for two shops in George-street.

15991. Have you ever heard of any of the Chinese cabinet-makers complaining about their own countrymen making an inferior kind of furniture out of old packing cases and so on? Well I do not associate with the Chinese to that extent as to know all the details of their trade, but as a matter of fact the Chinese are compelled now to produce a better class of furniture than they did formerly.

15992. How is that? Because the shop-keepers are compelling them to produce a better article.

15993. You say that the Chinese used to import tradesmen from China; do you know what kind of an arrangement that was under? Well we have inquired into the matter, and from information we have received it appears that they (the new chums) work for four or five years in order to pay back to their employers the expense to which they were put in bringing them out. That of course was previous to passing the Chinese Restriction Act. There was only £10 poll-tax at that time. Mind you they got a certain wage besides their keep, but the percentage of it was deducted for the purpose of clearing off the debt.

15994. Supposing a man was brought out in that way, and apprenticed for three years to an employer, what would he get in the way of wages? I know of cases in which the men only got 5s. a week for the first year, in addition to their keep. Of course some men were more active than others, and better able to learn.

15995. You say than the Chinese sell their labour much more cheaply than Europeans;—what does a European call a fair price? We do not know the price charged by the Chinese to the shops. That is a matter that is kept entirely between the Chinese themselves and the proprietors of the large retail establishments. All we know is the price that is charged for articles in the shops. As a matter of fact, the Chinese do not get much benefit out of it. They are cutting their own throats just as fast as they are cutting the throats of Europeans.

15996. You think that if the Chinese cabinet-makers decided, in conjunction with Europeans not to sell an article below a certain price, some good might result from it? Oh, but the Chinese would not enter into any such arrangement.

15997. But suppose they would;—suppose they came and said, "We, like you, want to make a better living than we are doing, and the only way by which we can do that is by charging a higher rate for our labour; will you agree with us to fix a certain price at which we shall both sell certain articles to the shops;—how would that be? No; you could never get it to work. There is always a class that would stand aloof from it, and gradually bring the general run of prices down.

15998. Well, now how do other trades get along;—how have they been prospering lately—trades in which there is no Chinese competition at all—are they more prosperous than your trade is; do they ever complain that the rate of wages is going down, and that they cannot make a living? I should hardly like to give evidence before the Commission on matters outside my own trade. I came here to speak about matters with which I was naturally very familiar, and my opinion on questions outside the cabinet-making

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making would be based to a large extent on hearsay. Of course people in other trades have their times of slackness and their busy times just as we have ours; but this is what I particularly want to emphasise, that even during our busy times our living costs us more than the Chinese pay for theirs, and yet we have to work at the same price, and it is certainly not fair.

15999. You say that the Chinamen are cutting their own throats;—surely they are fools to do that? Well, the very fact that Anthony Hordern has started this factory at Redfern, and put a lot of machinery into it must give the Chinese a knock. They are selling their furniture to other firms at a cheaper rate than they did before.

16000. As far as I can understand it, your trade is very bad just now? Yes; it has not been so bad for the last eight years as it is now.

16001. Still you have less Chinese competition now than you have had before;—surely if that Chinese competition is the cause of the want of prosperity in your trade, it ought to be gradually improving, and if that is not the cause, can you tell me what is? Well, I have my own private opinion of course.

16002. You say that there are fewer Chinese workshops now than there were formerly, and that the Chinese employed in them are getting better wages than they did, which must place their competition upon a fairer basis, and yet your trade is falling off? Yes; every shop in the town, with the exception of three, is working half-hand, and those who have got the whole of their hands at work are only working from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

16003. You say that the Chinese work is not so good as the English work;—how is that? There is not the stability in Chinese work that there is in European work; and although Europeans do not season their timber as well as they should, the Chinese are still worse in ———

16004. In chests of drawers and so on, the timber should be dry, I suppose, and the Chinese places being so small they have not enough room to dry it? Yes.

16005. And that would make a great deal of difference in the article when complete? Yes, it would make all the difference in the world.

16006. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you ever hear of customers coming in to a shop asking particularly to be supplied with European-made furniture? Yes; and in going out to work I have been asked as an employe of the firm the question,—“Is this a Chinese or European made article?” when I have known very well that it has come out of a Chinese factory. Of course, under those circumstances, a man must make an excuse of some kind. All I could say was that I was working in another room and did not know much about it, or something of that kind. One dare not say that it was made by a Chinaman; it would be more than his place was worth.

16007. Do you think that if a customer came into a retail shop and paid £3 10s. for a Chinese made article, and at the same time was told that it was a Chinese-made article, and £3 15s. or £4 for a European-made article, and, of course, told it was a European-made article, that he would prefer to pay the difference and buy the latter? Oh, if a purchaser knew which was the Chinese-made article and which was the European I am positive that in the majority of cases, particularly among the working classes, they would go for the more expensive article, and pay the difference willingly.

16008. I want to see whether the people who give orders to Chinese for furniture give them because the retail purchaser demands Chinese goods, or simply because they can get more profit out of them. You are of opinion that the public generally would prefer to see European-made furniture exposed for sale even if they had to pay slightly more for it? I am positive, with my experience of the European population of this country that seventeen out of twenty would rather have European goods than Chinese, although they had to pay a little more for them. After all the goods are not so much more expensive when they are made by Europeans, and everybody knows that there is better wood in them, better workmanship, and more durability.

16009. Supposing there were two tables like this one exposed for sale, and you were the salesman, and were asked the price of this table, and said, “This is £3 10s., but that one is £4 10s., being made by a European cabinet-maker,” your customers would want to know what was the reason of such difference in the price would they not, and you would have to say that it arose from the fact that one table was made by a Chinaman and the other by a European;—now what answer would you usually get from the customer who comes in to buy the furniture? Well, you are assuming a case that could really never happen, because a shopkeeper would never admit that either of them was a Chinese-made article, and anyhow there would not be the difference in price that you imagine.

16010. Then from what you have said we understand that all the shops in Sydney, with the exception of a few that you have mentioned, are trading under false pretences? Yes.

16011. In other words, that they are selling Chinese goods and telling their customers that they are European? Yes, that is so, and I am prepared to prove it.

16012. And you think that if Parliament was to pass a measure compelling all furniture made by the Chinese to be stamped it would lead to the sale of a great deal more European furniture? I have no doubt about it.

THURSDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq.,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. William Arthur Holman called and examined:—

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16013. *Mr. Abigail.*] What business do you follow? I am a cabinet-maker.

16014. Are you an employer of labour or are you a journeyman? I am a journeyman.

16015. Who are you employed by? I am at present out of employment.

16016. Is your trade slack in Sydney? Yes; the trade is suffering from depression just now, and has been for some time.

16017.

16017. Can you offer an opinion as to whether the Chinese furniture-makers have had anything to do with the depression of trade—is it caused by the keen competition carried on? I should presume that has something to do with it, though I do not know personally; I have never worked in a Chinese shop.

16018. Do you know that European furniture-manufacturing in Sydney has developed considerably during the last three or four years? I should think so. There has been an extensive importation of improved machinery by many of the Sydney firms lately. This has increased their power very largely, and the result is that there is now very much more furniture being made by Europeans than formerly.

16019. Do you know anything about the rate of wages paid to Chinese furniture-makers? Not by personal experience. I can only give you the ideas current among European cabinet-makers.

16020. What are those ideas? The general idea is that the Chinese work under very unsatisfactory conditions, to say the least, very frequently sleeping on the premises where they work, and living at a very low standard of comfort indeed. The general rate of wages is, I should say, about 30s. a week, although I cannot speak with authority, as I have said, not having worked among them.

16021. What is the general rate of wages paid to the European cabinet-makers? I may state that the European cabinet-makers are generally engaged on "piece-work." Where a man is employed by the hour he will get from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour, and he will have to find his tools as well.

16022. Then, at eight hours a day, he would get £2 8s. per week. Have you ever heard that the Chinese cabinet-makers in the Sydney establishments get 36s. a week and their keep? No; I was not aware of that.

16023. Would you consider that a low rate of pay? No. I should consider that very satisfactory.

16024. What firms have you worked for in Sydney? I have worked for Verdy & Co., of Darlington, the biggest firm in Sydney; for Dickenson, of Kent-street; and also the Co-operative Furniture Company of Darlington.

16025. Do these firms employ any considerable number of hands? The Messrs. Verdy ordinarily employ about forty-five hands all told, I should say; that is the largest firm in Sydney of the class.

16026. Do they pay the rate of wages you have mentioned? Yes; and more in some cases.

16027. Is the eight-hour principle carried out in the firms you have mentioned? Yes. I may repeat that the rate of pay for cabinet-making is generally calculated on the system of piece-work. We are very rarely paid by the hour; it is only done in special cases where, for some particular reason, it is not easy to put a price upon the job.

16028. What has been the general effect of the increase in the local manufacture of furniture by European firms, has it been to check the importation of furniture from other countries, or is it simply taking the place of Chinese-made furniture? I cannot tell you whether the importations have decreased: the general idea among members of the trade is that they have not. The general impression is that quantity of furniture made by the Chinese has fallen off considerably, and that its place has been taken by European-made furniture in the production of which machinery has been employed. The European firms have been thereby enabled to compete with the Chinese in the intermediate or better class of goods. In fact I have heard it stated by Mr. Kellian, one of the partners of Messrs Verdy & Co., that the firm can now beat the Chinese in the particular line which it deals in.

16029. Do you possess any knowledge that would be of service to the Commission in deciding how to correct any evils that may exist in the system carried on by the Chinese? I think the most important thing to do would be to insist upon the observance of better sanitary regulations, and prevent the workmen sleeping on the premises they work in during the day; another suggestion to which a good deal of importance is attached by many people is that all Chinese-made furniture should be stamped with a brand by which it could be easily distinguished as of Chinese manufacture.

16030. Do you think in that case the public would not buy it as readily as they do? Well, there can be no doubt that a prejudice does exist against such furniture to a very large extent.

16031. Do you think the firms for whom the Chinese make this furniture sell it to the public without telling them it is made by the Chinese? Yes.

16032. They lead people to believe that it is imported, or made by Europeans? That is done certainly. Then again, there are certain articles sold which are partly of Chinese and partly of European manufacture the European parts being fitted on to the parts made by the Chinese, to aid in the deception.

16033. And you think all kinds of impositions might be avoided by causing the furniture to be stamped? Yes.

16034. When you speak of compelling the observance of better sanitary regulations, I suppose you do not mean your remarks on that head to apply to large Chinese establishments, where they have proper accommodation, not only for carrying on the work, but also for sleeping, in the matter of ventilation, for instance? I would suggest that such places should be regularly inspected, and care taken that sufficient accommodation was provided in all cases.

16035. You think that a measure of the nature of a Factory Act applied to all these places would result in a better state of things? Certainly.

16036. It would bring them on more equal terms with the Europeans? Yes.

16037. And thereby reduce their power of absorbing the trade as they do at the present time? Individually I cannot say that they do absorb the trade. I have no doubt that a result of adopting some such suggestions as I have thrown out would be to increase the Chinese wages, and to bring them more on a footing with the European workman, and so on.

16038. Have you ever heard that the Chinese workmen enjoy on a larger measure of freedom in approaching their employers—where grievances exist, for example—than the Europeans have in your trade? I cannot say I have heard that. I have heard that the condition of the Chinese workers has improved very considerably since the Chinese Restriction became a law of the land, for the simple reason that they themselves have been saved from the competition of other Chinese who would otherwise have come here from China.

16039. The Restriction Act has prevented men being brought here under contract at a low rate of wages? Certainly. The result has been to improve their condition, and give them better wages in many instances.

16040. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is the Chinese work generally of an inferior class? They chiefly do an inferior class of work; and such as they do of a middling class is done much more clumsily than the English work. To anyone in the trade the distinction between European and Chinese work is most marked. You can tell it at once. The only way in which a man might be deceived is where they put European additions in the more conspicuous parts of the article—such as a wash-stand, or dressing-table—as I have already stated, to aid the deception.

Mr. W.A.
Holman.
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- Mr. W. A. Holman.
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16041. What particular class of furniture do the Chinese chiefly make? They make bedroom furniture mostly, such as wash-stands, dressing-tables, and wardrobes. They very rarely venture on the manufacture of drawing-room or dining-room furniture.
16042. Is it not a fact that they turn out some of what is called first-class work, in the shape of wardrobes, book-cases, and so on? Yes; they turn out that class of work; but it always bears evidence of inferior execution, and a general want of finish.
16043. As a rule they are great imitators are they not? Yes; they are supposed to copy European designs.
16044. Do you know if the Chinese go in for the manufacture of chairs? I never heard of it.
16045. Do the European firms here go in for that class of manufacture? Yes; the co-operative company, in Darlington, are chiefly chair-makers.
16046. What kind of chairs? Chairs for bed-room suites, and other sorts, known by various names in the trade—dining and drawing-room chairs.
16047. In which class of goods do you find the Chinese competition most injurious to your trade—the common class or the better class? It is only in the second class the European establishments would feel the competition, for the simple reason that they do not manufacture the lowest class of goods.
16048. Do you visit the factories of the Chinese cabinet-makers? No; I have never been inside them.
16049. Do you know if, in the manufacture of the inferior class of furniture, they use old packing-cases? I know such things are done frequently. Inferior material can be used and made to look well.
16050. Is it done by Europeans, do you know? I have never known it to be done in Sydney, but it is done in the East End of London very largely.
16051. You have said, I think, that Chinese made goods are sold as of European manufacture? Yes.
16052. Has it been asserted by the auctioneers that the Chinese goods they sell are European, when the question has been asked? I cannot say that; but I know that Chinese goods are sold by them, and there is a tacit assumption that they are of European make, although they are not labelled as such.
16053. And that is why you think they should be marked or stamped, so that people would know what they were buying, and they could then please themselves? Yes.
16054. Do you know whether the Chinese work on the piece-work principle at all? I cannot say. I have no reliable information on that point; but I believe they generally work for a weekly wage.
16055. Is there any preference shown by shop buyers for Chinese-made goods; and, if so, why? That is a rather delicate question. In some cases shop buyers do give a preference where they can to the Chinese manufacturers. For what reason I cannot say. One hears remarks passed in the trade that the buyers receive commissions from the Chinese manufacturers.
16056. That being in the nature of a bribe? It would be a matter of business I suppose between the manufacturer and the buyer.
16057. Do you know if the Chinese monopolise the trade in the inland districts? I have not visited the inland towns as a workman, and cannot speak from experience.
16058. What branches of your trade are most affected by Chinese competition? They chiefly affect those who make bedroom suites, and furniture of the second grade.
16059. Do you know whether any European journeymen work for the Chinese in their shops? I have never heard of a case of the kind. I do not think it is at all frequent. The average European workman would not be likely to work in a Chinaman's shop I think.
16060. I suppose some of the largest firms in Sydney are large buyers of Chinese furniture? Undoubtedly.
16061. And the principal auctioneers I suppose? Yes; you may say practically all the retail firms in Sydney buy of the Chinese.
16062. Which do you think injures your trade most—the large importations of English manufactured furniture or the local competition of Chinese manufacturers in your trade? I am inclined to think that the importations do most injury to the trade now, although but for the Chinese Restriction Act I have no doubt that it would be the other way about, that is to say, a steady influx of Chinese cabinet-makers swelling the ranks of those already here would, in that case, do most harm; but this has been prevented by the imposition of the poll-tax.
16063. The Chinese competition has decreased since the Restriction Act was passed? Yes; I have no doubt it has.
16064. And the European trade is on the increase? To a slight extent I think it is. I do not say as to the number of factories; but the turn-out is certainly larger.
16065. Can you give us an idea of the number of furniture factories in Sydney? Of those which are of any consequence, using machinery, I should say, roughly speaking, there are about a dozen in Sydney.
16066. Have you any idea of the number of Chinese factories? No, I have not.
16067. Do you know if the Chinese use machinery in their work? Very rarely; practically none I should say. They may occasionally buy mouldings and such things made by machinery, but I do not think they use it themselves.
16068. Do you know the number of hours the Chinese journeymen cabinet-makers work? Not from personal experience; but the general idea is that they work about ten hours a day.
16069. Have you ever noticed them working on Sundays? No.
16070. Has it been asserted that they do work on Sunday? Oh! yes; that has been asserted certainly. I know from personal observation that they work late into the evening.
16071. At that rate they would work over ten hours a day? Yes. I have seen them working at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening.
16072. And when you said ten hours you gave that as the average? That is the generally accepted idea among the European members of the trade.
16073. Do the Chinese go in for upholstering? Very little, I believe.
16074. They confine themselves almost exclusively to cabinet-making and polishing? Yes.
16075. Do any of them follow the occupation of house carpenters? Very little I should say; I have only seen one so engaged.
16076. Was he engaged on a building? On a verandah.
16077. Was it a Chinese building? No; it was a building in Elizabeth-street, belonging to a European; I noticed it in passing, and it struck me as a somewhat remarkable fact at the time.
16078. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] With regard to the Chinese cabinet-makers sleeping on the premises where they work, do you know what sort of a room they have? I have no doubt the nature of the accommodation varies; but in many cases I believe they sleep in bunks ranged round the walls of the workshops.

16079. Your view is that if the Chinese workmen were made to sleep under proper conditions in all cases, having the same accommodation as Europeans, their wages would be to that extent higher; as at present it costs the employer nothing, where the men sleep on the premises; and if the employer had to pay a higher wage in that way he would have to get a better price for his article before he could compete with the European manufacturer? That is my view. Mr. W. A.
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16080. Supposing a law were made to direct that a certain space should be allowed to each person for sleeping accommodation, and so forth, do you think that would be satisfactory? Yes; that would be a very desirable regulation.

16081. Even if there were no Restriction Act in existence, a law of that kind would bring about a better state of things? I think it would be very difficult to enforce such a law if there were an unlimited number of Chinese coming into the Colony, owing to their habits in China being so widely different.

16082. But they must abide by the law or stand the risk of punishment. Supposing they were Germans or Italians, it would be the same? Yes; if they could be discovered, but I think it would be a difficult matter with large numbers of fresh arrivals every month, or thereabouts.

16083. With regard to the Chinese made goods, you say they are sold cheaper than the European goods? Yes; to the wholesale houses.

16084. Who receives the benefit of the cheap production? I presume the large firms in Sydney.

16085. So that the Chinese themselves are cutting their own throats, as the saying is? I would not put it in that way. They are contented with a lower return for their labour, and thereby secure custom.

16086. We have evidence here that what they call the best Chinese cabinet-makers get 36s. a week and found, what do you say a European workman of the same class would get? A thoroughly good European journeyman can get from £3 to £3 5s. a week. Some get higher than that, but they are exceptionally swift and good workmen.

16087. The Chinese workman who receives 36s. a week, would cost his employer at the rate of 6s. a week for food, and nothing for lodging, when he sleeps in the workshop, so that would be £2 2s. a week, as against the £3 or £3 5s. paid to the European workman. Your idea is that if a law were put in force compelling them to provide a certain sleeping space, the Chinese employer would be compelled to pay a higher rate of wage? Yes.

16088. Do you think the employment of machinery is likely to bring down the price of labour for European made furniture? It has not done so as yet. Incidentally it has improved their wages, because while they get the old scale of prices, at piece-work, some of the work is done by machinery for them; that is to say, they get the benefit of the work done by machinery for them, and in many cases no reduction in prices has been made since the machinery was introduced.

16089. Do you know to what extent, if at all, the Chinese market-gardeners interfere with the Europeans in the same occupation? I do not know whether they do much harm to the Europeans in that trade. I know that the European market-gardeners object to the competition of the Chinese, but how much cause they have I cannot say.

16090. You have heard of the disease called "scurvy;" I understand it used to be prevalent in the hospitals and asylums here at one time;—do you know what causes that? Living on salt fish generally, and having insufficient vegetables.

16091. Do you know if it is a fact that since the Chinese came here the disease has disappeared altogether? I cannot answer that. I have not been here long enough to know.

16092. Do you know any other trade in which the Chinese compete with the Europeans? I do not know of any other productive trade in which they compete. They are largely engaged as dealers, and hawkers, and sellers of small commodities.

16093. Do they not engage in fruit-growing and fishing? They sell fruit, and fish too I believe, but whether they grow the one or catch the other I cannot say.

16094. You think it is principally as cabinet-makers and market-gardeners that they compete with the Europeans? Yes; chiefly those two callings. I do not know of any others that are affected to any degree by the Chinese.

16095. Do you know whether the Chinese cabinet-makers have increased or decreased in number during the last twelve months? I think there has been a slight decrease; for the simple reason that a number of Chinese have been going back to China, and no fresh ones have been admitted, or at most a very few, so that there has been I should say a decrease of some hundreds in the number of Chinese in the Colony during the year.

16096. It is stated that in a number of Chinese cabinet-makers' establishments there is plenty of goods in stock and no market for them;—do you know the cause of that? There has been a remarkable depression in our own trade during the last four or five months; what the cause of it may be I cannot say at all; the unsettled state of political affairs may have contributed to it in some degree. The European manufacturers are in the same position, many of them, as you state, making large quantities, of stock and being unable to get rid of it.

16097. With regard to the mode of living, your idea is that efficient sanitary laws should be put in force to embrace all conditions of people, no matter of what nationality? Yes. I should like to see the Chinese cabinet-makers living in small houses of their own as Europeans do. It seems to me the only way in which to deal with the question is to raise the standard of comfort. I do not think there is much bitterness of feeling between the respective races now, although it may have been thought necessary to deter them from coming in, owing to their keen cheap labour competition with the Europeans.

16098. But you think with the use of the machinery which is being imported the European manufacturer can compete with the Chinese? I think there is no doubt about it; as I have said I have it on the authority of a gentleman in the trade who is well qualified to speak.

16099. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How long have you been in this Colony? A little over three years.

16100. You learnt your business at home? Yes, in London.

16101. How long were you apprenticed to the cabinet-making? Three years.

16102. Is that the usual time for apprentices to serve at the trade at home? I may say it is not usual for apprentices to be bound in the trade. I was not bound formerly, although that was an agreement between my parents and my employers that I was to stay the three years.

16103. It is not now usual to bind apprentices in the ordinary way, that is to have the indentures signed by the contracting parties? Not in London at all events.

16104.

- Mr. W. A. Holman.
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16104. You spent three years in the house where you started to learn the business? Yes.
16105. At the end of that time did you begin as a journeyman? No, as an improver.
16106. How long did you serve as an improver? Two years.
16107. What rate of pay did you get during that time? As an apprentice the first six months is served for nothing; the second six months, 1½d. an hour is given, and following that, half-yearly increases of ½d. an hour, until it amounts to 3½d. an hour, when the apprenticeship is finished.
16108. And what are the wages of an improver? They gradually rise up to 6½d. or 7d. an hour.
16109. How many hours do they work? As an apprentice, ten hours, and as an improver, nine hours.
16110. Did you work as a journeyman in England? No.
16111. What firm did you first work for here? For Verich & Co., a German firm, on the Darlington Road.
16112. How many years have they been established there? Not more than eight years, I should think.
16113. Are there any other German firms on a large scale in the city? Yes, there are other German firms on a fairly large scale—Messrs. Vader & Co., and Mr. Like.
16114. How many hands does the first-mentioned firm employ? About fifteen or twenty.
16115. And the last? About the same number, or perhaps a few less.
16116. Do these firms confine themselves to any particular branch of the trade, or do they do general cabinet-making? They do general cabinet-making in every case.
16117. Of what nationality are the workmen principally in these places? They are principally Englishmen and a few Germans or Danes, and Australian natives.
16118. They do not limit themselves to the nationality of the firm? Not in the slightest.
16119. At what rate do they pay where you were worked—at Verich's, for instance? By piece-work an average man would make £2 10s. a week; a man slightly better would make as much as £3 or £3 5s.
16120. Do they classify them on piece-work at all? No; there is a price for every article.
16121. Supposing you made an ordinary chest of drawers, what price would they allow for that? For a chest of drawers with four drawers in the chest, about 20s. stock price; but they have recently brought over fresh machinery, and less work is done by the individual workman, so they have taken something off the price. They get about 17s. now.
16122. Have you ever tried to ascertain what a Chinaman is allowed for making a similar article? No.
16123. What would be the price of an English chest of drawers similar to what you have just described—what would they get for making it? That question I cannot answer, for this reason: that the English articles they sell out here would be made in the East End of London, and I only worked in a West End shop, where they do only the very first-class work. I believe most of the furniture imported here is made from the East End.
16124. *Mr. Abigail.*] Does that remark regarding the West End apply to Tottenham Court Road;—is that not a considerable place for exportation? There is very little made in Tottenham Court Road—they are generally sellers there.
16125. Do you know how the Chinese workmanship compares with that of the European? The Chinese workmanship is sound, but it is characterised by extreme clumsiness and want of finish. There is a marked distinction between Chinese-made furniture and English-made.
16126. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Could you pick out Chinese-made articles from others in a number offered for sale in any of the auction rooms in town? Yes; I should be right in about nine cases out of every twelve, I think.
16127. But how is it, if there is something so marked in a style of the furniture made by the Chinese as compared with English workmanship that you would err to the extent of 33 per cent. in judging between them? For this reason, that in some cases one portion of the article is made by Chinese and another by European labour, and the portion which is made by Europeans is screwed on by the seller himself, or men whom he employs for the purpose. This gives the article the appearance at a casual glance of European manufacture.
16128. Is it customary that a Chinaman should be allowed to make certain parts of furniture, the Europeans being called upon to furnish the remainder? Yes; the wholesale houses would say, "We want so many tops for dressing-tables, or parts for wardrobes," and no questions would be asked. The other portions would be made by Chinamen, and they would be fitted together on the premises of the firm selling them.
16129. Is no objection made by European workmen to making certain portions of furniture for this purpose? I have never heard of objections being raised.
16130. Supposing you were in a workshop to-day among a number of men, and an order came in for a great number of tops, and you imagined that these tops were to be put on structures made to receive them by the Chinese, would there be no objection raised? Not at present. I do not think so.
16131. Is there not a good deal of feeling against the Chinese on the part of European cabinet-makers? In some cases there is a bitter prejudice against them, but I do not think that is nearly so intense now as it has been, because the Europeans are beginning to see now that they cannot compete against them.
16132. Supposing a law were passed compelling the branding of all Chinese-made furniture, so that it could be readily distinguished by the public in the shops where it was offered for sale with other furniture, do you think that would have the effect of increasing the demand for European-made furniture? I think so, because there undoubtedly is a prejudice against Chinese-made furniture; and if people could know with certainty that it was Chinese-made furniture, they would in a great many cases, I believe, demand the European manufacture instead. The Chinese furniture is not sold more cheaply to the general public than European-made furniture, so far as I am aware.
16133. Is there an opinion prevalent among European cabinet-makers that the depression of trade is owing to the presence here of Chinese cheap labour? Certainly there are a number of European cabinet-makers who attribute the slackness of trade to the presence of the Chinese; but personally I should be inclined to ascribe it to the general depression.
16134. Have you known any instances of European cabinet-makers engaging themselves to Chinese manufacturing firms? No; I never heard of such a thing.
16135. Have you ever heard of an instance of Chinese furniture-makers in Sydney either directly or indirectly employing European cabinet-makers? No.
16136. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How is it they do not make Austrian chairs in this country? They have not the necessary plant, I suppose, and I believe the process is a secret.
- 16137.

16137. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you think the trade has as much or more to fear from the importation of cheap European-made furniture as from the presence here of Chinese manufacturers of furniture? I do not think the importations would have as much effect as the presence of cheap labour in the community.

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[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Richard Seymour re-called, and examined:—

16138. *Mr. Abigail.*] When you were first before this Commission as a witness, Mr. Seymour, you stated that as a rule, the Chinese residences were, as a rule, in a good sanitary condition? I did.

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16139. The Commission has since made an inspection, and they have also a report from the Medical Officer to the Board of Health on certain places, among them Han Kee's in Lower George-street. There is a cellar there, with five cupboards, where people sleep, and when we visited that place it was simply in a frightful state. Did you visit that particular place? We did, sir; and when we visited it it was perfectly clean.

16140. Then we visited a place in Queen-street, where there are eight two-roomed houses, and we found that there was no closet for any of those eight houses; that they had to go to another street; and we found these places in a frightfully dirty and insanitary condition? They have closets, but they are away a little distance from the buildings, and all together.

16141. The residents say they have no closets at all? They have. There is a regular row of cottages there, which were put up under my instructions; and they also have locks and keys.

16142. We then went to Goulburn-street, and visited several places where they had closed in the yard space and made kitchens of them, and the cooking was being carried on within a foot of the closet. The Mayor was with us at the time, and he expressed the opinion that the state of things we saw was a disgrace to the city;—have you seen those places? I have; and I know what you state to be the fact.

16143. We bring this matter under your notice in this way in order that you may take whatever steps you may think necessary. We next visited Robertson's-lane, and that large Chinese boarding-house there. We found that in a deplorable state. On that also we have a report from the Medical Officer to the Board of Health, Dr. Thomson, and he describes the water-closet accommodation there as being in a filthy and generally disgraceful state, and altogether opposed to the sanitary regulations of the City Council? Whenever I visited that place the yards were thoroughly whitewashed every day, and the closets were clean enough for anybody to sit upon. What Dr. Thomson saw when he was there of course I do not know.

16144. The report says:—"The closets were quite dark, and so constructed as to be indescribable—I mean as regards woodwork, &c.; in this respect they were altogether improper, wet, filthy, and offensive. The pans were of a very old and discarded pattern; they were supplied with an insufficient stream of water by a plug-valve in a barrel, which was supplied from the main by a ball-cock. There were two such closets, and along them was an urinal, in the floor of which there was a little gully, with a water-tap over it. All these fittings are improperly placed, of improper construction or form, and improperly connected to the sewers." Have you any remark to make upon that? When I first took this place in hand the vegetables of the Chinese hawkers were lying on the ground where the men slept. I told them they must erect a stand not less than 3 feet from the ground all round, and another, and then another, till all the vegetables were off the floor. That was done; and I have seen the place scrubbed and whitewashed, and the water-closets whitewashed every month, and sometimes once a week. The pans were perfectly clean whenever I inspected the place. Of course there is always a certain smell about them, as the Chinese stand upon the seats, and the water goes on the floor, and the smell complained of is caused by urine and the opium.

16145. *Mr. Abigail.*] Reverting to those places where the residents have enclosed the yards so as to increase the house accommodation, have you no power to interfere with that? No; that is in the department of the building surveyor, under the Building Act.

16146. *President.*] Supposing the closet arrangements generally were not up to the latest inventions or requirements in such matters, would you have the power, seeing that these matters are now regulated by the Water and Sewerage Board, to order the substitution of other fittings in place of the old ones? Decidedly not.

16147. Therefore, as far as Dr. Thomson's complaint about the improper construction of fittings and so forth is concerned, you would have no authority to act? No authority at all.

16148. *Mr. Abigail.*] Could you make any complaint to anyone? Yes; to Mr. Smail, the chief engineer of the Sewerage Board, and I have made repeated references to him on these matters.

16149. Have the Board inspectors? They have a host of them.

16150. *Mr. Abigail.*] Has the city building surveyor power to act in regard to these matters? He has power to bring anything before the City Improvement Board, and they may inspect the place and order it to be removed.

16151. *President.*] That is if it was dilapidated? Yes; otherwise they would have no power.

16152. As a matter of fact, the Improvement Board have no power to interfere in regard to matter of sanitation? No.

16153. *Mr. Abigail.*] With regard to those eight houses in Queen-street, how far were the closets off the houses? They were formerly near the houses, but as they were directly connected with places underneath, I had them removed, and these places built some little distance away, where there is a passage built for them. They are now about 6 yards away from the houses.

16154. Now, Mr. Seymour, I want to ask you a question or two with reference to the evidence you gave before the Common Lodging-house Inquiry Committee some years ago. In giving your evidence upon the effects of opium-smoking, you stated that girls were drugged by the Chinamen, and so on;—have you any personal knowledge of the effect of opium? I have seen it.

16155. Supposing I were to tell you that evidence has been given that it is impossible to drug a girl with opium? It is simply nonsense. I will give you the very evidence which I gave the Committee you have referred to. [*The witness draws a rough diagram to illustrate his statement.*] On the table was a lamp in the centre, and a girl lying on either side. One was awake; the other had let the pipe drop from her lips, and was asleep: I asked the one who was awake if the other girl was under the influence of opium, and

Mr. R. Seymour. and she said "Yes." I asked how long it would be before she awakened, and she replied, "Two or three hours. I thought I would like to test the effects of opium, and I therefore remained with Mr. David Robertson. I said, "We will try to waken her," and I pinched her repeatedly on the legs and on the bottom, but she never stirred; and the other girl said, "You can pinch there for the next few hours, for she is under the influence of opium." And so I found.

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16156. Do you think the girl you pinched was under the influence of drink? No, I am certain she was not.

16157. You did not smell anything like the fumes of drink? No. She was under the influence of opium.

16158. Did you see the other girl, the second one, go off? I did.

16159. And were the symptoms in her case the same? The symptoms were exactly the same. The pipe drops from the mouth, and they go off. I have seen them sit in a chair where there has been no room to lie down, and when the opium has taken effect they have fallen off the chair.

16160. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What would you think of a number of opium-smokers, who have been smoking opium for years,—stating that they never knew an instance when the smoking of opium had rendered a person unconscious or unable to know what was going on around them, or to resist anyone interfering with them? I should say they were stating a deliberate falsehood. I have proved it.

16161. *Mr. Abigail.*] As a matter of fact you saw during that investigation you have spoken of Chinamen using girls for their own purposes while they were under the influence of opium? I did in a house in Cambridge-street. There was a little red-headed girl there.

[The witness withdrew.]

MONDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mrs. Sims called and examined:—

Mrs. Sims. 16162. *Mr. Abigail.*] What position do you occupy, Mrs. Sims? I am matron of the Church Home.

21 Dec., 1891. 16163. How long have you held that position? Nearly eighteen months.

16164. How many inmates of the Home are there? At present there are 23; we have had during the year over 40.

16165. And they go in and out of the institution I suppose? They stay their stipulated time. The first time they go in they stay for three months; the second time, six months.

16166. Is that by compulsion? Moral suasion. They sign an agreement before they are admitted that they will stay for three months.

16167. What are the class of people you accommodate? Well, it is an inebriates home.

16168. Have you not frequently given asylum to young women of immoral character and loose life? Yes, certainly.

16169. Do you remember having an inmate of your Home by the name of N—J—? I think some time ago—before my time—she was there.

16170. Do you know whether she has been in the institution several times? I could not tell you without reference to the record book, which shows when they come in and go out. I think she has been there two or three times.

16171. Has it ever come under your notice that while this woman has been in the Home she has spoken to other girls there, and induced them to go away with her to the Chinese places? No; I have never heard of anything like that.

16172. Have you never heard of any of the inmates of that establishment exercising an influence of that kind over girls, that is, for immoral purposes? Yes.

16173. You have heard of that? Yes; and there have been one or two brought away from improper houses, where there have been Chinese.

16174. Brought to the Home from these places? Yes, brought to the Home.

16175. Has it ever been brought under the notice of the committee of management? Oh, yes. A report is submitted to them every week. I may say that the committee meet every week, and at this meeting a short report is given of what has transpired with regard to new inmates, as far as I am able to ascertain. But they are very seldom truthful.

16176. Did your committee ever take any action affecting these girls who acted as decoys to the others in the institution? No; I think not. You see, they have to go simply upon what these girls say. I may mention one case that we had from Bathurst—a young girl of only 14 years of age. Dean Marriott took a great interest in the girl, and tried very hard to induce her to leave her mother, who was certainly a very shocking character, but without effect. We have ladies doing mission work in connection with the Home, and when the missionary went to the house in which this girl was found, she was discovered with a Chinaman there. It was the mother, I suppose, trying to get her living in that dreadful way. The girl was very young, and we took her away, and had her with us for several months.

16177. Did your committee never represent to the police that they could have proceeded against the young girl under the Industrial Schools Act, and have her taken to the Shaftesbury School, or some such institution? Yes; but they take no notice, and this was a special case from Bathurst. The ladies there took a great interest in trying to save the girl, and had been in communication with the Rev. Mr. Tress, our secretary.

16178. In this case the mother of this girl was trying to make a portion of the means of her livelihood by the prostitution of her daughter? So I was told.

16179. Have you had any other cases of girls as young as that? Yes; we had another young girl 15 years of age.

16180.

16180. Pardon me one moment;—did it ever come to your knowledge that a Chinaman was the cause of that girl's downfall in the first instance? I do not know that. Mrs. Sims.
16181. Now, about this other girl, of 15 years of age? This girl was taken out of a brothel in, I think, Campbell-street, where there were Chinese. The police know all about that. The people of this girl are in Brisbane, and there is a clergyman there who has taken a great interest in a little sister of hers. She has no mother. I wrote to Mr. Stonerigg, in Brisbane, about this girl, who had led a shocking life. She was barely 16 years of age. The police arrested her, in the house of a Mrs. ———, one of the worst places in Surry Hills. She afterwards told me that there was a Chinaman there, and that Mrs. ——— really got her living by trafficking with these girls. 21 Dec., 1891.
16182. Have you had other girls who have been associated with Chinese in your institution? Yes; but they have left.
16183. Have you any record of girls that have been redeemed through your establishment? No. We send so many into the country. In fact we do our best to get them away from their old habits and associations.
16184. Then you do not know how many have gone back to their old course of life? No. Those who leave the town occasionally write, and seem to be doing pretty well. Last year I sent two girls into the country, and one of them married very well indeed. Those who go away do far better than those who get situations here, because they get right away from the scenes of old temptations. Of course there are exceptions to the rule. There was one very superior girl, who would not lead a life like I have been describing, but who nevertheless could not do any good for herself, whom we got some very good people to take in hand, and she is doing exceedingly well.
16185. Did it ever come under your notice that the first betrayal of these girls was traceable to Chinamen? Yes; I think so.
16186. You have heard of it? Yes. That little girl, ———, who was living with Mrs. ———, told me that there was a Chinaman living there, and used to entice young girls. This young girl that I speak of is a very attractive little creature. Hers is a wasted life, indeed.
16187. Did you ever hear that opium was an agent in the betrayal of these girls? Oh, yes; I have heard them say that they do smoke opium.
16188. Have you ever inquired of them the effects of opium-smoking? Yes; I have always been interested in this work very deeply. They say it has quite an opposite effect from drink. It makes them almost lifeless and stupid.
16189. That is what I want to ascertain;—what you have just now stated is from their own admission to you? Yes.
16190. I asked you that question because we have been told by several young women who have used opium that it has no such effect; on the other hand we have evidence that the effect is to render them semi-unconscious and powerless to resist any one who may interfere with them? I quite believe the latter from what they have told me. They have also told me that the "craving" is very great—much greater than in the case of drink, and that when they get the opium habit it is far more difficult to give up. It never excites them. But they feel to want it, to get into a state of oblivion or something like it.
16191. *Mr. McKillop.*] A perfectly languid state? Yes.
16192. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are you satisfied with the result of your eighteen months' work in the Church Home? Yes; on the whole I think it has been satisfactory.
16193. Do you know of many cases where the inmates have acted treacherously by inducing other girls to go back to their old courses? I think sometimes bad influence is brought to bear by some of the inmates, and then when their time comes they clique together as it were. In fact, so dangerous is this power of association felt to be that some of the girls who wish to do good will themselves beg to be sent to the country.
16194. When you know that girls have acted in that traitorous way do you still admit them a second and third time? No; if there is a bad record of them in that way they are not admitted.
16195. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know a girl by the name of ———? Yes; she I believe, is an opium-smoker.
16196. We have had information here that she has been the means of decoying young girls from the institution for immoral purposes;—do you know anything of that? No; I may say there are two ———, one Mary and the other the one we call Sid. ———. The other one is an older woman a good deal, and of bad character. She kept an improper house herself in Goulburn-street.
16197. According to the evidence this ——— I asked you about was the means of taking a young girl out of respectable employment and bringing her down to one of these Chinese dens;—I suppose that must have been the elder one? Yes; I dare say. Sid. ——— drinks, but she is one of the best-behaved women when she is in the Home.
16198. According to the evidence of the young woman in question she was an inmate of the Church Home when this woman ——— was there, and she describes her as one of the hardest workers there, and in fact that on that account the authorities tried to keep her? Yes.
16199. But that when she got outside she seemed to lose all control of herself and acted as a sort of decoy? Yes; I quite believe that.
16200. Do you know of any other girls who have had the same experience as the one I have mentioned? No; I do not think so. Sid. ——— has been there for twelve or eighteen months at a time.
16201. Is she of the unfortunate class? Yes; she was also in the "House of the Good Samaritan" for some time. She came the other day and asked for admission to the Home. There was no record against her except that when she was in before she was entrusted to go out to make some small purchases for washing and came back intoxicated, that being her unfortunate liability; otherwise there was no bad record of her. She had never escaped or tried to get away; so she was admitted.
16202. You tolerate all their weaknesses until they are beyond redemption? Yes. It is like a home of mercy. We know they will fall again, and again perhaps. But it is never too late as I tell them, although I do believe when once they begin to indulge in opium it is perfectly hopeless. They seem to suffer from almost complete loss of moral and physical power.
16203. *Mr. Abigail.*] Can you tell how many of the girls in the Home have acquired the habit of opium-smoking? I cannot tell you that. They do not have it there.
16204. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you heard that there are recognised "decoys" whose business it is to procure young girls for purposes of prostitution? Yes. I cannot tell you who they are. But I have no doubt
about

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about it whatever. I know of one case, of a woman who stayed almost two years in the Home—a superior sort of person; and I know she has tried to decoy others who have left the Home. I have not been able to discover her whereabouts. Only the other day I received a slight intimation. I know she has kept a house of ill-fame, and three or four girls who have been in the Home and subsequently done well in situations found for them, have eventually found their way there. She has I believe a place somewhere in Devonshire-street. I believe she used to smoke opium. Her name is _____.

16205. From your experience in dealing with these young girls you consider that the opium habit has a more injurious effect than if they took to intoxicating drink? It is harder for them to give up.

16206. They become perfect slaves to it? Yes. I have known cases where we have had them come in perhaps intoxicated, and when after a week perhaps they have become all right again, the craving has been so great that they have come and begged to be let out. When it has been pointed out that they have signed for three months and that it is not in my power to deal with such an application until the committee meet again, they have tried in every way to get out. Then snuff is a thing which these unfortunate creatures take a great quantity of. The other day a woman was grinding up something, and on making inquiry I found that it was an old clay pipe she had found, and she was grinding that up for snuff because she could not get the proper thing.

16207. Prostitution is a good deal on the increase I suppose? Yes, I think it is, particularly amongst the very young.

16208. Surry Hills and about that neighbourhood appears to be a regular hot-bed for that sort of thing? Yes. It is truly a horrible place. We have a young girl who had been in one of those places. She is respectably connected. She showed me a letter from her friends in New Zealand. This girl is not 17 years of age yet, and she was a mother at 15. I do not think the police are as a rule sufficiently vigilant. I have had to make a complaint in consequence of three of the worst characters in the neighbourhood assembling night after night under the windows of the Church Home, and making use of the most obscene language, and calling out to the women where they should go to, naming a certain house. The disturbance made by these half-drunken women and men of the lowest type used to wake us up at night.

16209. *Mr. Abigail.*] Were any of these young women? Yes. There is one quite young—only 17 years of age. That little one that I have spoken of was with them one night, with an older woman, one of a most notorious character. I mentioned the circumstance to the committee. It was something dreadful the way in which these women used to go on, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, calling out to the women in the Home by their names. The committee set a detective to work, and since then we have had peace. These women were only doing that to induce those inside to go to their houses; they called out where they were living in fact.

16210. *Mr. McKillop.*] So as to give them their address? Certainly. One of them sang out, "Girls and women, I am close by here in Riley-street."

16211. Have any of these girls escaped from your Home? Yes. They have escaped.

16211½. They have occasionally got over the wall? Yes. When the craving comes on they will get desperate.

16212. And also through the overtures made by these women you have been speaking of? Yes. We cannot keep them over their time, and suppose they do not go before they can go to these places then. If they are bent upon it. Sometimes they will not go to the country.

16212½. In the Home, of course, they are always well treated? Yes; and they have the best of food. There is no stint of food, and everything is abundant and wholesome. It is also cooked for them.

16213. What work or duties do the inmates perform? They perform laundry work. It would never do to keep forty women idle.

16214. *President.*] I suppose it would be easier to keep forty men in order? It would be easier to deal with a hundred men I tell them.

16215. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you find them a great trouble to keep in order? I do not find them troublesome when I am in the house.

16216. Some of the older women are unruly I suppose? No; I think the younger ones are the worst.

16217. I suppose they feel their position more keenly when they come to their senses than the older ones? Yes. We had another young girl, an orphan, without any friends in Sydney, whom we got a situation with some Christian people at Wollongong, who treated her like a daughter. In fact everything possible was done for her. But the result was not encouraging. Whether she had been corresponding with some of her old companions I do not know; but she suddenly got dissatisfied—Wollongong did not agree with her, and she left after staying six months. She was given an excellent character by the people with whom she had been living. They said they could not have had a better servant; yet that same girl is now living in a dreadful way in Sussex-street. She is only 17 years of age.

16218. Are you in the habit of asking the inmates of your Home their nationality when they are admitted? Yes; always, and their history.

16219. Are they principally girls of Australian birth? A great number of them are.

16220. Are the majority of Australian? Well, I will not say the majority; I think it is about half and half. We have one Chinese half-caste there. She is an inveterate smoker; if she can get the means to indulge in it, and I have been told an opium-smoker too.

16221. *Mr. Abigail.*] She smokes cigarettes, I suppose? No; if she can get a clay pipe, that is what she likes. I do not think anything so refined as a cigarette would satisfy them.

16222. Have you heard at anytime that the Chinese are, in the first place, responsible for the downfall of these girls by employing decoys to bring respectable young girls to their place? No, I cannot say I have heard that.

16223. Have you heard on the other hand that these girls have been decoyed for the purpose of enabling the women who keep these places to receive the money which the Chinamen will give them? Oh, yes, those who keep the houses. That Mrs. _____ is one of them. I think that woman ought to be hunted out of Sydney—she has decoyed so many girls.

16224. Can you give us her address? I am not quite certain. I think I have got it at home. It is somewhere in Goulburn-street. The police know her well.

16225. Can you forward the address of this woman to Sydney? Yes. I would do anything to bring about her expulsion from Sydney. When three of the young girls were being taken to Mr. Hargrave's Church, which is close to the Home (I was absent at the time, my place being supplied by the sub-matron) the

- they bolted, and two of them I know were in houses where there were Chinese. One of them was taken up at last Quarter Sessions, and was sentenced to 12 months. She is under 16 years of age.
16226. Do you know of any other notorious brothel-keeper or procuress like this woman Mrs. ———? Mrs. Sims.
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- Yes, there was another woman in Campbell-street.
16227. How long has your Home been in existence? About six years I think.
16228. How long have you been in charge of it? I have been in charge about eighteen months.
16229. You have no children there? No, only women.
16230. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] How do you know the police took no notice of what you stated about the young woman that ran away? They never troubled themselves.
16231. Are you quite sure? They said they could not find them. But I found out for myself.
16232. Did the committee bring the matter before Mr. Fosbery? I do not think they did.
16233. Do you think it fair to charge the police with neglect of duty, when your committee did not think proper to communicate with the head of the police department on the subject? They ought to have done it certainly.
16234. Did you make any complaint to the police themselves in regard to it? No. But I went to the Darlington Station two or three times and gave a description of the ages and appearances of the girls.
16235. Did you see Inspector Bremner there? I do not know the officer by name.
16236. A stout, fair-whiskered man? No. He was a tall sickly-looking man that I saw.
16237. Did they make a record of it? Yes.
16238. Did they evince any interest in the matter? I do not think so.
16239. Have you had occasion, either before or since the case you have mentioned, to report to the police anything in connection with the desertion of any of the girls from your institution? Oh yes. But I think only on one occasion did they arrest a woman for us. It was just before the three girls went away that I have spoken of, in the case of a notorious character who cleared out, and I laid an information against her to have her arrested.
16240. You know the woman ———? Yes.
16241. Is she in the Home at present? No, she is in Murdoch's Home in Paddington. I think the authorities ought to weed out that place.
16242. How is that Home you speak of managed or maintained? They, that is, Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch, get their living by laundry work; they do nothing else.
16243. Are they people of known respectability? I know nothing of them except what the women have told me, who have been there. This ——— is a good worker. She was two years in our Home and nearly two years with the Sisters of the Good Samaritan.
16244. Is she a Roman Catholic? Yes.
16245. She has taken turn about, between the Roman Catholic Institution and the Church Home, which I take to be Church of England, is it not? Yes. But our Home is open to all, of whatever denomination.
16246. The same remark applies to the Home of the Good Samaritan, does it not? I dare say. I have often asked them how it is, because they must carry on the rules, although there is no proselytising.
16247. So that in your Home the Roman Catholic inmates have to conform to the Church of England rules and attend the service, though they may not actually join in it? Yes.
16248. And the same thing applies I suppose in the Home of the Good Samaritan? Yes, I suppose so. The Sisters say they need not follow the service, but still they have to be there.
16249. You have said that Murdoch's Home in Paddington is a place that ought to be put down? Yes.
16250. What is your special objection to that place? I do not think it is carried on with due regard for the welfare of the unfortunates who frequently find their way there. I can mention a case that occurred the other day: I saw that she had been taken up by the police and was remanded. Her mother was very anxious about her. I sent a lady missionary to find her—she found her in Mrs. Murdoch's—with a message from her mother. She came half intoxicated. I said, "I am very sorry to see you like this; you know the promise you made to your mother." I may say that her mother had sent me a complete outfit for her, and asked me to send her back home for Christmas. She said she would not give her mother the expense of her journey, and would take a situation for a few weeks (this was in November), and save the money to go home. I thought it was a very commendable thing, so I got her a situation, but she did not keep it more than ten days, and she went straight to Murdoch's, where the missionary had found her. I asked her if she did not think she was ungrateful, to come to the Church Home when she was in trouble and then to go to that place. The reply was, that the food they got there was inferior, and the place was dirty, but that Mrs. Murdoch allowed them to get as much drink as they liked. This, of course, they could not get in the Church Home.
16251. Generally speaking, she complained of the place? Yes.
16252. And the only attraction in the place for herself and other girls of the fallen order was that Mrs. Murdoch, the keeper of this Home, allowed them to have as much drink as they liked? Yes.
16253. What age is this woman you have been speaking of? About 22. I asked her, "Why not go to the sisters?"—She is a Roman Catholic—and she said, "Oh, no; I cannot go and shut myself up there."
16254. With regard to this woman ——— whom you have had in the Home, have you known of any instances where she has enticed some of the younger inmates of the Home to go away? Not of my own personal knowledge, but I know that she kept an improper house and have known several that lived with her, girls who have been in the Home.
16255. Is it not dangerous to allow women of that stamp to make use of the institution—dangerous, I mean, to the younger inmates of the institution who may be desirous of reforming their lives? I have never had that idea of ——— that she would entice young girls to go into or resume evil courses.
16256. Would you be surprised to learn that a witness before this Commission, and who had been in your Home for some months a few years ago, attributed her downfall to the fact that she was induced to leave her situation by this woman (———), and go to live amongst the Chinese on the Rocks? I should be surprised. I have never heard anything of the kind. But I know there are two ———. One of them is a very bad character; she is called Polly or Mary ———.
16257. Were they both in your institution at the same time? No.
16258. What stamp of woman is this other one? A dreadful looking woman.
16259. How long is it since this one was in the institution? A long time ago—before my time; but I think her name is in the books.

- Mrs. Sims. 16260. Who preceded you? Mrs. Pool.
 21 Dec., 1891 16261. Do you allow the inmates of the Home to mix together indiscriminately, the vile with the apparently innocent? Yes; the accommodation is not large enough to enable us to classify them.
 16262. Do you think the Home is well adapted for the purposes which it aims to carry out? No; and I know the committee do not think so; but they have no funds to provide additional accommodation. Those who work in it feel its unsuitability for the purpose. It is not large enough, and therefore we cannot classify the inmates.
 16263. Have you ever suggested to the committee the desirability of endeavouring, by some means or other, to remove to larger quarters, so that you might be able to classify the inmates? Yes; and they fully recognise it; but, as I have said, the necessary funds are wanting.
 16264. Do you not think, in conducting an institution of that kind, that the cure is worse than the evil, in bringing young females of tender years to a place like that, and placing them day and night with old and depraved women? Certainly there is great danger; but my experience in the Home is that the young ones are as bad as, or worse than, the old ones.
 16265. How often do your committee publish a report? Once a year.
 16266. Has it appeared in your report that the committee are anxious to secure funds for better premises? Yes.
 16267. Has it been set forth to the public and the subscribers? I think all the subscribers knew about it; but the Home has been worked so very quietly that many people do not know of its existence. In fact there are not many subscribers. The Church of England people form a wealthy community, and they should certainly respond.
 16268. Do the committee of management visit the Home regularly? Yes; every Tuesday; and several ladies go amongst the women in the rooms. They know everything, even to the smallest trifle, that goes on.
 16269. During the eighteen months you have presided over the Church Home have you met with many cases of young women who have been in the habit of living with the Chinese in the city? Yes; I have mentioned one or two.
 16270. Have there been only two cases? There were two, perhaps three; but I am positive about two.
 16271. Do you find that—the association with the Chinese—to be a danger to the morals of the young women with whom you have to deal? Yes; and I may say that I find there is very little hope of permanent reformation of girls who once take up with the Chinese and frequent their dens. Because wherever they may be we find that they generally go back to that life again. In the case of this — whom I took from the police court, when we got outside several disreputable-looking women came round her; but I cleared them off, and got the girl into a cab. The magistrate told me that if I was going to send her away to Brisbane, where she has friends, not to let it be known here that she was going, as the Chinese in Sydney would communicate with their friends there the intelligence.
 16272. Have these girls ever told you what is the reason they find their way back to the Chinese when once they have been cohabiting with them; is it because the Chinese give them more money than the Europeans? Yes, I think it is that.
 16273. Have you ever found that it is on account of opium-smoking? I think it is the two combined. They say the Chinese are kinder, and give them what they want, and more money; and, of course, they begin to smoke opium.
 16274. When these girls who have been accustomed to opium-smoking are admitted to the Home do they suffer much? The craving sometimes is very great. At first I did not know what it was. They become restless, cross, ill-tempered. When they first come to the Home it is a week before they are put to any work, and are allowed to remain quiet in their beds if they liked. If they feel inclined to come to meals, well and good; if not, it is sent up to them. When they come down to work they get restless and uneasy. One of them said to me on one occasion, "You have no idea what the craving is."
 16275. Does this craving for opium seem even greater than the craving for drink on the part of inebriates? They say it is. Their food they cannot look at, the craving is so great. They want something to soothe them. The opium, they say, makes them stupid—paralyses them, as it were, and it is harder to give up.
 16276. Have you found that the girls who have indulged in opium-smoking previous to entering the house are also drunkards, or the reverse? They take both.
 16277. You think one accompanies the other? If they cannot get opium they take drink.
 16278. And if they could get the opium? Then they would be satisfied with that.
 16279. It removes the craving for drink? Yes.
 16280. Speaking as an observer in your official position, which do you think the greater evil, opium-smoking or the indulgence in strong drink on the part of females? I think one is as bad as the other.
 16281. Which would you feel most confident of being able to permanently cure? Drink, I should say.
 16282. You would have less hope of curing a confirmed opium-smoker than one given to drink? Yes.
 16283. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many women have been admitted to the institution during your time? From thirty-eight to forty on an average. In the winter months there are more; it is then too cold to sleep out in the parks. In the summer months they go to the different laundries; in the winter they have not the work to do.
 16284. Of what ages are the inmates generally? From fifteen years and upwards. When they are first admitted they sign to stay for three months, after their admission has been approved of by the committee.
 16285. Do the committee ever decide not to admit them? In some cases, but not often.
 16286. The object of the institution is to try to reform them? Yes.
 16287. But some of them are too far gone, I suppose? Yes; I am afraid that is the case sometimes.
 16288. Do you know how many of these girls have been found in the Chinamen's places? I cannot tell you, but recently there have been three.
 16289. That is during eighteen months? Yes.
 16290. How many have been found in European places of bad repute? A great number I fancy. I cannot tell you that. Of course they do not all come from improper houses; some of them have fallen through drink.
 16291. Referring to the two girls who were found in the Chinese quarters, I suppose you do not know whether they were virtuous before they went to the Chinese places? I do not.

16292. Of what nationality were the young girls that were found with the Chinese? They were natives, I think. I do not know whether this little girl I speak of was born in Queensland. I know her people are in Brisbane; she ran away from there. I asked her if she was acquainted with the Chinese there, and she said no, that it was at Mrs. ——— house that she first became acquainted with a Chinaman. Her mother died, and her father placed her with some people who were very strict; she did not like the restraint, and ran away to Sydney.

16293. And was the first place she stopped at Mrs. ———? Yes. The police arrested her there.

16294. Regarding the opium, do you think it would be a good thing to stop its importation into the Colony? I think they ought to, certainly. I lived twelve years in India, and that is the most iniquitous thing there. They get so awfully demoralised, they cannot shake it off.

16295. Have you any watchmen to keep the inmates from clearing out? No; they never give us any trouble, except when they quarrel among themselves. I find more trouble with the young girls who have had money in their possession, and money to dress; they feel the restraint.

16296. With regard to Murdoch's establishment, you say it is a laundry and is also a home for these women? Yes; they are simply kept there.

16297. No pay? No; but there are facilities for getting drink.

16298. *Mr. McKillop.*] What is the name of the laundry? Murdoch's Home. I certainly think that is a place which ought to be looked after.

16299. I suppose it is purely and simply a sweating-den? I think so. They have told me over and over again it is a dreadful place. I know nothing of Mrs. Murdoch but what I have heard from the women, who have told me that she supplied them with beer sometimes, and let them get out at all hours of the day.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Quong Tart examined:—

16300. *Mr. Abigail.*] You carry on business in various parts of the city, Mr. Tart? Yes.

16301. How long have you been in this Colony? About thirty years.

16302. You have a very intimate knowledge of what is being done in the way of Chinese gambling and opium-smoking in this city? Yes, a fair knowledge.

16303. Now, I want to ask you, Mr. Tart, are you connected in any way, either directly or indirectly, with gambling in the city or any part of the Colony? Not to the extent of a farthing.

16304. You are quite sure of that? I am certain.

16305. Have you any close relatives who are connected with any of these gambling-dens, or carrying them on? No, certainly not.

16306. So that if anyone has said that you have a number of relatives who are running gambling-shops, and that you share in the profits, that would be untrue? That is untrue.

16307. It has been stated in two or three quarters that you have a number of relatives who are carrying on gambling business, and that in fact you receive a share of the profits; that you are simply humbugging the Commission and the public by your seeming attempts to put down gambling;—and you now declare that statements of that kind are absolutely without any foundation? Yes; I should very much like to bring those persons who have made such statements to the proof.

16308. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Having heard that such statements have been made against you, as a Royal Commissioner, would you like, in justice to yourself, and in the interests of the public generally, that the person or persons who have made charges against you of having an interest in gambling-houses should be brought before the Commission for examination? Yes; that is my wish.

16309. You know Long Pen? Yes.

16310. And you heard him make a statement before the Commission that your relatives were mixed up in gambling? No.

16311. You know Mr. Gouldtown? Yes.

16312. *Mr. McKillop.*] I wish to examine you on the opium question. As a man of experience in regard to opium-smoking on the part of your countrymen, do you think it a fact the use of opium in this way by men or women in the first stage causes them to be drugged or to lose their senses? I do not think it makes them senseless—it makes them half-stupid. But when once they acquire the habit, and get thoroughly used to it, they must smoke at the stated hours during the morning, afternoon, and night, whenever it is that they have accustomed themselves to it. Then, if you stop them smoking, they will feel desperate enough to do anything; in fact they would run a knife through you. They get into a dreadful state, vomiting, and tears running from their eyes. Then when they have a smoke they feel better, and after they have taken a certain quantity they feel like half-sleepy or dozey.

16313. Are they powerless? Yes; that is what I have learnt from opium-smokers. In China there are very strict laws with regard to the opium traffic; in fact the Government will not allow the people to grow the poppy, from which opium is produced. When I was in China I made inquiries on this subject, and in answer to questions which I put as to the reason for this strict prohibition of the growth of the poppy, I was told that the Government regarded the traffic in opium as a great evil—that if they once allowed the poppy to be grown the result would be to injure and destroy the Chinese right and left, and stop all useful industries, such as rice-growing. It would, in fact, be a national calamity. Indeed, they feel hopeful that some day they will be able to make arrangements with England to stop the importation of opium by paying down a lump sum.

16314. I suppose you have had experience in different Colonies in Australia? No. All my life nearly has been spent in New South Wales.

16315. Have you lived in Victoria? No, only visited.

16316. Do you know from any authority whether opium-smoking is indulged in to a larger extent by Europeans in Victoria or New South Wales?

16317. Do you know any reason why that is so? Only that the Chinese perhaps come more intimately into relations with the Europeans in Victoria.

16318. I suppose on account of the extent of gold-diggings in Victoria the Europeans see more of the Chinese, and get into their quarters, and thus learn to smoke opium? Yes, I think so.

16319. You are quite sure that the percentage of Europeans who smoke opium is much larger in Victoria than in New South Wales? Yes, a great deal larger. Some years ago Inspector Brennan and I went round on a visit of inspection, and we saw a great deal worse than can be seen in Sydney—50 per cent. worse.

16320. Men and women smokers? Mostly women.

16321.

Mrs. Sims.
21 Dec., 1891,

Mr.
Quong Tart.
21 Dec., 1891.

Mr.
Quong Tart
21 Dec., 1891

16321. Did you go through the towns of New South Wales? Yes; I went through Narrandera, Albury, Wagga Wagga, Hay, Deniliquin, and Urana.
16322. And do you think it is a fact that it is because of first taking to opium-smoking that these girls are found living permanently in the Chinese quarters? Yes. In fact any Chinese living with a woman would try all he knew to induce her to stop smoking.
16323. Why is that—because she gets useless or indifferent to sexual intercourse? Yes. It gradually wears them away, so that they are no good for anything.
16324. And, therefore, you are of opinion that the Government ought to adopt stringent measures to check the evil, by preventing the importation of opium to the Colony? Except for medicinal purposes.
16325. You think it is bad for the young life of the Colony? Yes. If it is one part good it is a thousand parts bad. But I must say this, that I think it is unjust on the part of the Government, after allowing the importation of opium, and charging an import duty upon it, not to allow the Chinese to sell it. No Chinese in this Colony could hold a license under the present Act. They have to take out a diploma of some kind.
16326. Would you suggest that they should restrict it in the same way that they do gunpowder—that is, allow them to have certain quantities at a time, and by showing that their stock is sold out, be enabled to get in a fresh supply, as they do powder from the magazine, under the Gunpowder Act. Could not something similar to that be applied to the Chinese chemists in the case of opium? I think it would be found difficult to carry out in that way.
16327. However, you are of opinion that some stringent measure should be adopted for checking the large importation of opium into the Colony? Yes.
16328. Are you aware whether there is a large amount of smuggling going on among the Chinese? I cannot say that. I have not taken any interest in the Chinese trade whatever.
16329. *President.*] You swear positively that you are not associated with the Chinese bankers in the city, who provide means of gambling for your countrymen? Yes. I have not the slightest connection with them in any way whatever.
16330. Is it a fact that you have at any time assisted your countrymen to smuggle in opium? No, certainly not.
16331. And you are not part-proprietor of any of these gambling-dens? No.
16332. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You know Mr. Ung Quay? Yes.
16333. He was examined before this Commission? Yes.
16334. What is he? He is a merchant, and was agent for Gibbs, Bright, & Co.
16335. Is he agent for Gibbs, Bright, & Co. now? No. I think he has given that up.
16336. Is he a man that stands in good esteem amongst the better class of Chinese? He used to stand very well with the merchants, but he does not now.
16337. What is the reason that he has fallen in the esteem of the respectable Chinese in the city? Probably because his connections may not have been straightforward.
16338. At Question 4226 Mr. Ung Quay is reported to have said, in answer to a question I put to him as to whether he was opposed to gambling, "Yes, and at the time I told you of it I did all I could, so far as giving information to the Quarter Sessions about the gamblers; then some of Mr. Quong Tart's relatives acted for the other side, and one or two storekeepers who had worked with me worked together with Quong Tart's relatives, and I gave it up. Most of these gamblers are Mr. Quong Tart's relatives." Now, is that true or untrue? It is untrue.
16339. You have no relatives engaged in gambling? None whatever.
16340. The persons whom Mr. Ung Quay speaks of as being your relatives are simply persons who come from the same part of China as yourself? Yes.
16341. They are no blood relations of any kind? No.
16342. Have you heard it stated that Mr. Ung Quay has himself been identified with some of these gambling-dens? Yes, I have.
16343. You heard a witness before this Commission state that Mr. Ung Quay was connected with some of these gambling-dens? Yes.
16344. And also that he did it quietly, and did not want it to be known that he was connected with them, and frequently went in at night to some of these places? Yes.
16345. Do you remember our visiting one of the Chinese gambling-dens in the city, and seeing amongst a number of other Chinese pictures one in which Mr. Ung Quay was taken in a group? Yes. That was in a noted gambling-house.
16346. It has been distinctly stated that Mr. Ung Quay has an interest in certain of these gambling-houses, sharing as a partner? Yes.
16347. He does not allow his name to appear, of course? No; he is too cute for that. He is very clever.
16348. He is a man of considerable ability and a good deal of cunning? Yes.
16349. Do you think it was connections like this, among other things, coming to the knowledge of his countrymen in the city, that caused him to forfeit the good name that he previously had with the better class of Chinese? Yes.
16350. Does your knowledge of the Chinese merchants in the city lead you to think that they have done their very best to suppress gambling and opium-smoking? Yes. I believe they do their best; but they are afraid to act very openly, because it is dangerous.
16351. They are afraid to show their hands in consequence of the danger they incur from the opposition of the Chinese who do indulge in opium-smoking and gambling? Yes.
16352. In fact the same thing applies to you in a sense, so far as the attitude of a section of the Chinese is concerned; that is to say, your presence on this Commission, acting as a Commissioner appointed by the Government, has caused a considerable amount of ill-feeling to be exhibited towards yourself by the Chinese engaged in gambling? Yes; a very great amount of ill-feeling. I have heard that one Chinaman said that he would split me up in four pieces if he could get hold of me, for acting on the Commission.
16353. In accepting a seat on this Commission you were simply actuated by a desire to suppress the vices alleged to exist among a section of your countrymen in this Colony? Yes.
16354. I believe you have published a pamphlet on the opium question, and have worked for years to try and suppress that evil, besides doing your best to stamp out gambling? Yes; and I have spent my own money in it.

[The witness resumed his seat at the Board.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Michael Daley called and examined:—

16355. *President.*] You are a stevedore, Mr. Daley? Yes.
16356. And you employ a large number of men? Yes, from 200 to 300 a week.
16357. *Mr. McKillop.*] Generally, you have been in the habit of employing a large number of men during the time you have been stevedoring? Yes.
16358. You have lived in Lower George-street for a considerable length of time have you not? Yes; I have been there all my lifetime—I do not think I have been more than a couple of miles away.
16359. In your opinion has the number of Chinese gambling-dens increased during the years you have been in the locality? Yes, it has considerably.
16360. You have every week paid large sums of money away as wages have you not? Yes. I have paid as much as £7 to one man in a week.
16361. And in the aggregate you have paid a few hundreds away in the week? Last week I paid £400.
16362. Do you know from personal observation that many of these men, who work hard all the week, and probably have earned a liberal wage, have spent the whole of their earnings in the gambling-dens run by Chinamen, and that they have then come to you for a small loan? Yes.
16363. I would like you to inform the Commission of the number of instances that have come under your personal observation? I cannot enumerate the number, because it was a weekly occurrence at one time, and since this Commission started it has eased off a bit. But it used to be very prevalent. They would come back to me, and say, "Lend us £1 to take home to the old woman, to get something to eat for to-morrow." I would say, "Why, how is this; it is only three or four hours ago since you got £4 or £5?" Some of these men make good money, at 1s. 6d. an hour. Their answer generally would be, "Oh, I have been up at the chows, and I am cleared out," and I would reply to them, "You must be a fool."
16364. You have been applied to in that way times out of number? It has occurred a great number of times. I was constantly preaching to them about it. But it was no use. One or two of them would occasionally get a big lift at gambling. I have known one man to get £30 or £40 from the Chinamen.
16365. They have won it at play? Yes; and that induces them to try their luck again.
16366. Do they frequently win like that? No; very seldom.
16367. It is only a kind of a draw? Yes; I should judge so. I only went into one of these places on one occasion. I was very busy. It was before the strike, and I was told that I could get some men if I went into one of Long's buildings on the right hand-side of George-street going up. I found the place full.
16368. How long have you been employing labour as a stevedore? I have been all my life employing labour, and as a stevedore I should say about seven or eight years.
16369. And this gambling practice has been carried on ———? More or less all the time.
16370. Has it been increasing in your opinion lately? The men do not come to me for money now.
16371. Did they do so up to a few months ago? It has not occurred since the strike. In fact at last I would not lend them any money, because I thought it was a sin for them to be going there.
16372. Are you of opinion that the large amount of gambling that has been practised at that end of the city could have been prevented by the police if a proper system of supervision had been adopted? I think so.
16373. There would have been nothing to prevent them? Well, I cannot say what they might have been able to do, but I think if the police had made more raids they would not have been able to carry on so openly; at least I think they would not have done so. At the same time I must say that the police have difficult job there. For instance, I could not have gone into the place I did if I had not been taken by a man who knew the place. It is very difficult to enter these places to discover what is going on.

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Mr. S. Sloan called and examined:—

16374. *President.*] What are you? I am a working gardener.
16375. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are secretary to the Gardeners' Union, I believe? Yes.
16376. And therefore you are in possession of a considerable amount of information with reference to the employment of Chinese for gardening purposes in Sydney? Yes.
16377. Well, the Commissioners would like you to supply, in your own way, whatever information you have, and which may be useful to us in dealing with this question of the employment of the Chinese? Concerning the employment of Chinese in nurseries a number of things were brought before me, which were considered fully at the meetings of the Union, and we got the fullest information from those who were employed on the nurseries.
16378. What did that information consist of;—can you give us the total number of Chinese employed, and who employ them? Messrs. Pearce employ eighteen altogether—eight at Randwick, and ten at Gosford.
16379. All Chinamen? Yes; those I have mentioned are all Chinamen. He has Europeans as well. Mr. Searl employs thirteen—that is, eight at Botany, and five between the Petersham and Ashfield nurseries.
16380. Up to what date was Mr. Searl employing that number of Chinamen? Up to about a month ago.
16381. Are they still employed in Searl's nursery, do you know? I cannot speak for the present moment; but I know up to a month ago they were. Mr. Edwin Pearce, who keeps an orchard at Seven Hills, has fifteen Chinamen there.
16382. Can you rely upon your informants in these cases? Yes; I could give you the names of members of the Union who have given the information.
16383. Are there any other cases? Yes, but they are smaller ones.
16384. Those are the principal ones that you have investigated? Yes.
16385. Do you know anything about the wages paid to the Chinese? I do not know the wages exactly, but I know it is small; they work such long hours.

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16386.

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16386. Do you think the employment of Chinese in this way injures or interferes with the employment of Europeans? Certainly.
16387. Supposing it has been stated here that the Chinese working in these gardens receive remuneration equal to what the Europeans receive, what would you say to that? I do not believe it is true, because our informants had to leave Searl's and Pearce's through the employment of Chinese—particularly the latter.
16388. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] What did your informant say he had to leave for? Mr. Pearce told him he could get Chinese at a cheaper rate of wage; and this man I speak of is a professional gardener.
16389. Would these men—your informants—be prepared to come before this Commission and make the same statements here? Yes; this man would come, if you could get him, but he is away in the country now. He had to go because he could not get employment in Sydney.
16390. You are quite positive as to the number of men employed in Searl's and Pearce's gardens? Yes.
16391. Have you taken the trouble, since a month ago, to ascertain whether they have dismissed any of their Chinese workmen or not? I took the trouble last night to see our vice-president, who gave us some information about Pearce's, and also about Searl's, and he is quite prepared to prove that the Chinese are there yet, or the great majority of them.
16392. That the numbers you have stated here are still in the employ of those firms? Yes.
16393. Then if either of these men have stated here that a very much smaller number of Chinese are in their employ than what you have given us, are we to take it that their statements are untrue? They are incorrect, certainly. We can supply the Commission with information as to the numbers by several men of our Union.
16394. Are any members of your Union working for either of these firms? No.
16395. Do your rules prevent any of your Union men working in the same garden with Chinese workmen? No; the rules do not prevent them.
16396. Then how is it that none of your Union are working for these particular firms? They are working in private places—some of them go on the job from one place to another.
16397. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where the men of your Union are now employed there are no Chinese kept? No.
16398. *Mr. McKillop.*] Mr. Pearce has the largest interest in that class of gardening, has he not? Yes.
16399. And yet he has complied with your request to discharge the Chinese labour? Yes. Mr. Searle refused to comply.
16400. And you mean to say that they employ them in the orchard too? Yes.
16401. To any considerable extent? Mr. Pearce, at Seven Hills, employs fifteen.
16402. Has he anything to do with Pearce the florists? No. He has nothing to do with Pearce, of King-street. He is principally in the fruit-growing line in Seven Hills.
16403. Is he the largest employer of Chinese labour among the gardeners? No; Mr. Pearce the florist is the largest; he employs eighteen.
16404. The Chinese go in for the vegetable line principally? Yes; they have outdone us in that line, because of the hours they work. They work from day-light till dark, between sixteen and eighteen hours a day, and a half day on Sunday.
16405. Do they usually work on a Sunday? Oh! yes; it is a customary thing.
16406. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you call watering the plants working on Sunday? Yes.
16407. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do not the Europeans water their plants on a Sunday? No, except in the hot-houses.
16408. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you think now, that it is not quite as sinful in the eyes of man or God watering inside a glass-house as outside in the open? Well there might be from a religious point of view.
16409. *Mr. McKillop.*] Your statement is that the Chinese water their gardens up to mid-day on Sunday? Yes.
16410. And you say the Europeans do it in the hot-houses? Not up to midday in the hot-houses. In the evening they have a half hour in the hot-houses.
16411. It does not matter whether it is half an hour or two hours—the principle is the same, do you not see that? No, I cannot see that, because in one case it is doing it for a living, and in the other it is not. What we complain of is the hours they work on week days, and the cheap way they live, all of which enables them to compete unfairly with the Europeans at the same calling.
16412. Do you know the wages that are paid to the Chinese as a rule? No; it is very hard to find out.
16413. You have only the statement of the man himself, or the employer? Yes.
16414. Can you say if the European vegetable-gardens are on the increase or decrease in Sydney? I should say they are on decrease, except where private gentlemen may have their own vegetable gardens. There are very few market-gardens about now; I think there are only three at Botany at the present time.
16415. I suppose a large number of the members of your Union are market-gardeners? Yes, there are several, and they had to give it best.
16416. You are of opinion that market-gardening is on the decrease among the Europeans? Yes.
16417. Is it owing to the keen competition they meet with? Yes; by the Chinese.
16418. Have you ever done any market-gardening yourself? No.
16419. Have you any experience in market-gardening at all? No; except in private gentlemen's gardens.
16420. Do you know whether the Chinese force their vegetables? Yes, they do that, I know.
16421. Do you know from your own personal knowledge whether they use human manure or urine for their vegetables? At one place I did see them use it. It was at Bondi, at a Chinese garden near the Park there. They earthed the vegetables up, and put it in the drills, at the roots. They kept the stuff in casks.
16422. Did you see them sprinkle it over the vegetables? No. I have heard that that is done, but I cannot say of my own personal experience.
16423. Do you know whether European gardeners are in the habit of putting human manure or urine at the roots of their vegetables? I cannot say. I would not like to use it unless I buried it in the ground.
16424. Is it merely a matter of sentiment, or is horse-dung as nasty as human manure? I would work the manure into the ground, and use plenty of water in any case.
16425. To decompose it? Yes.

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16426. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is your knowledge of the use of human manure by the Chinese confined to what you saw at Bondi? Yes; that was some years ago. I was working near there, and used to go down to them for vegetables. I used to see them working in the garden.

16427. Are they competing in the floral line? Yes.

16428. The Chinese are not good nurserymen, as a rule, are they? No; they are not. They want to get the idea of it.

16429. Are you of opinion that when they do understand the industry they will compete with the European labourers as they do now in market-gardening? Yes. They will work the Europeans out, because the employers will be inclined to get them for cheapness.

16430. Mr. Searl has two places—one at Ashfield, and the other at Petersham;—supposing he has said that he had not any at one of these places, would it be true? No. I can supply evidence that will contradict it.

16431. Positive proof? Yes.

16432. You said a little while ago that the Europeans could not compete with the Chinese labourers, because of the number of hours they work, and the cheapness of their living;—does it take so much more to keep a European than a Chinese? They live very much cheaper. A European could not live like a Chinese.

16433. Would you be surprised to learn that some of these men have been living on poultry? I think they live mostly on rice. They do not live according to European ways at all.

16434. Are you sure they do not live as richly? Yes; I am quite sure of that. It does not take the same amount of money to keep a Chinese as it does to keep a European.

16435. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How much does it cost a European for food per week? Between 10s. and £1 per week.

16436. *Mr. Abigail.*] I gather from what you said a short time ago that you do not know of your own knowledge how many Chinese Mr. Searl employs? No. I only know from information I have received from members of the Union.

16437. *Mr. McKillop.*] Will you be good enough to forward to the Secretary of the Commission the exact number of Chinese employed by the gentlemen referred to? I will give the names of those who can give you the information.

16438. You said just now that it would cost something like 15s. or £1 per week to keep a European in food;—now, supposing they went in for boarding themselves on a garden, the same way as the Chinese do, what would it cost them that way per man? About 8s. a week.

16439. What are the usual wages paid to Europeans working on the various gardens? Some single men get from 25s. to 30s. a week. It is more often £1 a week and found. The general rate for married men is £2 5s. a week.

16440. Do experienced gardeners get a higher rate? Some get £2 10s.; that is the highest.

16441. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you know of any cases where Europeans have formed themselves into syndicates to work market-gardens? No.

16442. Have you heard of Chinamen doing that? No.

16443. Have you ever heard of (say) seven or eight of them taking a garden at Botany, 9 acres of land, and after paying all expenses, each one making at the rate of £60 or £70 profit out of it? No.

16444. Do you think it possible for Europeans to work land on the same principle, and make similar profit out of it? That I cannot say. They might.

16445. Can you tell us why the Europeans do not go more extensively into market-gardening? It is because of the keen competition of the Chinese. They sell cheaper.

16446. Do you know Mr. Alderman Smith, of Botany, a market-gardener? No.

16447. Would you be surprised to learn that he has worked his garden in competition with the Chinese gardeners there, and has made it profitable? Yes, I would be surprised.

16448. You do not think it possible for Europeans to work against Chinamen and make any profit? No; I do not think they would make much.

16449. *Mr. McKillop.*] I would like to hear from you before you leave whether you have any particular statement to make as to the special disadvantages you may consider the men of your calling labour under in competition with the Chinese, because now is the time to make it, as the Commission will shortly be closing its labours? No; I have not any statement to make, except the general one, that we are suffering a great deal from competition with the Chinese. There is no getting away from that. We know that in many cases Europeans have been thrown out of employment by the Chinese being employed.

16450. *Mr. Abigail.*] Then you think if the Chinese were sent away out of the Colony, and were thus prevented from competing at your trade, the European market-gardeners would get into work again? Yes.

16451. Would not the result of that be to greatly increase the price of vegetables they would produce? I do not think so.

16452. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you think the competition would be as keen amongst the European sellers? Yes; one will keep the other down.

16453. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How many Europeans are employed in nurseries altogether to your knowledge? I cannot give you the exact number. We have on the books of the Association about seventy names, but they would not all be employed in the nurseries.

16454. How many hours per day do they work? Eight hours. Some of them work longer. I think ten hours is the average for a working day.

16455. Is it hard work in the garden? No; not unless the ground is new.

16456. When once the ground is in good working order it is not difficult? No. The working is the principal work then.

16457. If your plants want watering on a Sunday you have to give them water, or they would be killed, would they not? I think if you give them a good watering on Saturday they will last then till Monday morning.

16458. Supposing the plant was a delicate one? You would not plant them in the summer, which is the dry season. You would plant them in the proper season.

16459. It has been stated here that European gardens have increased lately, but you say it is the other way about? I have never heard of it, and I do not think it is likely either.

16460.

- Mr. S. Sloan. 16460. Do you know of any Chinese having left their gardens this year because they could not make them pay? I have not heard of it.
- 22 Dec., 1891. 16461. Do you think there is any truth in a statement that Europeans have bought Chinese market-gardeners out? I cannot say.
16462. If the Chinese work the same hours as the Europeans and live in the same way, you would have no objection to them;—is that the case? Yes. If they work and live according to what we do, then we shall have no objection to them, and will fairly compete with them.
- [The witness withdrew.]

Mr. John Keane called and examined:—

- Mr. J. Keane. 16463. *President.*] You are engaged in stevedoring? Yes.
- 22 Dec., 1891. 16464. And have been, together with your company, so engaged for many years? Yes.
16465. You employ a large number of men? We do.
16466. What wages do these men usually receive;—they work by piece-work largely, do they not? Working at the coal it is sometimes piece-work and sometimes by the hour. At general cargo, either loading or discharging ships, it is all by the hour, and they earn on an average from 30s. to 2 guineas a week. That is about the general average. Some of the coal men earn more. I am taking it right through, the good with the bad. Some of the men earn more, and some do not earn that much.
16467. Has it ever come to your knowledge that many of these men have visited the Chinese gambling-dens and lost all their earnings? Yes.
16468. Have they ever come to you immediately afterwards, asking for loans of money to get food for their homes? Yes; they have.
16469. Did they tell you at the time what had become of their money? On some occasions they did, and on others they did not, but their wives have on many occasions drawn attention to the fact.
16470. Do you think that the existence of these Chinese gambling-places in Lower George-street has been a great evil to these men, and a source of great hardship to their wives and families? I do not believe in that view at all. If the men did not go there I do not think the Chinese would ask them to. I know one case of a man who was a winch-driver on board the "Duckenfield," and had some few hundred pounds in the bank. Well he never rested content unless he was in these places. He won occasionally, and then lost, till at length he lost all his money.
16471. Then do you not think the fact of these Chinese gambling-dens existing in the city is a standing danger to these men? It is a danger, no doubt. The temptation is there.
16472. Would you like to see it suppressed? Yes; and I would assist to suppress it as far as lies in my power.
16473. *Mr. McKillop.*] You were born in that district, were you not? I was.
16474. Have you noticed whether the gambling-dens have been on the increase or the decrease during the last five years in that quarter? I think it has been on the increase since those houses were built between Queen's-place and Felton and Nocks. These places are all but one gambling-houses. I have seen men rushing there at meal-hours and at other times to buy tickets.
16475. That is, pak-ah-pu lottery-tickets? Yes.
16476. The question I asked was this: whether, during the last five years, the gambling-dens have been on the increase down there? And my answer is, that since these houses have been built there they have increased to that extent.
16477. These have been added to those that were in existence there before? Yes. It is more than five years since they were built.
16478. Is it not a fact—I think you answered a question of the kind from Mr. Abigail, but I wish to repeat it—that you have known men to spend the whole of their week's earnings in these dens, and sometimes very large amounts? It is a fact. I remember that on one occasion I paid a man £6 1s. 6d. between 12 o'clock and 2—these are the hours in which I pay—and I left my Company's office to go to my home. I had not got more than 200 yards on my way, I think, when that man came up to me to borrow £3. He had lost all his money. This was less than one hour and a half from the time I paid him.
16479. Did he tell you where he lost his money? Not then. His excuse for borrowing then was that he had a good chance to buy a watch and chain cheap.
16480. From whom did you learn the truth? From his wife and brother. He also borrowed £2 from his brother, and lost it in the fan-tan shop.
16481. Then you think fan-tan is as great an evil as pak-ah-pu? From what I can learn it is as bad, and worse, for a new chum, who can be more easily imposed upon. From what I can learn, it is carried on to a large extent at present.
16482. Do you think if the police exercised greater precautions in this matter that the evil might be checked to a very low extent, or perhaps altogether? No; I cannot agree with that altogether. I do not think the police could keep the men away from those places. For instance, as I have noticed, when they see a policeman coming up or down, passing one of these shops, they will walk away, but as soon as his back is turned they get "the office" and they are back again. In fact I have seen the police put them out of the shops, but it is no good. I think the present law ought to be repealed and a new Act introduced to meet the case. The penalty should be more severe, I think, and I would give the police power to prosecute if the house was known to be a gambling-house, without all the trouble that they are put to at present.
16483. Is it a fact within your knowledge that a large amount of immorality is carried on between the Chinese and European women and girls down there? There is a certain amount of immorality carried on, but the women are prostitutes. I do not remember having heard of any Chinaman having been had up for any offences on women, such as the Mount Rennie outrage.
16484. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you heard of the Chinese entrapping young girls for the purpose of seducing them? No.
16485. *Mr. McKillop.*] If a clergyman has stated that there have been serious cases of immorality of the kind I have indicated in the Chinese quarters down there, would that be correct? Well, I would not contradict a clergyman. What I say is that I have never heard of any serious cases like the Mount Rennie affair. I have never been inside the places.
16486. You have never made strict inquiry? No.

16487.

16487-8. On the other hand, the clergymen may do so on their visits to these places? Yes.
 16489. And you are firmly of opinion that to suppress the Chinese gambling evil a more stringent law should be brought into operation? Yes; or if the Unions would make a rule the same as they did when the coal-lumpers stopped their wives from dealing with the Chinese—if they were to introduce a rule to fine heavily those who went to the gambling-dens, or to expel them from the Union, that would do a great deal of good.

Mr.
 J. Keane.
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[The witness withdrew.]

The Mother Superior (Good Samaritan Convent) called and examined:—

16490. *President.*] You are the Mother Superior of the Good Samaritan Convent? Yes.
 16491. And you have in your care a number of women who have gone astray in life? Yes.
 16492. The Commission want to obtain from you any information you can give with regard to any such women who have gone astray in connection with the Chinese. Can you afford us any information on that point? I really cannot.
 16493. You do not know whether any of the women under your care, in your reformatory, have ever lived with Chinamen in this city? No; we never ask any questions regarding their former lives. If they speak of it we generally stop them. We only require that they shall behave themselves whilst they are there.
 16494. Then you are not in a position to say anything with regard to the past lives of the inmates of your institution? No.
 16495. Have you ever experienced any betrayal of the interests of your institution by reason of women going out of it, and enticing others to follow them, with a view of leading vicious lives either with the Chinese or anyone else? Some have come in and enticed others away at different times.
 16496. Have you known the inmates of your institution to be enticed away by people from outside—by persons who procure women for immoral purposes? I do not think so; the only way has been for others to obtain admission and induce some of those already in the institution to leave, perhaps in a few weeks' time.
 16497. Have there been many such cases? No.
 16498. How many inmates of your institution are there? Sixty at present.
 16499. Have you got any information on the main point stated by me with regard to the Chinese? Sometimes when the women have got angry with each other I have heard them reproach one another about the Chinese; but we always stop it if we can.
 16500. Do you make any visits outside among the immoral women, with a view to reclaiming them? No; not as a rule. They come themselves if they come at all.
 16501. Are all the inmates of your institution fallen women? Yes; but in a good many instances it is more from drink than anything else.
 16502. With regard to the inducements that are held out by the women who come into your institution to entice others to follow them, do you know what these inducements are? No. Of course they do all that very secretly.
 16503. Do you know whether any of the inmates of your institution are addicted to opium-smoking? Not to my knowledge.
 16504. You have not experienced any inconvenience in the management of the institution by reason of a desire on the part of the women to get away, in order that they may indulge in opium-smoking? No; I have never heard it mentioned. They would like tobacco if they could get it; but we do not allow it.
 16505. What work do they do in your establishment? Laundrywork and needlework of all kinds.
 16506. Where is your establishment situated? Pitt-street south.
 16507. Do you know anything about the institution of Cook's River? Yes; that belongs to us.
 16508. You have a number of women there? Yes, over fifty.
 16509. Do they also do laundry-work? Yes; they have a steam-laundry.
 16510. Is it within your knowledge that women are enticed away from these also? I have not heard of it.
 16511. Can you tell me what enticements are held out to the women who leave your establishment? I cannot. It is between themselves, and they take good care not to let us know what it is.
 16512. When they come to your establishment do they agree to stop for a certain time? Yes; they must stay two years. And if they behave themselves during that time they have a situation procured for them and an outfit given them.
 16513. Do they stay as a rule? A good many of them do.
 16514. Do you lock them up at night—that is, are they practically in prison? We lock the dormitory at night.
 16515. Have they any means of escape in the day-time? If the doors are open they may slip out.
 16516. Do they do so? Sometimes; that is the way they escape. Of course if they do not wish to remain and say so we give them their clothes and let them go.
 16517. Is your institution successful in reclaiming many of these women? It is.
 16518. How many for instance;—you have sixty there now you say—I will take forty of them—have forty of them been there twelve months? Some of them have been there many years.
 16519. That practically is a proof of success? Yes; some of them remain for life.
 16520. Do you find people collecting outside your establishment at night with a view of enticing the women away? No.
 16521. You have never found any inconvenience of that kind? In years gone by there was once or twice.
 16522. But you have now nothing to complain of with regard to the conduct of the public outside at all? No.
 16523. You have no experience of what are called procuresses attending with a view to getting the women to go away? No; they never have any chance of seeing them.
 16524. It has been alleged as to some institutions of the kind that a certain class of women go to these places in order to induce the girls to go away and from the control of the management and back to their careers of vice;—but you have never experienced anything of that kind? No.
 16525. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you know of a woman named _____? Yes.
 16526. What kind of a woman have you found her ordinarily? In some ways very good. But she was very fond of drink.

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- The Mother Superior, &c.
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16527. Have you found her coming to your institution for a few weeks, and then going off to some other institution, and enticing young girls to go away with her, and then led them astray? No; the others would be as bad as herself. She was in our house before, and we took her in again to give her another trial. She remained for twelve months, and then she and another girl went out one morning. I can scarcely call her a girl; she was 30 years of age.
16528. Do you find, as a rule, that these women go about from one of these homes to another? Some of them do.
16529. Have you heard of Murdoch's Home at Paddington? Yes; I have heard of the place. They seem to be very good people. But they allow the women to go out.
16530. Have you heard also that they supply them with whatever drink they require? No; but I have heard that they could do things unknown to the persons conducting it.
16531. Do you make it a rule in your establishment that the inmates shall attend the religious services held there? Yes; but as regards those of other denominations it is simply because if they did not they might get into mischief while the others were occupied. If they object to attend the service, we say there is a Protestant refuge next door, and they can go in there if they wish. This ——— had not been in the institution for years until lately, when she came and begged for another trial. As I have said she remained six months, and then went out, taking another woman with her, and I gave the Sisters strict instructions that she was never to be admitted again.
16532. Do you find among the women who seek admission to your institution any who are addicted to opium-smoking? I never knew but one case. She was a peculiar looking person, and one of the attendants said to me that she thought she smoked opium outside. She was almost stupid.

[The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 23 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

QUONG TART, Esq., | JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.,
RAMSEY McKILLOP, Esq.

Maud ——— called and examined:—

- Maud ———
23 Dec., 1891.
16533. *President.*] What is your name? Maud ———.
16534. Where do you live? In ——— street, Sydney.
16535. Are you married? No; I am not married.
16536. Are you living with any man? Yes.
16537. Is he a European or a Chinese? He is a Chinese.
16538. How long have you been living with him? I have been living with him four years altogether.
16539. Have you any children? I have one English child.
16540. That child, of course, is illegitimate? Yes.
16541. I suppose that when you were seduced marriage was promised you? I decline to answer that question.
16542. Well, if you will not answer the questions that the Commission put to you we shall have to continue the legal proceedings against you, and that we shall be sorry to do. I would not at all wish to press any question unnecessarily, but if you will allow me to recommend you, I would advise you to answer that question? No; I will not answer it.
16543. What is your reason for declining to answer it? I do not see what reason you have for asking me such a question.
16544. Well, that is a matter for the Commission. If you positively decline to answer the question I shall have to ask you to withdraw. [The witness withdrew accordingly, and, after some minutes' consideration, signified her willingness to answer the question, and was readmitted.]
16545. The question that I put to you was this: "Were you not seduced under promise of marriage"? Yes.
16546. And after the child was born you were, I suppose, in a measure deserted, and left to fight the battle of life by yourself? Yes.
16547. And was it then that you became connected with the Chinese? Yes.
16548. Did you go straight away to the Chinese then, or did you lead a public life? I went straight to the Chinese then.
16549. *Mr. Abigail.*] Where did that event happen—where did you meet with the Chinese first? In Goulburn.
16550. After the birth of the child? Yes.
16551. And ever since that event you have been with them? Yes.
16552. What age are you? I am turned 23, and going on for 24.
16553. And how long have you been living with Chinese? About four years.
16554. And how old is the child? She is going on for 5 years of age.
16555. Have you ever received any support in any way from the father of the child? Never.
16556. Have you seen him since? I have seen him twice since the child was born, but she was only about 3 months old when I last saw her.
16557. And you never took any proceedings against him? No.
16558. Have you been with the one Chinaman all the time? Well, no; not exactly with the one. I have lived with two different Chinamen during the four years that I have referred to.
16559. What is the treatment of the man that you are now living with? Very good; he treats me very well; better than any Englishman would do.
16560. But, of course, your experience of Englishmen is confined to the man who ruined you and then left you, is it not? No; I have had experience with other Englishmen.
16561. And their conduct does not compare favourably with the treatment you are now receiving from the Chinamen with whom you are living? No.
16562. You have a comfortable little home I know because I visited it with the Commission? Yes.
16563. And you get all you require in the way of money? Yes. 16564.

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16564. Does the man with whom you are living ever ill-treat you in any way? No, never.
16565. Does he never strike you? No.
16566. Nor quarrel with you? No.
16567. You have pretty much your own way do you not? Yes; well he tries to please me, and I try to please him.
16568. Do you smoke opium? No.
16569. Did you never smoke opium? No.
16570. Are you quite sure of that? Yes.
16571. Does your husband? No.
16572. Do you know anything of the action of opium upon those who use it? No, I do not.
16573. And you are quite sure that you do not smoke opium yourself? Yes.
16574. Have you ever led a life of prostitution in Sydney? In Sydney, no.
16575. But you have in the country? Yes.
16576. Your family live at Goulburn? Yes.
16577. You have sisters have you not? Yes.
16578. How many? I have four sisters.
16579. How are they all living? They are all married.
16580. Are none of them living with Chinamen? No.
16581. They are living with Europeans? Yes, they are married to Europeans.
16582. Comfortably married? Yes.
16583. What is the name of the man you are living with? Geo. Ah Poy.
16584. What business does he follow? He is a storekeeper.
16585. He is not connected with any gambling establishment? Not that I know of.
16586. Has he anything to do with any vegetable gardens? No.
16587. He is simply a storekeeper? He is in a store in George-street.
16588. What was your reason for refusing to attend as a witness before the Commission when you received such frequent notice to do so? Because every other Chinaman's woman was not called.
16589. But did you not know that a number had been called? Yes, I knew that a number had been called.
16590. And did not you threaten that you would not attend? Yes, I said that I would not attend without being forced, and I did not.
16591. Your reason then was that you desired every other Chinese kept woman to be called before the Commission? Yes.
16592. About how many of them are there? Well there are a great number down at that end of the city.
16593. Do you know their names and addresses? Yes, I know of them, but I do not want to tell of others.
16594. You say, at all events, that there are a great number of European women living with Chinamen down at that end of the city? Yes; but not exactly living with them.
16595. I am coming to that;—they associate with them;—they go to their houses for immoral purposes? Well, I do not know that they go there for immoral purposes, but I have seen them in their houses a great deal.
16596. Young women? Yes, young women and old ones.
16597. Do you know whether any of them are married to Europeans? Yes; some of them are.
16598. But you do not know for what purpose they visit the houses of Chinamen? I do not know.
16599. Do you know whether they go there for the purpose of smoking opium? Well, I have seen them smoking opium there.
16600. Do not you think it is for immoral purposes that these women visit the Chinamen's places;—what other reason could they have for going there? Yes, I think it is for immoral purposes.
16601. You have not seen it, so cannot be sure, but that is the natural conclusion that one would arrive at? Yes.
16602. You do not know anything about the effects of opium upon those who use it, do you? No.
16603. And you have never smoked opium yourself? No.
16604. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] It has reached the ears of the Commission that you stated that the reason why you would not come to give evidence before them was that you expected to have a number of disgusting questions asked of you;—what females who have been before the Commission as witnesses told you that? Mary Ann —.
16605. As a matter of fact she was not examined? Well, she came to my place and told me that.
16606. Did Pauline — state that a number of disgusting questions had been put to her? Well, it was she who told the young women I allude to.
16607. Did she tell you what the questions were, or simply leave it to your imagination? No; she told me what they were.
16608. I do not think that any member of the Commission put any question to a witness that he did not think in the interests of decency could be put down in black and white. May I ask you to repeat what she told you that these questions were? She told me that they asked her who was the first man she went with, whether it was in doors or out of doors, whether he was a black man or a white man, whether when she went to bed the Chinamen made her wash herself or not, whether they insisted upon her wearing clean linen, and so on.
16609. That is quite untrue. Did you happen to be out of Sydney at all last week? No.
16610. *President.*] You were apprehended in Sydney then? Yes.
16611. When was that? This morning.
16612. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Who circulated the rumour that you had gone to Goulburn? That was an old woman who was doing my work for me.
16613. Did she act as servant for you? Well, she did my washing for me; but she was so dirty that I had to send her away.
16614. Is she living with a Chinaman? Yes, I think so.
16615. Then you did not go away at all for the purpose of avoiding the Commission? No.
16616. Did you go into seclusion? Yes.
16617. Did you hear it said that you had gone away into the country? Well, I heard it said.

- Maud —. 16618. You received all the notices to attend as a witness before the Commission, did you not? Yes.
- 23 Dec., 1891. 16619. Did your husband stand in the way of your coming? Well, he said that unless all the other Chinamen's women were called I ought not to come, but if they were called I might come.
16620. How many European women are there living among Chinamen in your district? I cannot say; but there are a great many,
16621. Would there be fifty? Yes; I suppose there would be about fifty.
16622. Do you think there would be a hundred? No; I should not think there are so many—probably about fifty. I should not think that there would be more.
16623. Are they living with Chinamen? No, not continually.
16624. Do they keep houses to which Chinamen go? Yes.
16625. Are the Chinamen who go to their houses market-gardeners, and so on? Yes.
16626. Where did you first meet the Chinaman with whom you are living—in Sydney? No, in Goulburn.
16627. Are there many Chinamen in Goulburn? No.
16628. You say that you have four sisters? Yes.
16629. Are they all living respectably? Yes.
16630. None of them living with Chinamen? No.
16631. Are you quite sure? Yes. I had a sister who was once living with a Chinaman, but she is married to a European now.
16632. Is he in Sydney or in the country? In the country at present.
16633. Since you took up with the man with whom you are living at present have you, so far as he is concerned, lived a proper life? Yes.
- 16633½. You have not in any way allowed any freedom to be made with you by other Chinamen? No other Chinaman ever enters our house. My husband would not allow it.
16634. And then the same remark applies to Europeans; you do not cohabit in any way with Europeans? No.
16635. You have not done so since you lived with your present husband? No.
16636. So that anything stated to the contrary would be untrue? Yes.
16637. I may as well tell you that statements have reached us about your mode of living, and I am sure that the Commission would like them either proved or disproved. You stated previously that you never smoked opium. Recalling the fact that you are on oath, will you think the matter over, and tell us whether or not you ever have smoked opium? No; I have not.
16638. Never in your life? No.
16639. And your husband is not an opium-smoker? No.
16640. Is your husband employed by some of the Chinese merchants? Yes; I think he has a share in the business.
16641. What firm is he in? I do not know the name of the firm, but it is 199, George-street.
16642. What kind of business do they carry on? They have a store there.
16643. Is it a general store? Yes.
16644. Are you quite sure that they have nothing to do with gambling? I believe not; but, as a matter of fact I have never been in the place.
16645. Where is the English child that you had? My mother has it. She has had it off and on ever since its birth.
16646. Do you send anything to your mother for the support of the child? My husband allows me 10s. a week for it.
16647. Are your parents in a respectable position? Yes.
16648. And are they aware that you are living with a Chinaman in Sydney? No; they think I am living with the child's father. I never told them that he had deserted me.
16649. Was the child's father in a respectable position? Yes; he was a brickmaker. He was a bit fast, however.
16650. Does he ever come near you? No; I have never seen him since some time before the birth of the child.
16651. Then, I suppose the great aversion you had to coming before the Commission arose from the fear that your parents might get an idea where you were living? Yes.
16652. It was not that you were afraid of disgusting questions being asked? Well, of course, I did not know what the questions would be.
16653. *Mr. McKillop.*] Are there not a number of opium-smoking dens in your part of the city? Yes.
16654. Does not Paulina ——— smoke a great deal? Well, I never saw her smoking.
16655. Does she not come to your house? Yes.
16656. You are positive that none of your sisters at the present time are living with Chinamen? No.
16657. Is there not a possibility of the Chinaman with whom you are living now marrying you? Well, he would marry me if I wished it.
16658. Have you any objection to being married to him? No; I have no objection.
16659. What has become of the woman who was living in your house? Well, I sent her away because she was too dirty to have in the house.
16660. Is it not a fact that she advised you not to attend the Commission? No; she never advised me on the matter at all.
16661. When did you get rid of her? Well, I sent her away on Friday, but she left some of her things there.
16662. After you had been seduced how did you come to go with the Chinamen? Well, I went to the wife of a Chinaman who was living in Goulburn, and a Chinaman who was stopping there offered to keep me if I liked, but as I did not like to live with him in Goulburn he took me up the country.
16663. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] In the course of your four years life amongst the Chinese have you ever heard of any Chinaman attempting to seduce young women by making them presents of jewellery and so on? No.
16664. Is it true that Chinamen decoy women? No; it is absolutely untrue I am sure. They say too that the Chinamen induce girls to smoke opium, but that is untrue also. Chinamen are strongly opposed to their women smoking opium. My husband is strongly against it.
16665. What is the effect of smoking opium? Well, they become unconscious.
16666. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Is it a fact that when they are under the influence of opium they would not be

- be able to resist anything that was done to them? No, I do not think it is a fact. I have seen a great many women in the country districts smoking opium; but I never saw anything of that kind.
16667. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] It is the proper thing to smoke opium through a pipe? Yes.
16668. But if they swallowed the opium raw, through not being able to make a pipe, it would drug them? Yes.
16669. For instance, if a young woman who did not understand how to make a pipe took the opium in through her mouth to stop the craving it would make her unconscious? Yes.
16670. Have you ever heard of any cases in which old women who have been living with the Chinese for a number of years have induced young women to go to live with them? Yes. I have seen women who have been living with Chinamen inducing girls to go and live with them.
16671. Have they been virtuous girls who have been decoyed in that way? No, they have not been virtuous girls. They have been bad girls.
16672. How did the Englishman with whom you say you once lived treat you? He treated me very well, but not so well as the Chinaman.
16673. *Mr. McKillop.*] How did the sister you have referred to get in touch with the Chinese? Well, she came with me.
16674. Did you ask her? Well, she ran away from home with me.
16675. Is it not a fact that you induced her to go? She came to Sydney with me when I was about to be confined with my child, and when I returned to Goulburn she said that she would not leave me; she would come with me.
16676. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you any objection now to the questions that the Commission has put to you? No.
16677. You do not go away feeling that you have been subjected to improper questions? No.

Maud—
23 Dec., 1891

THURSDAY, 24 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

The MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. William Wong Goldtown recalled and further examined:—

16678. *Mr. Abigail.*] We have called upon you to give a little additional evidence upon a matter affecting Mr. Quong Tart. It has come to our knowledge that you are instituting legal proceedings in reference to the game of pak-ah-pu;—you are taking action against some bank for not paying money over, I believe? Yes, I am.
16679. Well, I may say that it is at Mr. Quong Tart's special request that we have recalled you on this occasion. Mr. Quong Tart wishes the Commission to ask you if in the course of those proceedings you have made any statement to the solicitor who is acting on your behalf, or to any other person, to the effect that his relatives are connected with any of the gambling establishments in Sydney, or anywhere else? No; I never said anything to that effect to anybody.
16680. You never said to anybody that Mr. Quong Tart or his relatives are connected with gambling? No; I never said anything of the kind.
16681. And you never repeated a statement to anybody else to that effect? No.
16682. *Mr. McKillop.*] Do you know whether Mr. Quong Tart or any of his relatives are connected with any Chinese gambling institution? I do not know that either he or any of his relatives are.
16683. What do you mean by "relatives"? Relatives, according to my meaning, are his kinsmen.
16684. Do you mean by relatives persons coming from the same village, or from the same part of the country? No; I mean those belonging to the same family, whether near or distant members of it.
16685. The relationship to which you refer is entirely of a family character? Yes.
16686. Then, if it has been said that either Mr. Quong Tart or his relatives are connected with gambling it is mere idle rumour? Well, I do not know who is Mr. Quong Tart's relative. Of course I know that his surname or family name is Moy, and I know that Moy Ping's family name is Moy, but I do not know whether he is any relation to Mr. Quong Tart.
16687. Is there any more reason to suppose that he is than that one person of the name of Smith is a relative of any other person who happens to be called Smith? There was probably a relationship originally, although it may have been a hundred years ago.
16688. Have you heard this matter talked about amongst the Chinese? No.
16689. All that you can say to give the slightest colour to the charge that Mr. Quong Tart's relatives are connected with gambling is that Moy Ping's surname happens to be the same as his? Yes; that is all.
16690. *Mr. Abigail.*] As a matter of fact, you do not know of your own knowledge of any person connected by blood with Mr. Quong Tart, who is connected with gambling? No; I do not.
16691. *Mr. McKillop.*] Is there not a great deal of rumour going about the effect of which is to disparage Mr. Quong Tart's character, by associating his name with participation in some of the gambling-dens of the city? There is a rumour of the kind going about. Some people charge Mr. Quong Tart, and say he is interested in gambling, and so on.
16692. Who are they who make these charges? It is only a general rumour.
16693. Are you of opinion that it is because Mr. Quong Tart occupies a seat on this Commission, and because he is known to be so much averse to opium and the pernicious system of Chinese gambling, that this charge has been got up against him by interested individuals? That is my impression. It is the same in my own case—charges have been made against me too.
16694. And I believe you are about taking action with regard to a certain lottery business? Yes.
16695. You will probably be looked upon as one of the worst in the world on that account? It may be.
16696. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You know Robert Wong Lee Kum? Yes.
16697. You are Wong, too, are you not? Yes.

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Goldtown.
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16698.

- Mr. W. W. Goldtown.
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16698. Are you in any way related? No; we do not even come from the same district. I may explain to the Commission. In China we generally put the surname in front of the Christian name. Wong is my surname, and Goldtown is my individual name, so that William Goldtown Wong would be the proper way according to the English mode.
16699. Now, I want you to pay particular attention to this: It has been stated that you have said that I shared with a number of gambling-houses, the owners of which were my cousins or relations;—did you ever say that to anybody? No; I never said such a thing as that to anybody.
16700. Not to any European? No.
16701. *Mr. Abigail.*] Nor to any Chinaman? No. Because I know he is against gambling and opium-smoking—I can see what he has been doing in that connection for myself.
16702. You are satisfied of his sincerity? Yes.
16703. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Supposing I bring a number of the leading merchants of Sydney, where I have lived twenty years, to testify to my character, what do you think they would say on that point? I think everybody would say that you are not a gambler.
16704. Did you hear any remark in Goulburn-street about my being connected with gambling? I heard it not only in Goulburn-street, but generally. Some of our people have met me at different times and said, "People are saying that Mr. Quong Tart is also interested in gambling," and so on.
16705. What class of men were they who asked you that? Generally of the hawker class—only common people.
16706. Why I asked you was this: That while some of those who had spoken against me were not worth my taking notice of, when I heard your name mentioned among the number I thought it was high time to satisfy my brother-Commissioners on the point. But you say that you never made any remark of the kind? No; I can only say that I have never had any reason to suspect that you have been connected with gambling, and I have never said anything of the kind. Also, I am quite satisfied that you are sincere in carrying out your views in putting a stop to the gambling.
16707. Do you know of a new pak-ah-pu bank being opened on the Botany Road? Yes; since I came back from Queensland there is a new one.
16708. Has Hip War anything to do with that? No; Hip War does not do anything like that. I live at his place.
16709. The party who is fitting up that bank has said that he is employed by Hip War, and that he is getting £20 for doing it? Perhaps Hip War may have sent for the carpenters to do it, but I am quite positive that he is not interested in the gambling. He is a storekeeper, and like myself he does things for the people who cannot contract themselves. If somebody came to me and asked me to get a carpenter for him to do a certain thing I would do so.

[The witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 28 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

QUONG TART, Esq., | J. S. HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. J. Armstrong recalled, and examined:—

- Mr. J. Armstrong.
28 Dec., 1891.
16710. *President.*] Mr. Inspector Atwill was examined at very great length before this Commission, and in the course of his examination he stated that he had received an anonymous letter, to which I want to draw your attention. The letter is as follows:—

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 2 August, 1891.

As a lover of fair play I consider it my bounden duty to apprise you of a conversation I incidentally heard between Armstrong and Nock, at the last named's shop, two or three days ago. As you will see by the tenor of the following conversation between these two gentlemen, a regular "cabal" is in force to annihilate you. Armstrong said to Nock, "Buchanan and Christensen are showing the white feather; they are frightened of Atwill; Atwill has been talking to Christensen, so Christensen says, and he seems frightened to take any prominent part in the League in future." Armstrong said, "Look here, Nock, you and I must do the dirty work; it will not do to trust the others, they might come it on us; we must move heaven and earth to remove that old wretch Atwill; if not, he will be worse to us than the Chinese pest; we have all the Members for West Sydney on our side, and they will do anything we ask them, so that surely the influence they will fetch to bear on Parkes will remove him. In fact," Armstrong continues, "I would sooner see Atwill removed than the Chinamen." Armstrong, who seemed to be the moving spirit, then said, "We must try and bribe some of the loafers that frequent the fan-tan shops to swear they have seen the Chinamen give Atwill and his subordinates money at different times. You know, Nock, a pound or two would go a long way with that class of persons." To the foregoing Nock generally replied in the affirmative, and one time he said, "I will stick to whatever you consider best, Jack." Pressure of time caused me to leave the shop, after I had made my purchases, although when I left the shop they were still discussing the subject. I have done my duty. Beware of these gentlemen, or they will be your downfall.

AMICUS.

Now I have read the letter, and I want to ask you two or three questions upon it? Very well; but in the first place I entirely repudiate having any conversation with Mr. Nock in my shop on the Chinese question at all.

16711. It does not say in Nock's shop. It says in your shop? I have never had any conversation in Nock's or my own shop about this matter.

16712. Is it quite true then, as related in this letter, that you had a conversation in Mr. Nock's shop on the subject of Mr. Atwill? I do not remember that the conversation had relation to him—his name may have come up.

16713. In any conversation of the kind I suppose his name would almost necessarily come up? No, for this reason: so far as I am concerned I have always held that Inspector Atwill has done his duty in the district, so far as my knowledge goes.

16714. Is it not true that you had any conversation with Mr. Nock in his shop with regard to the Anti-Chinese League business, and to Mr. Atwill's prejudice? Not on my part.

16715. You have not said anything in Mr. Nock's shop at any time that would hurt Inspector Atwill's reputation? No; decidedly not.

16716.

16716. Did you say to Mr. Nock on any occasion that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Christensen were showing the white feather because they were frightened of Mr. Atwill? Never.

16717. Did Christensen ever express fear of Atwill to you? No; on the contrary he took a more active part in the League than was required.

16718. Then that is not true? No.

16719. You did not say this: "Look here, Nock, you and I must do the dirty work. It will not do to trust the others; they might come in on us. We must move heaven and earth to remove that old wretch Atwill; if not he will be worse to us than the Chinese pest?" No; on the contrary, I have always spoken in terms of the greatest respect of Mr. Atwill.

16720. Then that is utterly untrue? Yes.

16721. Did you say to Nock: "We have all the Members for West Sydney on our side, and they will do anything we ask them, so that surely the influence they will fetch to bear on Parkes, will remove him,"—That is Mr. Atwill? No; as a matter of fact I did not know whether the Members for West Sydney had the power with Sir Henry Parkes or not.

16722. And did you never say that you would sooner see Mr. Atwill removed than the Chinamen? No; never.

16723. And you never said this, I suppose: "We must try and bribe some of the loafers that frequent the fan-tan shops to swear that they have seen the Chinamen give Atwill and his subordinates money at different times"? No.

16724. Or that, "a pound or two would go a long way with that class of persons"? No; I will swear I never said that.

16725. And Nock did not say to any proposals made by you: "I will stick to whatever you consider best, Jack"? Never to me.

16726. That is all I have to ask you. The reason I brought you here to-day was to give you an opportunity of vindicating your own character in connection with this letter.

16727. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] In answer to the President, you said that you considered Mr. Atwill had done his duty in that district;—are you quite positive on that point? I was speaking of my own personal feeling towards him.

16728. Do you think he has done his duty as inspector of police in charge of that district? To a certain extent, yes; and on the other hand no. I think there has been a certain amount of negligence, but I do not say that Mr. Atwill is blamable for that. I think perhaps he has done his duty as far as an inspector of police can. But he says he has not enough power.

16729. You are President of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? I am.

16730. You have just stated that Inspector Atwill has done his duty so far as an inspector of police could under the circumstances. Now, I want you to suggest some amendment of the law which, in your opinion, would enable Inspector Atwill to improve on his past conduct? I think I gave that fully the first time I was examined. It is unfair to ask me that question again. Because I might be led into making some observation that would clash with what I said the first time.

16731. *President.*] You are not entitled to discuss the propriety of the question. Mr. Hawthorne is quite within his powers in cross-examining you on your former evidence. The answers you give to questions put to you should be fixed on your mind, and have a permanent residence there. I may point out now, however, for your own good, that what is said here is all being taken down, and the objections you raise to answering the questions put to you really detract from the value of your former evidence.

16732. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] The President put very clearly the different points in the letter to you, and I understand you to say that you are of opinion that as the law is at the present time Inspector Atwill did the utmost in his power to suppress Chinese gambling? I never said that. I said that I believed an inspector of police he did his duty fairly well, and I believe he has done so.

16733. *President.*] Where did you hold the meetings of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? At Buchanan's, "Fortune of War Hotel."

16734. There were not more than a dozen meetings altogether were there? I cannot tell you how many.

16735. Were you present at all the meetings? No. I was sick when two of the meetings were held I think.

16736. Did not the members of the League continue in their attendance at the hotel after the League meetings were over? Some did, and the others did not.

16737. Did you stop too? I may have done.

16738. Was there any drunkenness on the part of the members of the League? No, not to my knowledge; some of them did not drink at all.

16739. Did any of the members of the League ever get into a state of excitement through drink? None, except perhaps one.

16740. I think you had better tell us what you know without hesitation, because I am simply giving you an opportunity of answering things that have been said concerning you? Of me?

16741. Of the League generally. I am not going to allow you to judge of the propriety of the questions I put to you. I want to know if members of the League, after they formally closed their meetings, were in the habit of remaining at the hotel, and occasionally getting into a beastly state of intoxication? No. After the meeting was closed there was generally an adjournment to the bar by those who remained. Some may have remained longer than I did. Others went back to their business I suppose. I never saw any intoxication.

16742. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] It was customary was it not for the members of your League, after the general business of the meeting was over, to adjourn into an upstairs parlour, where some of the members of the League would call for drinks? No. It would be just the opposite. That is, the meeting room is upstairs, and they would go down to the lower bar.

16743. Will you swear that you never stopped there drinking after 11 o'clock? Myself personally, do you mean?

16744. Yes, yourself personally; be particular on that point, please? I am not prepared to swear that I never had a drink in Buchanan's after 11 o'clock.

16745. It was at Buchanan's you held the meetings? Yes.

16746. And you are not prepared to swear that you, in company with other members of the League, had not a drink at Buchanan's after 11 o'clock at night? If it was merely a question of the League I should say we had; but if it is a question for the Licensing Commissioners I should say no.

16747.

Mr. J.
Arnstrong.
28 Dec., 1891.

Mr. J.
Armstrong.
28 Dec., 1891.

16747. You are not before the Licensing Bench just now; you are before a Royal Commission appointed to deal with the question of Chinese gambling, &c.;—now what is your answer to that question? Yes; we had drinks before and after 11 o'clock.

16748. *President.*] It is the custom? Yes.

16749. Do you remember Mr. T. M. Davis being at one of the meetings of the League? Yes.

16750. Did he remain that night after 11 o'clock? That I cannot remember.

16751. You are not sure on that point? No.

16752. Will you swear that you never saw a member of the League so intoxicated in the room while you were having these refreshments that he vomited while he was sitting in his chair? I will swear I never saw him.

16753. It might have occurred after you left? No; I do not think it could possibly have done so, because I was the last one to leave the meeting-room.

16754. I am speaking about a time after the ordinary business had been gone through—in the public-house parlour? I never saw it.

16755. I suppose it could have taken place without your knowing it? Of course in any public-house it might have occurred.

16756. You have left the others there when you left? Yes; besides the meeting-room was open to anyone that liked to attend.

16757. Was it not a customary thing for the members of the League to sit after closing hours at Buchanan's Hotel? Not to my knowledge.

16758. Have you not on several occasions been let out of the back way? No; I have not on any occasion.

16759. Will you swear that you have not been let out at the side door as late as half-past 12 o'clock in the morning? I never have.

16760. What is the latest hour you can remember? About 20 minutes or half-past 11 o'clock.

16761. Have you ever seen any members of the League behind you at that hour? No; not at half-past 11 o'clock.

16762. Will you swear that you were never later than half-past 11 o'clock in Buchanan's hotel? I will not take an oath on that. But I will swear to the best of my knowledge that I have not been in the house after half-past 11 o'clock.

16763. Say until 12 o'clock? I will swear definitely I was never inside the house at 12 o'clock at night.

16764. Have you ever seen any members of the League in a state of partial intoxication there, either during the meeting or afterwards? Well, there is a case of one member who might have been on one or two occasions, but it is very difficult sometimes to tell whether a man is intoxicated or merely excited.

16765. You are now referring to Mr. Christensen? Yes.

16766. *President.*] Now, with regard to Inspector Atwill, and the way in which he has discharged his duties, can you suggest in what way the inspector could better have discharged the duties of his office, if as you say he has given you complete satisfaction? I did not say that exactly. I think by a system of harassing these shops he might have been able to close them.

16767. By that I suppose you mean by making raids? No; by having a policeman outside each shop door.

16768. How many policemen would it require to do that? I think in my last evidence I stated that as there were 33 shops it would require 33 policemen.

16769. One to every two shops was your suggestion? Yes; where they are in a block.

16770. But they are not in blocks? In most cases they are.

16771. Well, say that one to every two shops would be necessary—that would mean sixteen extra policemen to be on duty between 7 o'clock in the evening, and 10 or 11 o'clock at night;—that is your idea I understand of the way in which Inspector Atwill could have grappled with this violation of the law? I did not say he had the power to do it.

16772. We will assume, for the sake of argument, that he has the power;—your idea is that the evil is to be cured by an accession of the police force down there, to be used in the manner you have stated? Yes.

16773. How long have you been living in Lower George-street? Altogether I have been living in the neighbourhood for about twelve years.

16774. During that twelve years have the police ever carried out that system of harassing which you think it would be well for the inspector to introduce? Not to my knowledge.

16775. I suppose there are a greater number of gambling-shops in Lower George-street now than there were ten years ago? Yes; to the best of my belief there is.

16776. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How often did your League hold meetings? I think we used to meet fortnightly.

16777. How many members of the League were there? The number on the roll is sixty-three.

16778. About how many of that number would turn up at the meeting? About twenty-five would be a fairly good meeting.

16779. Your place is close by the hotel, and as soon as the meeting was over I suppose you would go home? Yes.

16780. And therefore you could not see what was going on after hours? No; but I may say that the house is too close to the police station to do much business after hours.

Witness.] There is a matter I should like to bring before the Commission, in reference to some of the evidence which has been already given here. This morning a person named Mrs. Ah Toy made a statement to the effect that her husband had perjured himself in giving evidence before this Commission.

16781. *President.*] Is that the cabinet-maker's wife of that name? Yes; I am just giving you the information as it was given to me.

16782. Do you know what was the particular act of perjury? That I do not know. I thought it right to acquaint you with the fact as it was given to me.

[The witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY, 29 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Atwill recalled and examined:—

16783. *President.*] In your evidence before this Commission, Mr. Atwill, you produced a letter signed "Amicus," and dated 2nd of August, 1891? Yes. Mr. Atwill.
16784. How did you receive that letter? I received it through the post. 29 Dec., 1891.
16785. Have you been able to trace the author of it at all? No.
16786. Have you made any effort to find out? Yes. I have had my suspicions, but I have not been able to get any further than that, and if my suspicions are well grounded it is by no means a common individual who wrote it.
16787. Do you think your suspicions are well grounded? Well, I cannot say that, and yet I cannot get away from the feeling.
16788. Then you have no solid grounds for your suspicion? None at all.
16789. And you have not made any inquiry? No.
16790. Did you speak to the person you suspected of having written the letter? I did.
16791. What did you tell him? I told him I had received a letter from an unknown friend. He did not make much of a reply.
16792. Did you tell him the purport of the letter? Yes.
16793. But he did not confess to the ownership? No.
16794. Have you got the envelope in which the letter was enclosed? Yes.
16795. Have you got it with you? No; it is in the safe with the letter.
16796. Did you look to see at what particular office the letter was posted? No. I will forward you the envelope.
16797. What position in society does this person occupy that you suspect of having sent you this letter? I cannot tell you that—I would not like to.
16798. Is he a trustworthy person? I should take him to be a very respectable person.
16799. Is he the kind of person that would be likely to practise a hoax upon you? I do not think so.
16800. What is the name of this person whom you suspect? I cannot tell you that. I could not, on mere suspicion, give you the name.
16801. You have an objection to say whom you suspect? I cannot say. It is a mere suspicion, after all, and I have no right to mention it scarcely.
16802. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you any knowledge of the time when ex-Inspector Anderson had charge of that district—No. 4 Division? I was at the Mint then.
16803. You know, of course, that he was down there? Yes.
16804. Do you know if there were a number of Chinese gambling-dens then in Lower George-street? I knew very little about it then. He took charge of that division after Mr. Steel.
16805. Did you ever hear that, by very energetic action on the part of Inspector Anderson and his officers the gambling that was carried on in that district at that time was successfully rooted out? I do not believe there is a syllable of truth in it. All the energy in the world would not be sufficient to keep the Chinese from gambling under the present law. But I think there was very little gambling done then. I may say that I was the first officer to make a raid in Lower George-street.
16806. Do you not believe that vigilant and energetic action on the part of the police constantly would have the effect of checking the evil? If I had men enough to place one at every door we could not stop it entirely as the law stands: I have gone into these places, perhaps two or three of them, where people have been buying pak-ah-pu tickets, and have turned them out, in order to make them ashamed of themselves before the public. But it has had no effect. I have gone in again, and then these people, who get to know the law, have said, "What do you mean by coming in and turning us out?" and they are quite right, for we really have no power. They say in almost as many words, "You have no right to interfere with us." We are not backed up by the law, and we are really going outside the law by taking such action. If the law was made to provide that the purchaser of the pak-ah-pu tickets were amenable equally with the seller, and give the police power to arrest persons found in these houses playing fan-tan on sight matters would be different.
16807. Is there any direct connection between fan-tan and pak-ah-pu? There is no connection between the two as regards the law, but there is a connection when it comes to the administration of the law. For example, if a house is full of people buying tickets, which we have not the legal power to prevent, there is nothing to hinder others from pressing in, and passing through to play fan-tan without our being aware of it. If there was a law to reach these pak-ah-pu players—buyers and sellers—we could better deal with the fan-tan gamblers.
16808. The police complaint is that the law is so faulty that they are powerless to interfere with the sale of pak-ah-pu tickets? Yes.
16809. Then as regards fan-tan, if you find a number of them playing? We cannot go to find them without a warrant, and cannot get there, as I have before explained to you, without breaking in.
16810. But your men do go in occasionally and see them playing fan-tan? As a rule they will not let the police see them play fan-tan while Europeans are present. Of course I cannot say what my men may have seen occasionally; but a law to prevent them selling pak-ah-pu tickets, or rather make it a punishable offence, one step in advance would be gained at once.
16811. And with reference to fan-tan, would you make those found in the reputed gambling-houses prove that they were not there for an unlawful purpose? Yes; because we know very well that if they go for any legitimate business they will transact it in the shop. Business is not done in the back room. That is where they gamble; and I would also make it an offence to bolt their doors the way they do.
16813. And would you give the police power of entering a suspected house? Yes; I would give any non-commissioned officer authority to enter any place where he has reason to believe a breach of the law is being committed, so that he can go in, without breaking into the place the same as he has to do now,

- Mr. Atwill. with fifteen or twenty men to surround the place. To do this I have to deprive other parts of the town of protection, perhaps for several hours, and all to catch a few poor wharf-labourers and larrikins gambling.
29 Dec., 1891.
16814. How many men have you attached to No. 4 Division? I think about seventy-six. My division includes Balmain and Manly, as well as the northern end of the city.
- 16814½. How many of those men are available for street-duty? I cannot tell you exactly. I have men in various directions—some on duty at the Colonial Secretary's Office for instance, and the Lands Office.
16815. Give us a general idea? Out of the seventy-six I have mentioned, I have eighteen men in Balmain; five in Manly; two at the Colonial Secretary's Office; two at the Lands Office; one at the Library; five at the Station; and four at the Police Court.
16816. How many men are on duty at a time? During the day-reliefs I cannot turn out more than five men on the city portion of my division. At 10 o'clock I turn out about eight men for the night.
- 16816½. How many from 6 o'clock to 10? We never have more than five on day-duty on the relief.
16817. Have you any idea how many thousands of people there are in your division? There are I think about 22,000 in Balmain alone.
16818. Take West Sydney? I do not know how many miles of streets we have. But of course we are very short-handed. Hence the difficulty of dealing with these Chinese gambling-houses under present circumstances. Take Saturday night for example; it is a very serious matter for an officer who is responsible for the life and property of his division, to remove his men from their beats to get into one of these wretched houses, and then, as I have said, to catch only a few wharf-labourers and larrikins. I have never had a more disagreeable duty in my experience—a man trying to enter these places and breaking people's property in doing so.
16819. Is that the reason that raids have been made so seldom? No. The Chinese watch us very closely. I may mention that there is an exaggerated idea abroad about the extent of gambling that goes on down there—by gambling, I mean fan-tan. It is the pak-ah-pu-ticket-selling that makes the people believe there is so much gambling going on—they see them going in to buy the tickets. As a matter of fact, since the strike the people have been too poor to gamble; they have as much as they can do many of them to keep a bit of clothes on their back, and as much food as will keep them alive. There was more gambling on the night of the raid at Moy Ping's place than there had been for three years previously, and I determined to make a raid that night come what may. But I should say that the police could not have done it by themselves. Only for the service rendered by good friends that night I could not have succeeded. All the talk about the crow-bars, and so on, was simple nonsense. No living man outside knew of my intention 10 minutes before I made that raid.
16820. There is a strong impression on the public mind that the police could do a good deal more than they do in this matter? I know there is. But I think those who know me best will say that I have never been slow to put down evil-doing either on the part of Chinamen or anyone else.
16821. It is your opinion that under the present state of the law more could not be done than what has been done by the police to check the evil? That is my opinion. We have not the slightest power, as I have pointed out. It ought to be an offence for any person to bolt their doors against the police. The police would not go in to do any harm, and if they saw nothing wrong going on they would go out again.
16822. Supposing you saw some individuals going into one of these places, and you knew they were going to buy pak-ah-pu tickets or to play fan-tan, you could not, even if your knowledge were perfect, arrest them without a warrant? No.
16823. Then at the present time so far as fan-tan is concerned, when any of your men enter one of these places, and interfere with the people who are playing fan-tan, without a warrant, they are acting without the law? Yes. They might oust them, but they could not bring them to the station. They have no authority whatever without they are armed with a warrant, although they might see it.
16824. Supposing the people found there resisted the police interference? They might stop there, and if the police arrested them they would be doing an illegal thing.
16825. Then you believe that power should be given the police to enter and arrest the persons found in these places without the necessity of a warrant? Yes, on sight. If that were done, and the seller and buyer of the pak-ah-pu tickets made amenable, I can promise you there would be no fan-tan played there within six weeks of such a law being passed.
16826. Do you think if the men on that beat from Bridge-street to the Argyle-cut paid visits of inspection frequently during each night to the gambling-houses there, that would have the effect of checking if not stopping the evil? I do not think so. I believe they would not take the slightest notice of a member of the police, unless they thought he had a warrant in his pocket.
16827. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Is there much gambling going on now? No; there is scarcely any at present.
16828. What has caused the falling off, in your opinion? I do not know. Perhaps the fact of this Commission may have had some effect upon them.
16829. You have not sufficient police in your division, I understand, for you to deal with the evil? I do not think an increase in the strength of the police force would have the effect of stopping it. We want a new law.
16830. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Suppose you stationed a man at every door? It would be no use unless they had each a warrant.
16831. The Chinese engaged in these pursuits, I suppose, understand the powers of the police as well as the police do themselves? Yes, and they are better advised than one-half of the people in Sydney. Even when I turn the people out of these pak-ah-pu places, I know I am doing an illegal act, though, of course, with good intentions.
16832. What is the largest number of men you have ever had on duty on the Lower George-street beat at one time? I never have a stronger body than six to turn out on day-duty on relief. I have never more than two men in George-street, between Hunter-street and the Mariners' Church, at one time.
16833. How many on duty on Saturday nights? Only two men from Hunter-street to the Mariners' Church.
16834. How many men have you in the whole of the district from 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, till 12 o'clock at night—on each relief, I mean? The boundary of No. 4 runs along the wharfs to Macquarie-street, and ends on the northern side of Margaret-street. There are five men on that ground, sometimes, on a relief. One of these is in George-street, from Hunter-street to the Mariners' Church; and on Saturday night, if I can manage it, I have two together there, in case one might be overpowered.
16835. How many, at most, have you on duty in the whole of that district on Saturday night? Not more than six at any time. I have some more between 10 and 6 o'clock in the morning. I might have eight men then. All the available men are divided equally between the day and night reliefs. The day reliefs

reliefs are cut up into two; but the night reliefs do it all at once; so that the day reliefs added together would be as strong as the night reliefs, but they are divided in the day into two reliefs of five each, if none of the men are on the sick list.

Mr. Atwill.
29 Dec., 1891.

16836. Now about Mr. Anderson's evidence, what was the reason that Inspector Anderson was able to make such a Garden of Eden kind of place of Lower George-street, so far as the Chinese gambling-houses there are concerned, in his time? I do not know. Mr. Anderson, on his own showing, might make a Garden of Eden of any place, perhaps.

16837. Do you think there was anything like as much gambling down there while Mr. Anderson had charge of the district as there has been since you took charge of it? I do not believe there was one-tenth of the amount.

16838. Chinese gambling has increased in proportion with the development of European gambling? Quite so.
16839. You think, I suppose, that if Inspector Anderson had charge of the district as you have had it—with the large number of gambling-houses carrying on—for some time past, he would have been just as powerless to check it as you have been? Yes.

16840. At question 11806 Mr. Abigail asks:—"Are we to conclude that these constant visitations had the effect of stamping the Chinese gambling out?" and Mr. Anderson answers, "Yes, it had";—now, would that also apply to you just now; that if you and your men introduced a system of constant visitations to these places, that would have the effect of stamping them out? Never; nothing that we could do has ever had the effect of lessening the number of these places by one. We have routed them and carried their tables away; but they have been at it again in the same house before the fine has been paid at the police court.

16841. Now, with regard to the suggestions you have made for dealing with this evil of Chinese gambling, Mr. Atwill, do you not think that the law should be made to apply to Tattersall's Club or any of the more respectable European gambling-places? Yes; and very properly, too.

16842. It should be made applicable to Europeans as well as Chinese, in fact? Yes; let it reach everywhere.

16843. Do you find the same difficulty with the European places as the Chinese? Well, it is very rarely that Europeans give themselves up to that sort of thing in the same manner.

16844. With regard to the Chinese gambling, at any rate you feel that you have done all in your power, as inspector of that district, to suppress the evil? Yes; I know I have done so, and I therefore do not care what anybody may think. It has caused me many an uneasy hour. Of this I am satisfied, that under the present law it will never be put down.

16845. Have you encountered any of the members of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League since you were here before? Yes; Mr. Armstrong came to me last night, and said he thought I would have told him that I had received an anonymous letter in which he was charged with taking part against me.

16846. Did he tell you whom he suspected? Yes.

16847. Is he identical with the person you suspect? Not at all. The person I had my suspicions of is far more respectable.

16848. The person you have suspected is a person you would not be likely to be brought into contact with in the discharge of your police duty? No; I would never come across him in police duty.

16849. And he would have no object in sending the letter to you such as to curry favour with you? He never wanted a favour of me in his life, nor have I from him.

16850. Is Mr. Armstrong right in his conjecture do you think, or are you more likely to be right? I am more likely to be right. In fact I think he is completely wrong.

16851. Did you tell him whom you suspected? Not at all.

16852. The President yesterday in questioning Mr. Armstrong took the leading points of the letter, and put them to him for acceptance or rejection, and in every point Mr. Armstrong gave the statements contained in the letter the most emphatic denial? He did so last night to me; but I asked him if he would also deny that people had been closeted in his back room discussing this matter, and that people in his own house had said they were preparing something for the Commission.

16853. Did he make any reference to Mrs. Ah Toy being anxious to come up and say that her husband had perjured himself before the Commission? No.

16854. Have you heard that Mrs. Ah Toy was prepared to contradict the whole of the statements which her husband made before the Commission? No; I have heard nothing of the kind.

[The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 30 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.]

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT,

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Nock recalled and further examined:—

16854. *President.*] You are very much interested in a certain letter, I believe? What I want is to know what the letter is about.

16855. Well, I will read it to you. The letter is as follows:—

Dear sir,

As a lover of fair play, I consider it my bounden duty to apprise you of a conversation I incidentally heard between Armstrong and Nock, at the last-named's shop, two or three days ago. As you will see by the tenor of the following conversation between those two gentlemen, a regular "cabal" is in force to annihilate you. Armstrong said to Nock, "Buchanan and Christensen are showing the white feather. They are frightened of Atwill. Atwill has been talking to Christensen, so Christensen says, and he seems frightened to take any prominent part in the League in future." Armstrong said, "Look here, Nock, you and I must do the dirty work. It will not do to trust the others. They might come it on us. We must move heaven and earth to remove that old wretch Atwill. If not, he will be worse to us than the Chinese pest. We have all the Members for West Sydney on our side, and they will do anything we ask them, so that surely the influence they will fetch to bear on Parkes will remove him." "In fact," Armstrong continues, "I would sooner see Atwill removed than the Chinamen." Armstrong, who seemed to be the moving spirit, then said, "We must try and bribe some of the loafers that frequent the fan-tan shops to swear they have seen the Chinamen give Atwill and his subordinates money

Mr.
T. Nock.
30 Dec., 1891.

Sydney, 2 August, 1891.

Mr. T. Nock. money at different times. You know, Nock, a pound or two would go a long way with that class of persons." To the foregoing Nock generally replied in the affirmative; and one time he said, "I will stick to whatever you consider best, Jack." Pressure of time caused me to leave the shop (after I had made my purchases), although when I left the shop they were still discussing the subject. I have done my duty. Beware of these gentlemen, or they will be your downfall.

30 Dec., 1891.

AMICUS.

I suppose you want to deny that? It needs no denial from me. It is all false—it is a fabrication. Mr. Armstrong has from the first been opposed to interfering with the police, and has ruled me out of order several times when I have wished to charge them with neglect of duty. The idea that I should talk about a matter of this kind in the presence of three or four persons is really too absurd.

16856-7. You not only did not have any conversation with Armstrong on this matter in the presence of several people but you did not have any conversation with him to this effect at all? No.

16858. Was it part of your policy to have Inspector Atwill removed? No, sir. I think it is hard that so much authority should be put into the hands of so ignorant a man.

16859. Well, then, I should imagine that under those circumstances you are disposed to think that his removal would be in the public interest? I certainly think so.

16860. Have you not argued that way at the meetings of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League? No; I never suggested his removal at any of the meetings of the League.

16861. You never said at any meetings of the League that owing to his ignorance and incapacity you thought that his removal would be an advantage? No.

16862. But at the same time you believe him to be ignorant and incapable? I know him to be ignorant, for nobody but an ignorant man would do the biassed things that he does.

16863. You are now making a speech; a man may be biassed without being ignorant? No; a man who can only see one way must be ignorant.

16864. What you allude to might arise from incapacity and a dishonest discharge of duty? Well, I say that he must be ignorant, if he would act in that way so openly.

16865. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] But what test have you got of his ignorance. Do you speak of it from a scholarly stand point or as an idle assertion? I do not make the charge as an idle assertion. I say that the way in which he has carried out his duties in Lower George-street show that he must be ignorant of what his duty is.

16866. *President.*] In what respect has he failed to carry out his duty through ignorance? If he says that he cannot suppress the Chinese gambling-houses, and gives you no reason for it, I say that it must be through ignorance.

16867. I have asked you a clear question and you ought to be able to give me a clear answer? He says that he is not capable of doing it.

16868. Do you say that he is not capable of doing it? He says he is not.

16869. In what way has he failed to discharge his duty as inspector of that division. I want to get something definite if I can against Inspector Atwill? It would be necessary for me to go into other matters than those affecting the question of Chinese gambling then.

16870. I do not care what matters you go into. All I ask is that you will point out some particular in which he has shown himself to be ignorant of his duty? I do not want to oppose Inspector Atwill. I only want to oppose the system that would allow a man to go on as he has been going on since I have been down there.

16871. I will repeat the question: In what way has Inspector Atwill shown that he is ignorant of his duties. What sins of omission or of commission has he been guilty of through ignorance of his duties? Personally, I say, that a man must be ignorant of his duty who allows these sort of things to exist, and does not have it removed.

16872. That is so indefinite. What sort of "things" do you refer to? The Chinese gambling, which the very existence of the Commission has helped to reduce. Why could not Inspector Atwill have put it down before?

16873. I want some definite charge against Inspector Atwill? Well, I am not going to be the only one to bring the charge against him.

16874. Supposing you were put in Inspector Atwill's place to-morrow, and you were, as you say you are, fully aware of the evil, what steps would you take to suppress it? I should have made raids oftener than he has done, and have had no difficulty in doing it. When a raid is going to be made a number of constables are told off to watch the house, and they may be seen from early morning walking up and down in front of the place and asking questions, so that the gamblers know what is going on and clear out. There would have been no difficulty if Inspector Atwill had entered into co-operation in the matter with some of the other officers and they had made these raids conjointly.

16875. Do you know what the state of the law is on these matters? No; but I have known men to be sent to gaol several times when a raid has been made.

16876. Do you know what steps are necessary to make a successful raid? I say that it is not necessary to make a special raid. You can harass them as the Commission has harassed them. This Commission has reduced the evil. There is no getting away from that.

16877. Then you would suggest that the police should make constant visitations to the houses of the gamblers? Yes.

16878. Do you know that a warrant is necessary in order to enable them to do that? I have heard that Inspector Atwill has carried a warrant for each gambling-house about in his pocket until they have become pretty well worn out.

16879. Do you know that the Chinese can turn the police out of their gambling-houses if they enter them without warrants? I did not know that. I am surprised at that because I have, since the Commission has been started, seen the European gambler turned out by the police.

16880. Apart from that altogether, in order to carry out the system of visitation suggested by you, would it not be necessary to augment the policemen in the district? No; we only want a few strange policemen—men who would not be known in the neighbourhood.

16881. Are you not aware that the Chinese gamblers post sentinels outside their places to watch the people who pass into the shops, and others to scrutinise them still more closely as they go into the fan-tan rooms? Well, it would be a very difficult thing to scrutinise them as I have seen as many as twenty-five persons going in, one after another.

16882.

16882. But they might have been going in to buy pak-ah-pu tickets and not to play fan-tan at all? Oh; I know they went in to play fan-tan because I saw them passing through the shop to the room behind, and the man locking the door behind them.

16883. Can you swear that the Chinese door-keeper did not know them? No. I could not swear that.

16884. If they were habitués of the place of course they would be known? Probably some of them would be known, but not all, I should think.

16885. Would they not stop people whom they do not know from going in? I have seen a great many people passing along the street stopped by touts for the gambling-houses and asked to go in and play fan-tan, and it would be a matter of impossibility for the Chinamen to know them. They were often evidently strangers to the places, and when the tout has asked them in to play fan-tan, I have heard them ask the tout what is fan-tan.

16886. The probability is that if I went down there I should go with somebody who was an habitué of the place? Yes, you might do that, but I am perfectly sure that the Chinese do not know all the people who go inside their places to play fan-tan.

16887. Has your trade improved since the diminution in the evil of Chinese gambling? No, it has not.

16888. Has it not been affected by the diminution in gambling? No; it seems that that end of the town has been permanently affected by the mere presence of the Chinese there in such large numbers. People avoid Lower George-street on that account. Our lady customers say that they will not come down there.

16889. If the shops that are occupied now by Chinese gamblers were occupied by ordinary Chinese dealers who do not gamble, there would be really the same objection on the part of a number of people to going down there? Oh, there is not the trade for the Chinese dealers in such numbers.

16890. They could sell groceries and cheap tobacco could they not? No; they could not live there. There are two or three Chinamen down there, men of standing and character, who get all the trade.

16891. Supposing then that all the shops were occupied by Europeans, is it a quarter of the town that ladies would frequent for choice. Do not you think that the neighbourhood is not suitable for a promenade for ladies and gentlemen going backwards and forwards to the steamers? It always was until this thing increased to the extent that it did. We always had really good people passing along there.

16892. I am rather surprised to hear you say that. I should think that if I were going to North Shore or Manly, as a matter of convenience, I should go along Pitt-street? Well I do not know, a great many of the top people in the town went down there at one time.

16893. In the course of evidence, Mr. Nock, it has been alleged that the A.C.G. League met at a certain hotel, and that their meetings were not very long, but that they continued in conversation after the meetings in either that room or other rooms, and indulged pretty freely in drink, and that as a consequence some of the members of the League occasionally became intoxicated and talked in a very excited manner. It was also said that they used to stay in the hotel until considerably after 11 o'clock, and sometimes until after 12. Evidence to that effect was volunteered, and I think it is only right that you should have a chance of denying it? In the thirty-two years of my life I do not think that I have taken more than twenty drinks, and many members of the League, particularly Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Chuckley, and Mr. Johnson, and dozens of others are actually teetotallers.

16894. Did you say dozens of others? Yes.

16895. Why, how many members were there in the League? Sixty odd.

16896. How many members used to attend the meetings of the League? Two or three dozen.

16897. Did any of the members ever get drunk? Yes; unfortunately Mr. ——— is given a little that way. I used to leave the hotel before 10 o'clock to get my steamer.

16898. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Will you swear that you have not been in the "Fortune of War Hotel" as late as 11:30 p.m.? I will swear it on oath, and bring my wife to prove it and the steamer people also.

16899. Will you swear that the other members of the League were not there at that time? I could not swear that. The meetings terminated at 9:30 or 10 o'clock and the latest boat I caught was 10:25.

16900. Would you be surprised to hear that some of them were there until after 12? Well, I should say that if ——— was there they would perhaps have difficulty in getting rid of him.

[The witness withdrew.]

Sir,

194 and 196 George-street, Sydney, 5 January, 1892.

In the course of my interview the other day I was at a loss to precisely explain what I meant as regards the ignorance, &c., of the inspector. What I meant to convey was that he and others are ignorant of the great responsibility they are under, also of the gross injustice they mete out to those who may be without the necessary "influence" to protect them, and happening to notice the enclosed report in the *Daily Telegraph* of this day, in which it appears from the statement of a magistrate that a constable allowed himself to be talked over by a solicitor without thinking of the oath he had undertaken to do his duty, I send it to you as it in some measure explains what I mean, and I understand a more lengthy report appears in the *Star* evening paper of last night.

There is an undercurrent rumour in this neighbourhood (from conversations reported from the police) of what is to be dealt out to those who have taken a prominent part in this agitation after the Commission is over.

Trusting that you will lay this matter before your brother Commissioners,

Yours, &c.,
THOS. NOCK.

The President, Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission.

[Paragraph in *Daily Telegraph*, referred to.]

SOLICITORS AND THE POLICE.

A CONVERSATION between a policeman and a solicitor engaged in a case heard at the Water Police Court yesterday morning was subsequently referred to by Mr. Addison, S.M. The case in question was one in which a man named Albert Stapleton was charged with using indecent language and assaulting Constable Arthur. The defending solicitor pleaded that his client should be leniently dealt with, saying that the constable could speak for the respectability of the accused. In reply to a question by Mr. Addison the constable said that he had only spoken to the father about the case outside the court. He, however, afterwards admitted having had a few words with the solicitor. Mr. Addison stated that he had overheard the whole conversation between the solicitor and the constable just below his window, and considered that the matter should be reported to the Inspector-General of Police. Fines of 20s., or one month, on the first, and 20s., or 21 days on the second, count were inflicted.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 31 DECEMBER, 1891.

Present:—

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

QUONG TART, Esq.,

JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mrs. Ah Toy called in and examined:—

Mrs.
Ah Toy.
31 Dec., 1891.

16901. *Mr. Abigail.*] What is your Christian name? Nora.
16902. And you are the wife of —? Ah Toy, cabinet-maker, 192, Lower George-street. He is the gentleman who gave evidence not very long ago.
16903. How long have you been the wife of Ah Toy? Twenty-seven years last Boxing Day.
16904. Have you any family? Well, I have one daughter.
16905. Do you know anything about your husband's business? Yes.
16906. Do you know how he carries it on? Yes.
16907. Do you know anything about the sales that he effects? Yes, I do.
16908. Do you know anything about any sale that he made to Inspector Atwill? Yes, I do.
16909. Tell us what you know about it? I know that he sold a book-case to Inspector Atwill and that the inspector paid for it.
16910. Are you sure of that? Yes, I am quite sure. He paid seven sovereigns for it. I would not tell a lie.
16911. Do you know anything about the evidence Ah Toy gave here? No.
16912. Did he not tell you what he said before the Commission? No. Him! He would not tell me anything. He locked my clothes up so that I could not come here to-day.
16913. Was he afraid of your coming here? Yes. That shows he was afraid. He was afraid that I should say he is no good.
16914. Oh! He is no good, is he? No; he is a bad man.
16915. How is he a bad man. Does he not give you sufficient food and clothing? No, he does not give me sufficient clothing nor anything else.
16916. Is it not your fault? No, it is his.
16917. Is he not afraid that you would spend your money in drink? No. I do not come here to give any evidence of that kind. I have been brought up a lady, although I have got no clothes here to-day.
16918. Have you stated to anyone that the evidence that your husband gave before the Commission is all false, and that he perjured himself? Yes; I said that he was no good.
16919. Have you ever told anybody that he perjured himself in the evidence that he gave? No, I have not.
16920. Have you ever told anybody that when he said he was paid for the cabinet by Inspector Atwill, he told a lie? No, I have not. I can swear to it. He was paid for it because I was the lady who was paid the money.
16921. Have you ever told anybody that he swore falsely? No.
16922. Do you know any man in Lower George-street called Armstrong? Yes; I know Armstrong, the chemist.
16923. Did you ever say in Armstrong's presence that Ah Toy swore falsely about the cabinet? No.
16924. Did you ever say to Armstrong that Inspector Atwill never paid for that book-case? No. Never; I could not have said so. I received the money.
16925. But your husband has sworn that the amount paid for it was £5? Then he told a falsehood.
16926. How is that? Because he got his £7 for it.
16927. And he told a falsehood when he said that he only got £5? Yes, he told a falsehood.
16928. Do you know whether your husband is connected with any gambling-establishments? Yes; he is connected with them.
16929. How is he connected with them? He is as big an old gambler as anybody else.
16930. Is that a fact? Yes; it is a fact. I will tell the truth. He is no good.
16931. But when you say that he is connected with some of the gambling-establishments, do you mean that he receives a portion of the profits? No; I do not think that he gets anything out of them, but he gambles himself, I know it; I swear it; and it is me that ought to know.
16932. You are sure that you are not influenced by strong feelings against him in saying that? No; there is no question of strong feelings against him, because he is as big a gambler as anybody down Lower George-street.
16933. Then, if your husband has said that he does not gamble, and does not countenance gambling in any way, that would not be true? No, it would not be true.
16934. Do you know which gambling-place your husband visits when he plays? Yes, I do.
16935. Can you tell us? Yes; it is Moy Ping's—that is the place.
16936. And he loses money there, does he? Yes; certainly he does.
16937. And if he has stated in evidence before the Commission that he does not gamble, and does not countenance it in any way, that would not be true? No. He tells stories. He locked up my clothes to-day so that I could not come here and say things against him.
16938. Does Ah Toy smoke opium? Yes, he does.
16939. Do you? No, I do not.
16940. Can you tell us what is the effect of smoking opium upon him. Does it render him unconscious? It is a very bad thing to smoke opium. It is worse than drinking.
16941. When he has a good smoke does it send him off to sleep? Yes; he gets stupid, but he drinks pretty much too.
16942. Would it take much to wake him. Would they have to pull him about? Yes; that is the effect of it.
16943. How long is he unconscious? It may be for a quarter of an hour, or it may be for half an hour.
16944. You think that opium-smoking is a bit worse than drinking? Yes; I wish that Mr. Quong Tart had put it away long ago.
16945. Do you know about any young women smoking opium? No, I do not.
16946. Do any ever visit your house? No.
16947. Do any of your husband's countrymen come to your house to smoke? Oh, no; we do not keep an opium-house. He goes somewhere else when he wants to smoke.
- 16948.

16948. Does he go away from home to smoke opium because you are opposed to it? Yes, he does.
16949. And you would object to him smoking, even to make him comfortable, would you? Oh, yes, I should object to it very strongly.
16950. Suppose he determined to smoke, what would you do? I would have to do the best thing I could.
16951. I will tell you now in plain terms why we brought you here. A witness stated that Mr. Ah Toy's wife was willing to come here and swear that her husband had perjured himself before the Commissioners? Yes, but who was it that said so.
16952. It was Mr. Armstrong? What! Armstrong of the chemist's shop.
16953. No, Jack Armstrong, the tobacconist and hairdresser? I do not know the gentleman.
16954. Inspector Atwill has been charged with receiving a book-case from your husband? No; he paid for it.
16955. And your husband came before the Commission and swore on oath that he paid for it? Yes; he did pay for it.
16956. Inspector Atwill has also come here, and sworn on oath that he paid for it? Yes; that is quite true.
16957. But another gentleman came here and said that you would swear that it was a lie? I never said that to anybody, and Inspector Atwill did pay for it as a gentleman. I came here to tell the truth.
16958. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You say that Ah Toy treats you very badly? So he does.
16959. What is the cause of it? Because he is no good.
16960. Why does he treat you in that way; I always understood that you and he lived together very happily? Yes, we did live happily, but we do not now.
16961. How long is it ago since you became unhappy? It is about a couple of years ago.
16962. *Mr. Abigail.*] Mr. Quong Tart wants to know why you live unhappily;—what is the cause of the change? Well, I do not know; I cannot tell you.
16963. Have any Europeans come to your place during the week to speak about the Commission? No, they have not. Nobody except the officers of the Commission, who came for me in a cab this morning.
16964. You do not know what your husband has said? I know he tells lies.
16965. Did he tell you? No he never spoke to me or told me anything. He never tells me anything.
16966. So that if anybody had said to you that your husband perjured himself it would be untrue? I did not say that my husband perjured himself.
16967. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Why was your husband so strongly opposed to your coming here this afternoon? Well he locked my clothes up now.
16968. Have you had any conversation with him as to what you would say? No, I had not. My father was a Postmaster-General of this country once.
16969. What objection had your husband to your coming here to-day;—had you previously any conversation with him about the matter? No, only we have got an Englishman, a turner, working for us, and when he saw the gentleman come in the cab for me this morning he said to my husband, "They are sending for your wife from the Commission, and she is going to say something bad about you."
16970. Has he ever locked up your clothes before? No, only this morning.
16971. How did you come to say that you believed your husband had perjured himself before the Commission? I never said such a thing.
16972. You must have conversed with someone about Ah Toy's evidence before the Commission? No; I do not know what he said and what he did not say.
16973. Have you never had any conversation with anyone about the work of the Commission? No; I never discussed it with anybody.
16974. Have you got any children? Yes, I have a grown-up daughter. She is a lady.
16975. Have you had any conversation with your daughter about the Commission? No; my daughter would not speak to the Chinaman. She is a lady.
16976. But have you not mentioned the work of this Commission to her? No, she is a lady. I would not speak to her about it.
16977. Has she never had a chat with Ah Toy about it? No; Ah Toy is not her father. She is a lady. She belongs to a good family.
16978. Are you quite positive in regard to the payment for the book-case, that the money was handed to you? Yes; it was paid to me in Ah Toy's office—seven sovereigns.
16979. And Inspector Atwill paid the money himself? He did.
16980. Well, supposing that Inspector Atwill and your husband both said it was £5? Oh! no, it was £7.
16981. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] How long ago is it? Just one year ago.
16982. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] But you might possibly be mistaken about the amount? Oh! but I know it, because I was the woman who took the money.
16983. But if you knew that Inspector Atwill held a receipt for £5 instead of £7, would you not admit that you were mistaken? Well, my husband said that he would give it to him cheap.
16984. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Did you ever hear that I was connected with any gambling-places? No. I know you were a gentleman every day of your life.
16985. You never heard anybody hinting such a thing, did you? No, you have nothing to do with gambling-houses, Mr. Quong Tart.
16986. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Did any of the policemen ever speak to you about the book-case? No, I never spoke to a policeman; they are no good.
16987. Did Mr. Atwill ever speak to you about it? No; he is a gentleman.
16988. Your husband was asked if he received the money in gold, and he said "No, in notes?" Then, he tells a story.
16989. And you are quite positive that you were there when the money was paid? Yes.
16990. Can you write? Yes; but I will not write unless you pay for a cab for me, to take me home on Christmas eve.
16991. Then you could have written that receipt? Yes, I could; but I sent it on to Tom for him to write the receipt for me. My husband said that the superintendent, when he got a new wife, bought some furniture from him.
16992. Do you know that the receipt that Mr. Nock made out for Inspector Atwill was for £5? Yes, it was for £5.
16993. How did that come about? I do not know how it came about.

Mrs.
Ah Toy.

31 Dec., 1891.

- Mrs. Ah Toy.
31 Dec., 1891.
16994. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] What hour of the day did Mr. Atwill pay you the money? It was in the afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock.
16995. Was anybody else there besides you and your husband? Yes; there was me and my husband and the cart-man.
16996. What is the carter's name? I can remember the name of the cart-man, although my husband could not when he came up to the Town Hall. It is Mr. Flaherty.
16997. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Was it immediately after Flaherty came back that Mr. Atwill paid the money for the book-case? No; he paid for it before it went up to his residence.
16998. And the carter was in George-street when he paid you the money? Of course, he was in George-street. He was in my office.
16999. You are quite sure of that? I am quite sure. I tell no stories. He came from Woollahra.
17000. Does Flaherty live in Woollahra? Yes, he lives there.
17001. And you remember the incident quite clearly? Yes, I certainly do.
17002. You are not confusing it with any other transaction? Oh, dear no.
17003. You are quite clear that it was a sale to Inspector Atwill? Yes.
17004. And that Flaherty was there at the time he paid the money? Yes.
17005. And that the money was paid in sovereigns? Yes, in seven yellow sovereigns.
17006. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] You have a good memory? Yes.
17007. You remember that this incident took place twelve months ago and at 3:30 in the afternoon? Yes.
17008. Can you remember what you did yesterday afternoon at 3:30? I was washing in the washing-tub.
17009. *Mr. Abigail.*] You are quite sure that you never told anybody that your husband perjured himself? I am quite sure. I am certain of it.

[The witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 7 JANUARY, 1892.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

QUONG TART, Esq.,

| JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. Thos. Nock recalled and examined:—

- Mr. T. Nock.
7 Jan., 1892.
17010. *Mr. Abigail.*] We understand that you desire to make a statement, Mr. Nock, upon some matter relating to the inquiry which the Commission have been conducting? Yes. It is this:—Mrs. Buchanan, the wife of the landlord of the "Fortune of War Hotel," Lower George-street, the house in which the Anti-Chinese Gambling League used to hold its meetings, sent word to me yesterday that she would like to see me. I went down and saw her, and she said to me that Constable O'Sullivan was in the hotel the night before, and asked to see her. When she saw him, she looked at him and said, "What do you want?" He replied, "I would like to have a word or two with you." They were standing in the bar at the time, and she said, "Well you had better have it here." There were two other persons in the bar—one of them was her son, and the other was Mr. Jones. Constable O'Sullivan then said to her, "Do you remember my having a glass of beer here?" She said, "No, I do not." "Don't you remember," he said, "that I came in here in plain clothes, one day, with two other men." After thinking the matter over she said, "Yes, I do." "Well," he said, "the next morning Inspector Atwill said to me, 'Did you go into the 'Fortune of War Hotel' and have a drink there?' And the constable said he did. 'Well for two pins,' replied the inspector, 'I would remove you.'" After that he (the constable) got his removal and in consequence resigned. Constable O'Sullivan told Mrs. Buchanan that in order that she might know how the house was being treated by Inspector Atwill, and what she might expect in future from the police. He said, "You know that your house is being boycotted by the police." She said, "Are you prepared to swear to the statement just made?" He said, "I have come here for that purpose." Mr. Buchanan is away, and consequently she came to tell me about the matter. And I can say this, knowing the way that we, that is, some of us, have been boycotted by the police down there, if all reports are true, we shall have to suffer more severely in the future.
17011. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Was Constable O'Sullivan on duty at the time he went into the hotel for the beer? No; he was off duty, and in plain clothes.
17012. So that he went in simply in his capacity as an ordinary citizen? Yes. I may say that Armstrong also told me that after he had the anonymous letter read to him here he made it his business to go and see the inspector, and had a conversation with him; and, so far as I could understand, the inspector wanted to know the names of the men who still got tobacco from him.
17013. Are you aware if Armstrong has been before the Commission since he saw Mr. Atwill? No. I know he has not. I went there to see him, and he was engaged in his business and could not leave. He told me that he had called to Inspector Atwill's mind that he had met him for months since the Commission had been in existence, as one friend would meet another; and he said he did not think it was a manly thing for him (Atwill) to meet him as a friend whilst he possessed in his safe a letter in which I and he were charged with conspiring to take away his living.
17014. *Mr. Abigail.*] I think the best thing will be for Mrs. Buchanan to move the complaint you have stated to us to the Inspector-General. Let it be written clearly out, and let her certify to it as correct? You mean a sort of affidavit?
17015. Yes. I think if you do that it will lead to an investigation? My only object in coming here is to show you what we have suffered by way of the boycott, and what we are likely to suffer in the future.
17016. Well, you know human nature is the same all over the world, and when the police are made aware of the fact that they have been charged with receiving bribes and neglecting their duty, they would be something more than human if they did not show a little feeling.
17017. And it would take a great power of self-control in them to avoid showing it. I am not saying they do so, you understand; that is what you say, and I am pointing out that it is not unnatural? Then you will remember that you pooh-poohed the idea when I told you that I stood up as a citizen without protection, and now you say the police would not be human if they did not retaliate. 17018.

17018. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] I do not think Inspector Atwill would so far forget himself as to complain to one of his men, when he was performing his duty as an ordinary citizen, on account of making a purchase whether of beer or anything else? If you are quite satisfied on that point, Mr. Hawthorne, it is quite unnecessary for me to say anything more.

Mr.
T. Nock.
7 Jan., 1892.

17019. You did not let me finish my sentence. I say this: That if Inspector Atwill did say as you state, to Mr. O'Sullivan—because, bear in mind, he was not Constable O'Sullivan at the time, being off duty, and in plain clothes—if he did that, then he acted not only unjustly but contrary to his position as an Inspector of Police; but I think, as a matter of fact, he would have too much caution to do anything of the kind? Well, I am quite satisfied with Mrs. Buchanan's statement, I will take my risk.

17020. Has Inspector Atwill annoyed you in any way since you gave your evidence here? No; nor yet have those two constables of whom I complained.

17021. Does not that show that their conduct has improved then? It shows that what I said was true. I speak as a business man. Whilst Inspector Atwill is protected by the State, I have to struggle for my living.

17022. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] According to what you say, Inspector Atwill removed Constable O'Sullivan for no other reason than that he went into the "Fortune of War Hotel" to have a glass of beer when he was not on duty? Yes; he had him removed because he went into a house that was boycotted by the police on account of the meetings of the Anti-Chinese Gambling League having been held there. My house is boycotted, Armstrong's is boycotted, and Swinburne's is boycotted.

16023. *Mr. Abigail.*] You do what I have suggested and you will find that something will come of it? I wish I had as much faith in the Inspector-General as you have; I may state that, as a probable result of it being known that the Commission is going to be stopped, gambling is beginning again in Lower George-street. In fact, it was being carried on at top speed again on Saturday.

17024. *Mr. Quong Tart.*] Can you name the place where gambling was being carried on on Saturday night? All the places near my shop at any rate. I can see it on every side. We have traitors in our camp, no doubt, and that was the result of Armstrong being foolish enough to leave the meetings open to everybody—the friends of the police and everybody else.

17025. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] You get the credit for being the originator of the League, I think? But I was not, and Armstrong was not. The men who sent for me to join were Christensen and Buchanan.

[The witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1892.

Present:—

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY (MR. ALDERMAN MANNING, J.P.), PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., VICE-PRESIDENT.

RAMSEY MCKILLOP, Esq., | QUONG TART, Esq.,
JOHN STUART HAWTHORNE, Esq.

Mr. S. Sloan, recalled and examined:—

17026. *Mr. Abigail.*] We have called you, Mr. Sloan, in consequence of a paragraph which appeared in the *Australian Star*, purporting to give an account of what took place at a meeting of the Gardeners' Society, on Tuesday, 19 January—for the purpose of electing officers, I believe? Yes.

Mr.
S. Sloan.
22 Jan., 1892.

17027. You were present? Yes.

17028. By this account you were elected secretary? Yes.

17029. This account purports to give a description of some remarks made against the Chinese Gambling Commission for, as alleged, refusing to receive certain evidence from some of the officers of your Society in refutation of that tendered by other witnesses examined before the Commission; and it appears to have been stated that a letter had been sent by one of your officers to the Commission, asking to be examined, and that no notice was taken of it. Now, can you give any information to sustain that statement? I would like to explain. The reporter was not there at the time, and I do not know how any such statement got out. He was, I know, talking to Mr. Flower, the late president, outside the building. Whether he got any information from him, on which he based that statement, I cannot say. But I know the statement is not correct. What I stated to the meeting was that after the report appeared in the *Star* on that Tuesday week, stating that the Commission had ceased to exist, and that a report would soon be sent in, I went to Parliament House and saw Mr. McGowen and urged him to ask Mr. Dibbs, the Premier, to extend the Commission. That was the statement.

17030. Then, as a matter of fact, you made no communication to the Commission asking it to hear further evidence. Whatever statement you did make, was made to Mr. McGowen urging him to get the Commission extended for the purpose of giving this Commission other information you wished to furnish? Yes.

17031. So, as a matter of fact, whoever gave this information, you do not know that it is correct, and you were not in any way responsible for it? No.

17032. The report says here "Sometime before the Commission ceased to sit, the secretary saw one of the Commission's officers and told him the Society wanted to bring further evidence in refutation of that tendered by certain witnesses who, it was further alleged, had altogether misrepresented some very important facts. But you, being the secretary of the Society, state that you never made any communication of that kind, and that this report is therefore incorrect? Yes, that is the case.

17033. Do you remember me telling you, when you were before the Commission on a former occasion, that we should be only too glad for you to furnish the fullest information to the Commission in your own way? Yes; I remember that quite well.

17034. You have no fault whatever to find with the mode in which the Commission examined you? No.

17035. And you make no complaint of being curtailed in any way in your examination? No; none whatever. I may state that there are three members of the Union who are fully conversant with the whole question as regards Messrs. Searl and Pearce; in fact it was from them that I got the information for the evidence which I gave before the Commission; and they are in a position to give important evidence.

Mr. .
S. Sloan.
22 Jan., 1892.

17036. *Mr. McKillop.*] Have you anything to add to the evidence you gave here some few weeks back—or do you know of a rumour having got abroad that Mr. Searl had perjured himself, or anything to that effect, with regard to the number of Chinese employed by him? From the members of the Union who know all the facts of the case, I am given to understand that he employs a number of Chinese, as I stated in my evidence more than once.

17037. Have you anything to add to your evidence? No.

17038. Who are the persons you refer to as being fully conversant with the employment of Chinese in large numbers by any of these nursery-men? I refer to the president, vice-president, and treasurer of the Society.

17039. Will they be here to-night? I have not seen them since the secretary communicated with me last night; but I expect that they should be here.

17040. What was the nature of the discussion that took place at the meeting of your Society relative to the Royal Commission;—were any statements made by the president, vice-president, or treasurer that would be of benefit to be incorporated in our report? I am given to understand that they have evidence to give which would be of benefit to the Society and also to the Commission.

17041. What is the nature of the evidence, do you know? The evidence, I understand, is as to the number of Chinese employed, their mode of living, and the injury they do us in the gardening line. One of those whom I refer to has been a market-gardener himself, and had to give it up in consequence of the Chinese.

17042. He had to give up in consequence of the Chinese competition? Yes.

17043. What district was he in? Botany.

17044. What is his name? Mr. Lines. He is our president now; he is employed at a private gentleman's place at Ashfield. He knows thoroughly how they carry on the market-gardens.

17045. Is Mr. Flowers acquainted with many of the grievances that your Association is said to labour under? Yes. He is pretty well acquainted with it. So is Mr. Williamson, and other members.

17046. Are you aware that the Commission summoned Mr. Flowers yesterday to attend the Commission and that he distinctly refused to do so; and also stated to one of the officers of this Commission who took the summons to him, that he knew practically nothing, and could tender no evidence to the Commission? I was not aware of that. I understood him to state on Tuesday night that he knew a lot. Whether it is true or not I cannot say.

17047. I may say that I informed my colleagues of the interview I had with yourself and Mr. Flowers on Monday night, and the Commission, in order to do justice to all concerned and sift this matter to the bottom, decided to call this meeting at night, though at some inconvenience to the members, in order to give you and the persons you refer to an opportunity of attending and giving any additional evidence you might wish to tender. What are the names of the three officers you have mentioned? Mr. Mew, Mr. Lines, and Mr. Rose—they are well acquainted with the whole question.

17048. Have you been employed in any garden where Chinese worked? No.

17049. Has your Society been represented on the Trades and Labour Council? Yes; the late representative was Mr. W. H. Flowers, brother to Mr. F. Flowers. We have not elected another yet.

17050. *Mr. Abigail.*] Now I wish to examine you further on this report. It says "the secretary was given to understand that the evidence which the Union had to offer would be called, but up to the time of the Commission concluding its inquiries, no intimation was received by the members that their evidence was required. One or two spoke of the extreme gravity of the matter, and the determination seemed to be pretty unanimously resolved upon that the Society would not fall to sleep in its efforts to discover the why and wherefore of this conduct of the Commission." Was there anything of that kind stated at the meeting? Not that I am aware of.

17051. You were present? Yes. I never heard such a statement made. When I made the statement, which I did make to the meeting, the reporter was not present.

17052. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Do you generally have reporters at your meeting? Generally they come in later in the evening, when the meeting is over.

17053. Was the reporter of the *Australian Star* present at your meeting on the night in question? He came in late, after I made the statement.

17054. Who supplied him with the information for his report? I cannot say.

17055. Would he not come to you, as secretary of the Society? The only thing I gave him was a list of the officers elected.

17056. You gave him no other information whatever? No.

17057. Was there any grumbling among the members generally about the evidence given by Mr. Searl, or anyone else before the Commission? No.

17058. Did they appear to imagine that evidence opposed to the interests of their calling had been given by anyone before this Commission? They did not know the nature of the evidence. The only thing they wanted was an extension of the time of the Commission to afford the members of the Union an opportunity of giving evidence—that is, those who knew the whole of the case.

17059. Did these members who professed to have a lot of information to give on the question, state to the meeting what was the nature of the evidence they had to give the Commission? Not on last Tuesday night.

17060. In what capacity are these three men employed who were so anxious to give evidence before this Commission before it closed? One of them, Mr. Mew, the vice-president, does gardening by the day, another, Mr. Lines, is employed at a gentleman's place at Ashfield, and Mr. Rose is similarly employed.

17061. They are employed by some gentleman in the suburbs? Yes.

17062. You have no idea yourself as to the character of the evidence they wished to give? No. I cannot give you any idea whatever, further than that I know it affected the question of the number of Chinese employed by Messrs. Searl and Pearce.

17063. But you are certain that no one—not even excluding yourself—said anything that would lead a listener to imagine that this Commission shut out evidence that ought to have been admitted? No.

17064. You are quite clear on that point? Yes.

17065. And you yourself as a witness before this Commission can state truthfully that the Commission has not hampered you in any way, but tried to obtain from you, for the purposes of its report, all the evidence you could give with regard to the Chinese question? Certainly.

17066.

17066. Did you not state in answer to Mr. Abigail a little while ago that you thought Mr. Flowers had a conversation with a reporter for the *Star* at the table at the meeting of your Society? The reporter was talking to Mr. Flowers across the table, and he was also talking to him outside the building; but whether he got it from him I could not say.

Mr.
S. Sloan.
22 Jan., 1892.

17067. *Mr. McKillop.*] Did you supply the information to the Secretary of this Commission as promised by you at the time you gave evidence here before? I gave the names of certain witnesses when I was here.

17068. But you said something else;—I think it was with reference to the exact number of Chinese employed in the nurseries? I gave what I knew of the number of Chinese employed at the time.

17069. How many Chinese does Mr. Searl employ? I think I said either ten or thirteen; but I cannot be positive as to that just now.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. John Lines, called and examined:—

17070. *President.*] Are you the President of the Gardeners' Union? Yes; that is since the last meeting. I am at present, President.

Mr.
J. Lines.
22 Jan., 1892.

17071. And you were elected when? Last Tuesday night.

17072. What office did you hold before? No office.

17073. Were you a private member? Yes.

17074. You took a deep interest in the affairs of the Union however? Yes.

17075. I do not know whether you saw an article, or more correctly, a series of paragraphs about the Commission in the *Australian Star* newspaper? Yes; I saw them.

17076. I have a copy of that paper before me now, and will traverse the main points in it. Some little discussion took place, it says, "anent the alleged refusal of the Royal Commission to hear evidence tendered by the members of the Union. Was there a discussion of that kind? No, there was no discussion on the point at all. While the business of the meeting went on, a couple of the members of the Union had a conversation with the young lad who was reporting for the *Star*; but I was in the chair, and what was said between them I could not say. I do not think, however, that that report is at all correct. The refusal came from Mr. Dibbs, not as far as I am aware, from the Commission. Mr. Dibbs said that he was damned if he would re-open the Commission.

17077. But was that part of the proceedings of the meeting over which you presided? Well, I was in the chair at that time.

17078. What I want to know is this—whether that was the subject of discussion? You see I am traversing these paragraphs. What I want to know first is, whether there was any such discussion as is here described in the ordinary and proper conduct of the meeting over which you presided? The Secretary of the Union brought up a report that he had seen Mr. McGowen, M.P., and one or two of the other Labour members, as to whether the Commission could be re-opened for the purpose of taking our evidence. Mr. McGowen asked Mr. Dibbs about it, and the reply was that he would be damned if he would re-open it.

17079. Pardon me. You can stop at that point. I want to know this now—whether it is true that "some little discussion took place anent the alleged refusal of the Royal Commission on Chinese Gambling to hear certain evidence offered to that body by the members of the Union?" There was not the slightest complaint of that kind.

17080. Very well; that is the point that I wanted evidence upon, and you have put in evidence what took place between the reporters and one or two members of your Union, and you have also put in evidence what took place between your Secretary and Mr. McGowen, M.P., and what Mr. Dibbs said in reply about the matter? Yes.

17081. The paragraph from the *Australian Star* continues:—"It was stated that some time before the Commission ceased to sit the Secretary saw one of the Commission's officers and told him that the Society wished to bring forward evidence in refutation of that tendered by certain witnesses, who, it was further alleged, had altogether misrepresented some very important facts." Now I want to know whether it was said that any officer of this Commission had been informed that some of you gentlemen wanted to be examined, or re-examined, and that he refused to have you examined? Well, it seems to me that that was a private conversation between Mr. Flowers and the reporter of the *Star*.

17082. But, as a matter of fact, you being in the chair, that was no part of the proceedings of your meeting? It was simply a private conversation that took place, while the meeting was going on, between Mr. Flowers and the young lad who represented the *Australian Star*, at the meeting.

17083. Very well; then the paragraph goes on to say. "The Secretary was given to understand that the evidence that the Union have to offer would be called, but up to the time of the Commission concluding its inquiries no intimation was received by the members that their evidence would be required." Was the Secretary of your Union given to understand anything of the kind, and was any public reference made such as is here recorded; that is to say, that certain witnesses have tendered evidence, that it was understood that they would be called by arrangement with our Secretary or any member of our Commission, but that they had not been called. Was that publicly stated at your meeting? No; I will not say that.

17084. It was not publicly stated there. I want to go a step further. Is it true within your knowledge independently of that meeting that such a set of facts really occurred? No; I cannot say so.

17085. But you can say positively that it was not so, cannot you? I can say the names of possible witnesses were sent in to the Secretary of this Commission, but that there was any promise to call them I cannot say; in fact, no secretary could give such a promise.

17086. But you do say that the names of certain gents connected with your Union who desired to be examined, and whom it was important should be examined, were given to our Secretary? Yes.

17087. What were those names? There was mine for one, Mr. Mew's (our Vice-President), and Mr. Rose (our treasurer).

17088. And who gave the names to our Secretary? Mr. Sloan.

17089. And have you read Mr. Sloan's evidence? No.

17090. Were you present at a deputation that waited upon me? No.

17091.

- Mr. J. Lines.
22 Jan., 1892.
17091. But you know that there was such a deputation? Yes. It was principally in connection with the furniture trades.
17092. Did not the deputation cover the whole of the ground that you would be inclined to travel over with regard to the effect of Chinese as against European labour, both in gardening and in furniture-making? Well, if you will allow me to explain, we have heard of such contradictory statements being given in evidence before you. How those reports got about, of course, I cannot tell.
17093. But I want to take you back to the deputation that waited upon me as Mayor. You have seen the reports of the deputation. You know what wide boundaries it had—how comprehensive it was in its complaints. Did not the deputation travel over the whole of the ground that you would travel over to-night if I examined you on the general effects of Chinese competition upon market-gardening and furniture-making? Well, yes; I have no doubt but that it did.
17094. You have not read Mr. Sloan's evidence? No.
17095. Do you not think the evidence given by Mr. Sloan in the course of examination would very largely comprehend the evidence that you yourself would feel inclined to give? Well, the evidence that I should have given would have been entirely with regard to the market-gardeners of Botany—a district that I do not think Mr. Sloan knows at all intimately.
17096. You are at liberty to state now any views that you have with regard to the market-gardening as carried on by Europeans or Chinese at Botany? Well, but if the Commission has closed its evidence, there is no need for it.
17097. That is a question for us to determine. As a matter of fact, we are sitting now in order to get your views upon the matter? Well, the only thing is that the European gardeners are now entirely knocked out in market-gardening, and they soon will be in the nursery trade too. European buyers take Chinese instead of European things. Ten years ago you would not find a Chinese market-gardener in Botany, and now you would not find more than one European market-garden there.
17098. Is not the competition you dread so much, competition in the cultivation of vegetables only? Yes.
17099. Well, have you anything that you absolutely know to speak of upon the question because I may tell you that we have ample evidence on the point. There is nothing new. It is just what it has been for years. The only thing is that the Chinese are getting a tighter grip all the time.
17100. Can you suggest any means by which the European market-gardeners can be delivered from this competition of which you speak? Only the expulsion of the Chinese.
17101. That is rather a radical cure is it not;—do not you think that the Chinese Restriction Laws are enough in themselves in the course of time to accomplish all that you hope for? From what I hear only one Chinaman has paid the increased poll-tax and they are leaving at the rate of hundreds a year; yet the number does not diminish at all. I do not think you would find any fewer here to-day than you would have done three years ago.
17102. Would you be surprised to learn that the Census returns show a diminution at the rate of something like 700 a year? Yes, I should be very surprised.
17103. But you would bow to the returns of the Census collector, would you not? Yes, I certainly would.
17104. And do you not think that the gradual operation of the Chinese Restriction Laws would, in the course of time, effect the desired end? Yes, if they were strictly carried out and there was no over-the-border slipping in.
17105. Well, have you any figures to show that the Chinese population is not decreasing? No, I have not.
17106. It is a mere supposition of yours? Yes.
17107. Is there anything more that you would like to add with regard to the Chinese competition in your trade, anything I mean that you have not said to-night and that has not been said by other witnesses? No, I think that is really what interests gardeners.
17108. Well, I might inform you that the whole of that ground has been already covered. The only thing is that none of the other witnesses have even hinted at what has been said by you—that there is an illegal Chinese immigration or an evasion of the poll-tax, and the only new point that you make is that you would advocate the utter expulsion of Chinese? Yes.
17109. You think that the situation is so grave so far as your fellow-traders are concerned as to warrant such an extreme step as expulsion? Yes; though I would not advocate it only for the sake of the men in our Union, but for all engaged in the furniture trades and the produce trade generally.
17110. You deliberately recommend the total expulsion of Chinese? Yes.
17111. Supposing they had paid the poll-tax would you recommend the repayment to them of that £100? Certainly. I would be fair to all men.
17112. Then it amounts to this: That you would recommend the Government to subsidise the Chinese for leaving the Colony? No, it would not be subsidising them, because you would find that so few of them have paid the £100.
17113. And the men who had come in before the £100 poll-tax was instituted you would expel without any compensation? I would pay their passage back to their own country, and if they had any property here I would give them the opportunity of selling it.
17114. Is it your opinion that that would result beneficially to the country? Yes.
17115. And do you think that one of the results would be that vegetables and produce of all kinds would be procurable as easily as they are now, particularly in those arid districts where few white men cultivate vegetables. Do you think it would be desirable in the interest of the European population in those parts of the country that I have in my mind that the Chinese should be expelled? Provided that the Chinese would keep to market-gardening it would be all very well; but they will not keep to it. They are continually taking up other trades. You remember four years ago, when there was a great agitation against the Chinese. At that time there was so much in the paper about them that I thought it would be a good thing to start a green-grocery business. But what I found was this: That European women preferred to buy their vegetables from Chinamen for the sake of beating them down. They would say, "how much for a cabbage, John?" He would tell them that it was 4d. "Well, I will give you 3d." they would say, and of course he would say, "Well, then, missie, take it." That sort of thing seems to go down better with European women than for an Englishman to say "3d." and stick to it.
17116. Generally, then the paragraph that I have referred to in the *Australian Star* is not true in detail? No.
17117. Neither your Union nor any of its members have been treated with any discourtesy by the Commission, you think? No, certainly not. Our only complaint was that the Commission had been stopped by the Colonial Secretary.

17118. And what was your grievance from that point of view? Simply that we thought we could give some information which might be valuable.

17119. What was the information you thought you could have given? Well, you had Mr. Sparkes, from Botany, had you not.

17120. Yes. What of that? Well, he gave you some information as a market-gardener and there is no market-gardener of that name in Botany.

17121. It was Alderman Sparkes who gave evidence before the Commission? He is a joiner and works in Sydney.

17122. And what statement made by him do you wish to traverse? That he is a market-gardener.

17123. He may have been a market-gardener at one time? No, he never was a market-gardener.

17124. But supposing that we asked him for information about the Chinese market-gardeners down there simply in his own capacity as Mayor of Botany? Well, if he had had reliable information it would have been all right.

17125. You evidently take exception to some of Mr. Sparkes' evidence. Will you kindly tell the Commission what part of it you object to? I do not know what his evidence is at all.

17126. Then, if you do not know what his evidence is, why did you want the Premier to extend the Commission in order to give you a chance of contradicting it? What I objected to was this: I heard that Mr. Sparkes had said "I am a market-gardener and am doing just as well as when the Chinese came to the Colony."

17127. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you not think that you are confusing Alderman Sparkes with Alderman Smith, the Mayor of North Botany, who is a market-gardener? Perhaps so.

17128. *President.*] Then I will take Mr. Smith's evidence. Would you have desired that the Commission should be extended in order to give you an opportunity of rebutting that? No, it was evidently a mistake on the part of the person who gave me the information. They misquoted Mr. Sparkes' evidence.

17129. Then you confess that one of the reasons why you desired the Commission to be extended was the result of a mistake? Yes.

17130. Was there any other reason why you wanted its extension? Yes; Mr. Searl is said to have sworn that he did not employ any Chinamen now.

17131. He did not, as a matter of fact, swear that at all. Supposing he admitted that he had altogether five Chinamen in his employ, would you swear that that was wrong—would you swear that he had eighteen? No, I certainly would not.

17132. You are not prepared to traverse Mr. Searl's evidence at all, then? No, I am not.

17133. And you are quite satisfied with the truthfulness of it, if he stated that he had four or five? Yes, quite so.

17134. Will you let me abandon all that, and ask you one or two questions? What are you by trade, Mr. Lines? I am a gardener, and am at present on the Parramatta Road, at Ashfield, in the employ of Mr. Wilson, the manager of the Bank of New Zealand.

17135. You are in charge of his grounds? Yes.

17136. Would you mind telling the Commission what remuneration you get? I get 30s. a week, and live in the house.

17137. That would be equal to about £2 10s. a week if you had to find yourself? Yes.

17138. And how many hours do you work? From 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 at night.

17139. How many working hours does that give you, after deducting meal times? Eight hours a day.

17140. Are there any occasions upon which you work more than eight hours a day? Yes, there are. There are times when it suits me to work a little longer, in order to get my work done.

17141. There are times when it is found necessary in gardening to work rather earlier in the morning than usual? Well, it is more often necessary to work late at night.

17142. At all events it is necessary for you, occasionally, to vary your hours? Yes, I do not think that a good gardener should value his time.

17143. I wanted to know if you had not to work sometimes other hours than from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock at night? Well, I do not "have" to do it, but I choose to do it if it is very hot weather.

17144. Have you any knowledge of any Chinaman employed similarly to yourself? Well, I can tell you what the foreman of a large nursery-man told me—that you can ask the Chinese to work early and late and they are always willing to do it, no matter whether on Sundays or week days.

17145. Did he tell you what their hours were? From six in the morning till six at night.

17146. That would be about 10 hours a day? Yes.

17147. Did he tell you what wages he paid them? One, 25s.; another, 28s.; and another, 30s. a week.

17148. And who keeps the Chinese? They keep themselves.

17149. What would European gardeners of corresponding capacity get if they were employed by the same men? They could not do it under 2 guineas, if they had to keep themselves.

17150. So the difference is about 10s. a week? Well, it is usual where Europeans are employed that they are boarded and lodged and they get from 15s. to £1 according to their ability.

17151. The European gardener's rate of wages for the same class of work would be from 15s. to £1 a week and board and lodging additional? Yes.

17152. In your own case you put your board and lodging down as worth about £1 a week? Yes.

17153. Then it would be a fair thing to value the board and lodging of these Chinamen at £1 a week or less? Well, 4s. a week would keep a Chinaman, this foreman told me.

17154. He told you that these Chinamen could be kept at the rate of 4s. a week? He told me that they could keep themselves for 4s. a week.

17155. I am not speaking about what they could keep themselves for. I am speaking of the value of their board and lodging supposing they were kept on European diet? Well, I suppose it would cost as much as it would cost to keep a European, that is, supposing they would eat the food.

17156. Well, do you know any of the market-gardeners at Botany who employ Chinese? Yes.

17157. Can you tell me what wages they pay them? Between 26s. and 28s. a week.

17158. And what would a European get? Between 15s. and £1 a week and his keep.

17159. What would you value the board of a European at—15s. a week? Well, I should question if they lived in the house whether it would cost as much as that.

17160.

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- Mr. J. Lines.
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17160. So that, calculating their board and lodging at the maximum, it would bring their wages to somewhere about 30s. or 35s. a week? Yes, about that.
17161. Do the Europeans give more work for their service of eight hours a day than the Chinese do for their service of ten hours a day? I believe they do.
17162. I mean this—do they during the eight hours which constitutes their day's work do more than the Chinese in the ten hours that constitutes their day's work? I should hardly like to answer that question. It is difficult to say exactly. I know that the Chinese are plodding workers. They are slow but they are steady and keep on at the same jog trot from morning till night.
17163. I suppose the rate of wages you have quoted obtains all round the city—at North Shore as well as elsewhere? Yes.
17164. Do you know anything about the question of manuring the gardens at Botany? Well, I know what it used to be some years ago for they all had liquid manure with which to water their cabbages.
17165. Would you use that? Certainly not.
17166. Why? Because it is too forcing for the vegetables and bad for the health of the consumers.
17167. Have you studied the chemistry of the question at all? Well, I have studied it in the old country. I have relations who are farmers there and they have all gone back to the old farm-yard system.
17168. How long is it since you were in England? I was at home close on three years, and was living the whole of that time on a farm. I came back last Queen's Birthday.
17169. What did your relations raise on their farm? Wheat, oats, barley, and so on.
17170. They did not produce cabbages or lettuces? No.
17171. They did not use human excrement on that farm? No.
17172. And you are decidedly averse to using that kind of manure on vegetable-gardens? Yes.
17173. And you understand the question scientifically? Well, I was with Mr. Frank Smith at Botany for a great many years looking after his vegetable-garden.
17174. What is the difference between the chemical properties of human excrement and stable manure? I suppose there would be a great deal more ammonia from human excrement than from stable manure.
17175. Would you reject a manure because there was too much ammonia in it? Well, for growing cabbages and lettuces, and so on, I should decidedly object to human excreta, that is if I had to eat it, and no doubt the Chinese would do the same.
17176. *Mr. McKillop.*] How long is it since you had a vegetable-garden of your own? I never had one of my own. I was in the employment of Mr. Frank Smith.
17177. You stated some time ago that the only way of getting over the difficulty with the Chinese would be to clear the Colony of all Chinamen. Do you mean that to apply to respectable Chinese merchants and so on, or only to those who come into competition with the working-classes? It would be impossible to draw the line.
17178. Would it be correct if Mr. Searl said that he only employed one Chinaman? No.
17179. How many does he employ? Three.
17180. Then his evidence is quite correct, because he said that although he had only one Chinaman in his employ, just then, he intended to employ two more again, and considered three would be his average number. Did he ever employ any at Ashfield? Not that I am aware of.
17181. Would you be surprised to hear that evidence has been tendered before the Commission to the effect that, owing to the increase of the poll-tax, the number employed in Chinese furniture-making has been on the decrease? Well, if that has been stated in evidence, I suppose it must be so.
17182. And would you be surprised to hear that it has been stated before us that, for similar reasons, Chinamen are leaving their gardens, and returning in large numbers to their own country? I do not see any of them going away.
17183. Are you aware that we have had evidence tendered by Alderman Smith, of North Botany, to the effect that several gardens that were worked by Chinamen in the neighbourhood had been given up and were now in a deserted state? I have not heard of any such thing taking place.
17184. Is the competition very keen amongst the Chinamen themselves? Well, I should not think so. I think they are too loving a race to compete with each other. You never see any of them fall out on the road.
17185. Do you know anything of the habits of the Chinese in other parts of the Colony? No, I only know about Botany, and having been there so long I know a good deal about the race there.
17186. Do any of the nursery men but Searl, to your knowledge, employ Chinamen? I know that Searl does, and I know that Pearce does. Tresseder used to, but he has now given his Chinamen up.
17187. What is the complement of Europeans employed at Searl's nursery at Botany? Only one, and a carter who takes the things into town.
17188. Are you aware that it is by reason of the heavy rents that they are willing to pay to the landlords that the Chinese get hold of land that ought to be in the hands of Europeans? Yes, I believe that is so.
17189. And it is through the amount of energy displayed by the Chinese and the long hours that they work that the keenness of the competition with Europeans arises? Yes.
17190. Did it ever come under your observation when you were employed by Mr. Frank Smith, of Botany, that the Chinese worked on Sundays? Yes, they always work on Sundays.
17191. I know that they work on Sundays. The question is whether they work all day on Sundays? Oh, no; I do not know that they do that.
17192. Does not a European gardener insist upon his men working on Sundays? Well, I think he would rather do what working it was necessary to do on Sundays himself than call upon his men to do it.
17193. Would you be surprised to hear that it has been said here that human excrement is used by European as well as Chinese vegetable-gardeners, only that instead of being put over the vegetables it is put by them at their roots? Yes, I should be surprised to hear that.
17194. Do you know any instance in which European gardeners have used human manure. No.
17195. Not a single instance. Nor one in which they have used urine? No, it would not do to use urine unless it was very heavily adulterated with water.
17196. Do you know that it is used? No.
17197. But you know that the Chinese use it? No. If they do it would have to be very greatly diluted. How do they get hold of it?
17198. Well, we may tell you that they do use it. They store it in large jars in different parts of their gardens? Now that I come to think of it, I remember hearing some years ago that those jars were used for that purpose. I never saw the urine used. I only saw the jars there.

Mr. Joseph Rose called and examined :—

17199. *President.*] What are you, Mr. Rose? I am a gardener.
 17199½. You are treasurer of the Gardeners' Union? Yes.
 17200. How long have you occupied that position? Six months.
 17201. Did you see a report of the last meeting of your Society which appeared in the *Star* newspaper? No.
 17202. Did you hear anything about it? Not until to-night.
 17203. I want to ask you some questions on that report; but, in the first place, I suppose you were present at that meeting? I was.
 17204. It is stated that some discussion took place anent the alleged refusal of the Commission to receive certain evidence;—did any such discussion take place at that meeting? There was a discussion, but not in that sense of the word.
 17205. The report says :—“It was stated that some time before the Commission ceased to sit the secretary saw one of the Commission's officers and told him that the Society wished to bring forward evidence in refutation of that tendered by certain witnesses, who, it was further alleged, had altogether misrepresented some very important facts”;—was that stated at the meeting publicly? Yes; that is at the meeting privately.
 17206. The report also says :—“The Society was given to understand that the evidence which the Union had to offer would be called, but up to the time of the Commission concluding its inquiries no intimation was received by the members that their evidence was required”;—did the secretary state that publicly at the meeting? He stated that the Commission was being closed without calling this evidence.
 17207. Did the secretary state that he was given to understand that the evidence which the Union had to offer would be called? Yes, he did.
 17208. Did one or two of those present speak of “the extreme gravity of the matter, and the determination seemed to be pretty unanimously resolved upon that the Society would not fall to sleep in its efforts to discover the why and wherefore of this conduct of the Commission”;—was that said publicly? Yes, it was.
 17209. Are you aware that the secretary has no record of this at all, either in his books or memory, so far as it being said in open meetings is concerned? I am not aware of that.
 17210. And the President says the same thing—that is, they both repudiate this report as being untrue;—was the reporter present at the meeting when it began? No; not when it began. He came in afterwards.
 17211. Who did he get the information from? I cannot say.
 17212. He did not get it from you? No.
 17213. Were you there during the whole of the meeting? I was. There were two reporters there; one from the *Evening News* and one from the *Star*. The latter came in just after the meeting.
 17214. Do you know whom he interviewed after the meeting? I saw him talking to Mr. Flowers.
 17215. Is Mr. Flowers authorised to give the minutes of the meetings to the Press? No.
 17216. He has no authority at all to give such information? No.
 17217. He is not an executive officer? He ceased to be an officer on Tuesday night. Mr. Lines was in the chair when the *Star* reporter was there.
 17218. Now, I want you to think whether some of these statements which you believe to have been made at the meeting were not made privately between the members as matters of gossip as it were, and not the subject of discussion? Well, it was privately said, because Mr. Flowers said to the reporter of the *Evening News* that he hoped anything he was saying would not be reported.
 17219. *Mr. M'Killop.*] Did he make that statement in open meeting of the Society? Yes.
 17220. The statement as reported in the paper? No. I think the *Evening News* reporter was there.
 17221. Did Mr. Flowers at any time when you were sitting as a meeting speak in a strain such as was reported in the *Star*, that the Commission had treated the members of the Society in anyway but a proper manner? If you will allow me I will quote the few words Mr. Flowers used. He said he thought it was a shame that this Commission which was formed by the late Government should be shut up by the incoming Government, when there was more important evidence to give; that it was not fair to all sides.
 17222. Then he actually condemned the Government for curtailing the time of the Commission, and not giving an opportunity to members of your union to give evidence? Yes, that is correct.
 17223. *President.*] Did Mr. Flowers say what was the important evidence they had to give? No.
 17224. Do you know? No. I understood there were two other persons to give evidence, but I do not know what it was about.
 17225. Nothing was said to the effect that this Commission had treated your secretary in a discourteous manner? No, nothing was said about that at all.
 17226. *Mr. Hawthorne.*] Was there a feeling among the members of your Society that this Commission was trying to shut out evidence from your Society that would rebut what was previously said by witnesses examined before the Commission? Nothing of that kind was expressed whatever.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Isaac Mew called and examined :—

17227. *President.*] You are Vice-President of the Gardeners' Union, Mr. Mew? Yes.
 17228. How long have you occupied that position? For eighteen months; since the formation of the Society.
 17229. You had a meeting of the Society last week? Yes; on Tuesday.
 17230. Were you present at that meeting? I was.
 17231. Did you read a report of that meeting, which appeared in the *Australian Star*? Yes; to-night I read it when I entered the hall.
 17232. I want to ask you some questions concerning that report; just follow me as I read the paragraphs. In the first place it is stated that some little discussion took place anent the alleged refusal of the Royal Commission on Chinese gambling to receive certain evidence from members of your Society. Now, as a matter of fact, was that publicly discussed at the meeting in question? No; certainly not.
 17233. The next paragraph states, “Some time before the Commission ceased to sit the secretary saw one of the Commission officers, and told him that the Society wished to bring forward evidence in refutation of that tendered by certain witnesses who, it was further alleged, had altogether misrepresented some very important facts”;—was that stated at the meeting publicly? No.
 17234. Also that “the secretary was given to understand that the evidence which the Union had to offer would be called, but up to the time of the Commission concluding its inquiry no intimation was received by the members of the Society that their evidence was required”;—was that the subject of discussion at the meeting? No.

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17235.

- Mr. I. Mew. 17235. Did one or two members of the Union speak of "the extreme gravity of the matter?" Yes; I did.
- 22 Jan., 1892. 17236. Now, I want you to give me the substance of your observations on that occasion? The secretary reported that the Commission had closed its inquiry, and that he had taken steps to bring the matter before the Premier in order that the Commission might take our evidence before it finally closed its sittings, and that if it was finally closed in reality to ask the Premier to re-open it again. I spoke in support of the secretary's action in the matter, complimenting him on what he had done; and I further said that the extreme gravity of the case would warrant the president and secretary still using their best endeavours to induce the Premier to allow the Commission an extension of time so that we might give our evidence.
17237. Now, will you tell me in what respect you considered the matter of extreme gravity? In this way: It appeared to me—and that was the remark I made—that the Commission having been appointed by a Government that had just retired from office, the new Government should not have so speedily closed the Commission, when there was evidence to be tendered that would be favourable to our side of the question, and that such evidence should have been received before the inquiry was concluded. We were under the impression that such evidence had been shut out, though not purposely, so far as the Commission was concerned.
17238. That is by reason of the Commission expiring at this stage? Yes.
17239. Now, supposing the Commission had been extended, what particular evidence would you have desired to lay before us? My evidence was specially relative to the point that has been before our Union lately, bearing upon the Chinese being employed in nurseries, which has only taken place within the last two or three years.
17240. Then one of your reasons for wishing to appear before the Commission was in order to establish the fact that European workmen were being driven out of the nurseries by the employment of the Chinese? Yes.
17241. Is there any other reason in your mind for re-opening the Commission, or is that the sole reason? That was the principal reason. Personally, I am totally opposed to the Chinese. I think they are an undesirable people to form part of the community. So far as I can see, there does not appear to be any sympathy between them and us.
17242. Are you not aware that a deputation waited upon me, and brought before this Commission representatives of the Gardener's Union, and some of the cabinet-makers of the city with that object in view, and in fact traversed the whole of the ground that you could possibly traverse on the subject? I was aware that a deputation from our Union waited upon your Worship bearing upon the subject, but I thought that further evidence might be adduced to give still greater strength to our view of the question, particularly with regard to our own trade in connection with the employment of Chinese in the nurseries.
17243. You were under the impression then, that we did not examine some of the members of your Union upon that subject? Not exactly that; but we thought that the additional evidence to be forthcoming, might be worthy of your attention.
17244. But you do not know whether such evidence would be merely a reiteration of that already given? I was not certain.
17245. Well, I may tell you that in my opinion the whole question has been pretty well traversed, not only as regards your trade, but as to the furniture trade, and as to the habits and customs of the Chinese generally. You are aware that for some time past there has been a Chinese Restriction Act in force in this Colony, and that the evils you complain of must necessarily diminish under the operation of such a law? Yes; I am quite aware of the existence of that law. But we have frequently had representations made of Chinese coming here from different parts of this extensive continent, and in that way evading the Restriction Act.
17246. Have you any direct evidence to offer with respect to the evasion of the poll-tax by the Chinese? Only that some have been convicted.
17247. That we all know, and that the law has been upheld in these cases? Yes.
17248. I suppose as a matter of fact we may take it that your Union is perfectly satisfied with the treatment of the Commission so far as it has gone? Yes; we have not the slightest complaint to make of the Commission.
17249. Do you endorse in any way the paragraph I read to you with regard to the Commission? No; it is altogether incorrect. My remarks dealt entirely with the Premier, and I expressed the opinion that instead of suddenly winding up the Commission in the way he did greater care should have been bestowed to give us an opportunity of being heard, especially as the secretary informed us that my name and the names of others had been handed in over a month ago, stating that we would like to give evidence before the Commission.
17250. It is quite true that when the secretary of your Society was under examination here he did give in some names; and of course we had a mass of evidence of one kind and another when the Commission's labours were brought to a close—but in my opinion we had sufficient evidence before us to enable us to come to a conclusion, and when you read the report you will find that regard has been had to all matters that you have feared may have escaped attention.
17251. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have stated that you are opposed to the Chinese becoming a portion of this community;—have you thought out any scheme by which we could cure the evil of their presence in the community? Well, I was delighted when the Restriction Act was introduced, but I think the matter of sufficient gravity to go further than that. I would be favourable to giving them a fair time to quit the country altogether. I would not expel them straight away. I think, at any rate, they should have at least five years' notice. They should be given a sufficient time to wind up their affairs, so that their interests would be considered in connection with investments made in the country.
17252. Do you not know that they are leaving the country very fast as it is? I read that twelve months ago they were leaving rapidly, but since then I believe the exodus has been much slower.
17253. Then you do not know that during the last few years their numbers in the Colony have been reduced by thousands? No; I was not aware that they were leaving the country so rapidly as that.
17254. I may inform you that it is so, and the statistics will prove it? That, of course, alters the case to some extent.

[The witness withdrew.]

DEPUTATION TO THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY.

A DEPUTATION introduced by Mr. Ninian Melville, M.P., and Mr. S. E. Lees, M.P., and comprising Messrs. Cutler, Beard, and Saunders, representing the United Furniture Trades Society, and Mr. Sloane, representing the Gardeners' Union, waited upon the Mayor of Sydney (Mr. Alderman Mauning, J.P.), on the December, for the purpose of directing his attention to the conditions under which the European cabinet-makers and gardeners of Sydney and the neighbourhood were obliged to compete with the Chinese. As the question was of interest to the Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission, the Mayor invited the attendance of the members of the Commission.

Mr. Lees, M.P., said: I have much pleasure in introducing this deputation to you, Mr. Mayor. They have some matters to bring before you, and if you will hear what Mr. Cutler has to say, he will explain the question from the cabinet-makers' point of view.

Mr. Melville, M.P.: I would like, Mr. Mayor, to say this, that it is well known what anxiety I have evinced, and what action I have taken in this matter for years past; and, in the interest of common humanity, apart from political feelings, I would impress upon you the necessity for taking such as these gentlemen will represent to you as advisable. I regret that we have in our midst a class of persons who, by their mode of living, have made themselves so objectionable, persons who take such license that, whilst we believe in absolute freedom for every human being, yet, for the protection of the community at large, it is necessary to place some restriction upon them, and these gentlemen are of opinion that the Municipal Council of Sydney might put certain by-laws in force that would conduce very much to their relief as industrious tradesmen.

The Mayor.] I understand that this deputation waits upon me in my capacity as Mayor of the City, and it is within their knowledge that I am also President of the Royal Commission appointed to take into consideration various matters in connection with the Chinese, and particularly to take into consideration the moral, social, and sanitary conditions under which they live in Sydney and its neighbourhood. I presumed that the deputation desired to wait upon me as Mayor, but I thought it well, seeing that I had associated with me, under the Seal of the Queen, some gentlemen appointed to make this inquiry, that they should be present, although, perhaps, they will not be called upon to speak, they will be glad to listen to any observations that you, gentlemen, have to make.

Mr. Cutler.] As a representative of the United Furniture Trades Society, and almost a native of the city, I regret that the circumstances of Chinese competition compel me to work in such a manner as I have to do for my living. We are not here to complain that the officers of the Council do not do their duty. We have come to ask you, sir, as Mayor, to see whether there are not some by-laws, which it would be possible to put in force to make the Chinese live as they should live. We are given to understand that there is a by-law in existence that would reach this class of persons, but that it has not yet received the sanction of Parliament. Whether that is so however, I do not know.

The Mayor.] You must definitely state what condition of Chinese life you are complaining of. I take it that you are now alluding to overcrowding.

Mr. Cutler.] To overcrowding and insanitation.

The Mayor.] You had better separate the two. At any rate you are now speaking on the question of overcrowding.

Mr. Cutler.] In the first place they are overcrowded. There is no getting away from it. We are not going to make any charge about any street or house, but anyone who goes through Goulburn-street, Wexford-street, or other parts of the city will admit at once that the Chinese do overcrowd. Leprosy has arisen in many cases in the Chinese quarters. In several instances the cabinet-makers eat, live, and sleep in their work-shops. The vegetable hawkers have the vegetables that they sell to Europeans stored in the places where they sleep. There are something like 262 Chinese boarding-houses in the city, and gentlemen who are well capable of forming an opinion say that these places are overcrowded and very dirty. I have not been through very many myself, but from those I have been through I should say that they are none too clean. Another complaint we wish to make about them is that they work on a Sunday. On Sundays they are engaged in sand-papering, and polishing, and other descriptions of work that make no row. We thought that the City Council was the proper authority to appeal to in the first instance, and if our appeal to you is successful we shall then go to the suburban councils. I have spoken on the matter to the Mayor of Botany who is a fellow-worker at our trade, and he has asked me to bring it before the suburban municipalities; and I do not see why the City Council should not deal with it also. I know that the Nuisance-Inspector often comes to my place, and I do not see why the houses of the Chinese, who do not pay as much to the revenue as I do, should not quite as carefully inspected. There are many who say that, as they are taxed when first they come to the Colony, we are very unfair to ask that they be further harassed; but if you knew the extent to which cabinet-makers are suffering from them in the way of unfair competition you would not be surprised. On our books there are something like eighty-five out of work, and yet the shops are full of Chinese furniture. We therefore appeal, in the first instance, to the City Council to do what they can to make the people live on similar lines to ourselves. If they only did that, it would render their competition much fairer and more reasonable.

Mr. Sloane.] On behalf of the gardeners who are very seriously affected by the Chinese, I should like to say that we have a very hard job to compete against them. They work from daylight in the morning until dark at night, and half a day on Sunday. In the vegetable line, therefore, we are completely done out of it. They have already taken the trade out of our hands, and now they are making inroads on the business of the florists. I can state as a fact that there are 225 Chinese lodging-houses in the city at the present time, and that they are insanitary and overcrowded.

Mr. Saunders.] I cannot add much to what our Secretary has already said about Chinese work in furniture line. It has been said that the Chinese are employed in making only the commonest kind of furniture, and that therefore, the injury they do is very slight indeed, but that is a very erroneous conception; as the better class of work is done by contract, when they have no contracts in hand, the large firms which have a good deal of machinery are almost idle, because the Chinese do the commoner class of work which they might otherwise do. The evil, as affecting the European furniture makers, is really of a most serious nature.

The Mayor.] What class of furniture do you say that the Chinese, by monopolising, take from you? *Mr. Saunders:* The commonest class chiefly—ordinary wash-stands, dressing-tables, and so on.

The Mayor.] Well, I think it was fortunate that when you laid this question before me the gentlemen who have been commissioned with me to inquire into the whole question of the Chinese in Sydney and its suburbs, their manners and customs, should have been present. Some of the things that you complain of have been brought under our notice already. We have made our inspection of many of the Chinese habitations in the city and suburbs, and, as Mr. Abigail will tell you, I have already taken some action in regard to them. There is no doubt but that a very close inspection will be necessary to insure proper sanitation among the Chinese habitations of the city and suburbs. I have seen myself that they have adopted the plan of building in the yards connected with their houses, and converting it into a temporary kitchen. Indeed, they go so far as to cook their food on a roaring fire right alongside their closets; and, of course, in consequence of that a serious nuisance arises in the premises. Closely affected with the question of sanitation is the manner in which the Chinese herd together in such numbers in their houses. Now, I would like to say, with regard to that question, that there is no Common Lodging-house Act in existence, but I am quite sure that there should be, and that legislation should be passed at once affecting not only the habitations of the Chinese, but also the habitations of Europeans, when those habitations are used as common lodging-houses. So that you will see that, as far as the lodgement of the Chinese is concerned, I am entirely with you, but I am utterly powerless in the matter. As far as the sanitary question is concerned the Council can do something, and will do it without delay; but that will not effect what you want. You will require something in the form of legislation to make all these foreigners amongst us live a proper and healthy life—a life such as our native population are accustomed to lead, and a life such as every man whom God made should lead. This custom of herding together—so many in one room, is greatly to be deplored, and the Chinese are the greatest sinners in that respect. They are utterly heedless of ventilation and comfort; and it must be a great hardship upon Australian workmen to have to compete with men living under such conditions. I know also that they have a custom of introducing into their crowded houses the vegetables that are subsequently hawked about the city for sale amongst Europeans, but that also is a custom that I am powerless to deal with.

Mr. Lees.] The deputation probably know that all this gardening is done outside the city.

The Mayor.] The City Council has under consideration a new charter for the City of Sydney, and the whole of the detail of the Bill has already been agreed upon. There are only a few more questions to consider in connection with it and then it will be sent on to Parliament. We have undertaken to make large laws for every conceivable thing, and when the measure is passed we shall be able to give the very relief that you seek and that we are not able to give you now, that is with regard to the question of overcrowding. Of course, with regard to the questions of Sunday work, the general hours of work and so on, a body like the City Council cannot be expected to deal with that. They will have to be covered by legislation. Already Parliament is considering a Bill to reduce the hours of labour, but it is quite impossible for me to hold out any hope of our being entrusted with such a power. The scope of the Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission is so wide however, that it will embrace in its report the whole of the questions that you have brought forward to-day; and, at the end of the next year, I hope that the Council will have the power of dealing with the overcrowding of which you complain.

Mr. Lees.] On behalf of the deputation I thank you, Mr. Mayor, for the courtesy you have shown. Of course with regard to the question of Sunday working nothing can be done by your Council.

The Mayor.] I may tell you that in the course of our investigation we have been informed that the Chinese do not work on Sundays to any extent. Of course you say that they do.

Mr. Carter.] Yes.

The Mayor.] Then I think the police could assist you there. Do not you know that the police have raided the Chinese gardeners at Waterloo and punished them for Sunday working? However, that is a matter upon which you had better communicate to the Inspector-General.

Mr. Sloane.] We do not complain about the Chinese alone, but also about the Italians.

The Mayor.] Yes. I used the word foreigners in my reply because I had the Italians as well as the Chinese in my mind.

[The deputation then withdrew.]

VISITS OF INSPECTION.

Chinese residences, &c., visited by the Commission in George-street North and neighbourhood, on August 27.

No. 40, Little Essex-street—A Chinese boarding-house in which there were forty bunks, all of them occupying an absurdly small space and divided by matchwood partitions from each other. A cellar beneath was occupied by a Chinaman and a European woman. The entire premises, considered by the Commission unfit for human habitation were immediately condemned for destruction by the Mayor.

Sun Sam Kee's.—Notorious gambling-house in George-street North. Five Europeans caught playing fan-tan.

The Commission also visited Chinese quarters in Hanson's Buildings, Queen-street and Queen's-place.

Chinese residences, &c., in Goulburn-street and neighbourhood, visited by the Commission, on 29th August, 1891.

Several houses were inspected in Goulburn-street East and West, Pitt-street, Campbell-street, Wexford-street, Robertson's-lane, Sussex-street, and Victoria-place. A few Chinamen were discovered in the act of smoking opium, but whilst gambling implements were found in many of the houses no games were seen in progress. A boarding-house known as Robertson's coach factory in Robertson's-lane, and now occupied by Chinamen, is described in the report of a subsequent inspection.

Chinese residences in Lower George-street visited by the Commission on Tuesday, 24 November, 1891.

Messrs. On Chong & Co.—An exceedingly well-kept house.

No. 179, Bow Sing Tong.—Front premises occupied as a medicine shop, but no medicine in stock; fan-tan table in room behind, from which a narrow passage gives access to three other houses; a store-room, a bed-room, reeking with dampness, devoid of ventilation, and containing two beds, also a W.C. and a lottery-bank; as clean as such premises could well be.

Sun Sam Kee.—Strongly barricaded doors between front shop and rear rooms, containing fan-tan tables; exit through three doors to Queen-street; escape across the roof in various directions for gamblers in case of surprise. The entire house presents the appearance of a rabbit warren; upstairs windows strongly barred; premises clean.

Han Kee.—Cookshop, boarding-house, and gambling-den; eight boarders in the house at present. There have been as many as twenty-five; five box-like bedrooms about 8 feet square walled off like dungeons from the cellar, which is itself dark and unventilated except for a door leading into a court-yard, closed when the Commission were there. Three of these bedrooms are each occupied by a Chinaman, who pays 2s. a week for the accommodation and finds himself. Upstairs a European was found smoking opium in company with a Chinaman. The proprietor admitted selling about £4 worth of opium per week. He has been carrying on an illicit trade in opium for twenty years. The down-stairs bedrooms are utterly unfit for human occupation. House fairly clean.

Pun Nun.—Cookshop, boarding-house and gambling-den. Here the Commissioners saw the account books, implements, &c., of five gambling syndicates. Premises barred and barricaded to frustrate police supervision; apparently clean. Notice in front shop, "5. (marks pak-ah-pu) 1s.; 6. 9s.; 7. £3 15s.; 8. £21; 9. £37 10s.; 10. £75 10s.

Chinese residences in the neighbourhood of Wexford-street, visited by the Commission on the 25th November, 1891.

No. 45, Wexford-street.—House occupied by Chinese vegetable hawkers; vegetables of all description thrown under a bench a few feet only from a W.C. Two small bedrooms, each containing two beds. Clean.

No. 48, Wexford-street.—Gambling-house and lottery-banks; scrupulously clean; Twenty-two banks drawn every day.

No. 34, Wexford-street.—Inhabited by a Chinaman and a half-caste Maori woman. The Chinaman was suffering from a wound in the head which he said was inflicted by Ah Man, a Chinese informer, because he was not allowed to participate in a game of dominoes.

No. 66, Wexford-street.—Kept by a European woman for a Chinaman named Jimmy Hung Yow, with whom she cohabits; clean and even well-furnished.

No. 17, Foster-street.—House of illfame kept for Chinese; clean.

No. 19, Foster-street.—Kept by two European girls—Nelly and Ruby—for Chinamen named Willie Ah Sing and George Mong How, with whom they have lived continuously for six and five years respectively; house fairly clean.

No. 6, Foster-street.—European woman living with a Chinaman; house clean.

No. 29, Stephen-street.—Twelve Chinamen inside several of them smoking opium.

No. 25, Stephen-street.—Occupied by a white girl and a Chinaman named Ah Hung; four Chinamen smoking opium in a room up stairs; rent 8s. a week.

No. 3, Exeter-place.—Adelaide ——— found on a couch in company with a Chinaman for whom she was preparing opium.

Nos. 12, 16, 20, Exeter-place.—Houses kept by European women for Chinamen; clean and even tastefully furnished.

No. 44, Campbell-street—Tee Chin—This place is filthy and contains thirty beds; the premises are old, dirty, and dilapidated, and smell bad. Fit only for condemnation. In this place in a locked room the Commissioners found a lottery-bank in full swing; rent, £4 a week.

No. 36, Campbell-street.—Gong War—A large three-story place, fairly clean; 15 lodgers who pay 2s. a week and 8d. per meal. Smell from kitchen very bad; rent, £1 11s. per week.

No. 10 and 12, Robertson's-lane.—Lodging-houses; clean; from 6 to 10 boarders regularly stay here; beds 6d. per night. Gambling-tables in both houses. Robertson's-lane.

Robertson's-lane.—Sun Kwun Fong—A large lodging-house, previously visited by the Commission at night; by daylight it presented a filthy appearance. Beds were found in the following numbers in various rooms:—1st partition, 8 beds; 2nd partition, 9 beds; 3rd partition, 4 beds; 4th partition, 5 beds; 5th partition, 6 beds; 6th partition, 4 beds; 7th partition, 3 beds; 8th partition, 3 beds; 42 beds in all. Opium-smoking was carried on in one of these apartments.

No. 427, Pitt-street South.—Fook On—Cook-shop and lodging-house; clean, papered, and white-washed; rent, £1 a week.

Chinese residences, &c., in Retreat-street and neighbourhood of Alexandria, visited by Commissioners on Thursday, November 26th.

- (1) A number of Chinamen at fan-tan; money (a few shillings) on the table; opium-smoking; premises clean.
- (2) Fan-tan table; opium-smoking; rent, 15s. a week.
- (3) Fan-tan table; opium-smoking; fairly clean.
- (4) Lottery-bank, with bales of Pak-ah-pu tickets, imported from China; fairly clean.
- (5) Fan-tan table; opium-smoking; fairly clean.
- (6) A terrace of one-story houses, at present untenanted, but which have been in the occupation of Chinamen, all in a shockingly dilapidated condition.
- (7) Chinese store, well stocked, and very clean.
- (8) Caught a number of Chinamen in the act of playing fan-tan; £2 7s. 6d. on the table; lottery-bank upstairs; opium-smoking. Chung Lum, landlord; clean.
- (9) Fan-tan den; lottery-bank; opium-smoking; fairly clean.
- (10) Fan-tan; lottery-bank, and opium-den.
- (11) Fan-tan; lottery-bank, and opium-den.

Huts at the end of Retreat-street.—The Commission visited and inspected the interior of twenty-five huts at the further end of Retreat-street, all occupied by Chinamen. The tenants, some of whom are rag-gatherers, others cabinet-makers, vegetable hawkers, and market gardeners, pay weekly rentals of from 1s. 6d. to 5s. per week. The accommodation provided by these shanties beggars description. All of them are constructed of wood; many consist of one compartment only; some are devoid of any kind of flooring; in others, small bedrooms have been partitioned off from the rest of the ill-covered space, and the bedrooms thus constructed are in most cases quite innocent of ventilation. Fruit and vegetables were, in several instances, found on the floor of the rooms in which the occupants eat, smoke, and sleep, and, here and there, heaps of produce stored in that fashion were not even protected by any sort of covering. The upper portion of the interior of these shanties was festooned with cobwebs. Viewed as a whole, the nest of huts bear more resemblance to an Arab town on the outskirts of an Egyptian city than to anything in Australia to which it would be possible to compare it.

A large Chinese store and butcher's shop, in Botany Road, inspected by the Commission, bore a striking contrast to the habitations referred to above.

Residences, &c., in Goulburn-street visited by the Commission on November 27th, 1891:—

No. 50. Sun Tong Chong.—A Chinese cookshop and lodging-house. The shop is fairly clean, but the yard was covered with iron, and in a space of about 10 feet x 12 feet were the kitchen and w.-c. The whole of the cooking is done in this enclosure, and the odour arising therefrom was far from pleasant. In this house was found a fan-tan table and an agency for lottery. Sleeping accommodation bad; rent, £2 5s. per week.

No. 52. Sun Chong Kee.—Premises similar to above, only the space used for the kitchen was smaller. Here were found about thirteen Chinamen having their meals and an elderly European opium-smoker. In this house also there was a fan-tan table and a lottery agency. Upstairs several badly-ventilated and ill-smelling rooms used for casual opium-smokers. Rent, £2 10s.

Four small tenements down the lane between Nos. 54 and 56, Goulburn-street.—In each place (with the exception of one) there were rows of beds used for casual opium-smokers. The houses were fairly clean, but bore the unmistakable odour of opium. In one place an habitual English opium-smoker was interrogated by the President, and in the course of conversation he stated that he had been a smoker since he was 11 years of age, and had acquired the habit amongst the Chinese in Adelaide. In an upstairs attic the Vice-President interrogated (through the interpreter) an inveterate smoker, who acknowledged that he used as much as 18s. worth of opium per week; his calling was that of a vegetable hawker, and the whole of his earnings went in opium. The next premises were occupied by a Chinese vegetable hawker, whose place was scrupulously clean and neat. He stated that he made a very fair living. He had cohabited for over two years with a white woman who had left him, but still pays him weekly visits. No gambling in either of these houses.

No. 56. Goon Hing.—A celebrated gambling-house. In the front portion was the usual lottery agency, and in a small compartment adjoining the shop were two filthy opium-beds. Fan-tan table in an underground cellar; kitchen clean; sleeping apartments upstairs containing in all sixteen beds.

No. 58. Sun Quong Hing.—A clean general store, well ventilated.

No. 60. A Chinese gambling-house.—Lottery agency in front, fan-tan table in rear. The yard was covered-in with iron; the kitchen and w.-c. enclosed together. Two rooms upstairs reeking with opium, and lying upon the beds were six Chinamen in different states of stupefaction. One room was locked; the President requested that it should be opened; occupants said that it was only a writing-room; upon being opened it was found to be a lottery-bank in readiness for operations.

No. 62. A house similar to the last.—Lottery agency in front, fan-tan table at back. Sanitary arrangements bad. This house had an exit by two or three means at the back, and was strongly barricaded in and out with thick pieces of timber and iron bars. Upstairs several dirty rooms with opium utensils.

No. 411. Hop Lee, in Pitt-street, near the corner of Goulburn-street.—A large two-storey house. Lottery in front, fan-tan table at back. Large yard, fairly clean: kitchen; upstairs lodging department fairly clean. Over the door leading into the gambling-room, in bold English capitals the word "Private."

No. 68.

No. 68, Goulburn-street—A large two-storey place. No gambling; clean yard, and kitchen detached. Fair accommodation for lodgers upstairs.

No. 89. Lee On—Gambling-house.

No. 93, Goulburn-street—Fan-tan and pak-ah-pu. Lottery bank being drawn when Commission visited the house; several Chinamen smoking opium. Cabinet-maker's shop at the rear of the premises.

No. 87. Boarding-house. Fan-tan, pak-ah-pu, and opium den. Four boarders in the house at present. Premises clean.

No. 89. Boarding-house. Fan-tan, pak-ah-pu, and opium den. Boarders in the house; accommodation for many more; clean.

No. 91. Fan-tan and opium den. Sanitation fair.

No. 79. Chinese store, of which the proprietor is a Salvation Army captain. House well kept.

No. 77. Chinese store, well stocked, and in good order.

No. 69. Boarding-house. Opium smoked with apparent freedom; clean.

No. 51. Fan-tan and pak-ah-pu played here.

Chinese Gardens, &c., visited by Commission at Botany on December the 1st.

Sang Lee and party—This firm, comprising seven partners with equal shares, lease 25 acres from Mr. Wallace at a yearly rental of £150. The land is situated beyond the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel. Nine acres are under cultivation; the rest is uncleared. The men commence work at 5 o'clock in the morning and work on till dark. Five men are employed in the actual work of gardening and two are engaged in carting the vegetables to market. They are all gardeners from their youth upwards. They stated that it takes three months to get the virgin bush into arable condition, and in another three months it will yield good crops of vegetables. After paying all expenses each partner appropriates between £60 and £70 as his share of the profits on one year's labour. House accommodation poor and only moderately clean.

Loo Low and parties—Forty acres under cultivation leased from Mr. Geo. Hill for a term of ten years, without rental for the first five years and at an annual rental of £300 for the balance of the term. The lease has three years yet to run. The Chinamen cultivating this land are divided into five parties, each party occupying a dwelling erected by the landowner, the rent of which is included in the terms of the lease. The men begin work at 4 o'clock in the morning and continue until 7 and occasionally 8 and 9 o'clock at night. Those go to the market who can speak English best. Credit given to a few regular customers to the extent of £2 or £3 per week. Each partner saves about £1 a week. The dwellings, though fairly respectable structures, are ill ventilated and neither clean nor tidy in their internal arrangements. In one or two instances the stables were only partially partitioned off from the living and sleeping rooms. Offal, smelling very offensively, and tubs containing human urine in close proximity to the house.

Loo Hope and party (including six partners and one employé)—Lease 7 acres from Mr. Geddes. The lease is for ten years and has five years yet to run. The yearly rental is £70. Each partner saves about £30 a year. In this instance the tubs of urine were only a few feet away from the kitchen window which chanced to be almost the only open window seen by the Commission in any of these dwellings. Generally the utmost ingenuity is exhibited in the exclusion of air from any apartment and particularly from the bedrooms.

Yee Lee—This man keeps a Chinese boarding-house in the Botany Road, patronised chiefly by vegetable gardeners. The Commission were surprised to discover a lottery bank in the course of construction in a room hired for the purpose by Hip War, a well-to-do storekeeper at Alexandria, who, in apparent good faith had previously assured them that he was in no way connected with gambling.

Chinese residences in Cambridge, Harrington, and Queen Streets, and the Suez Canal, visited by the Commission on December 2nd.

No. 26, Cambridge-street—Kept by two European women, Paulina — and Minnie —, for Chinamen. House fairly clean.

No. 19, Harrington-street—Kept by a European woman, Maud —, for a Chinamen. House clean.

No. 9, Suez Canal—Rent, 12s. 6d. a week, considered by the Commission to be excessive. House clean, but in a shocking state of repair. Mrs. Ah Hong resides here with her husband.

—Suez Canal—Kept by Mrs. Ah Dye for her husband, a Chinaman. This and the adjoining property is in a dilapidated condition.

No. 46, Harrington-street—An opium den and lottery agency. The opium is sold by Ah Chee, who deals illegally in small quantities.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Queen-street—Inhabited principally by Chinese hawkers. The drains are in the kitchens, and there is no water laid on, and no w.c. (Described in the report of Dr. Ashburton Thompson.)

Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, Queen-street—Inhabited by Chinese hawkers, &c. No means for depositing the slops, no water laid on, and no w.c. (Described in the report of Dr. Ashburton Thompson.)

No. 5, Queen-street—A Chinese family comprising a husband, two wives (Chinese women), and four children reside here.

Chinese cabinet-makers visited by the Commission on Thursday, December 3rd.

Sung Lung Shing, Elizabeth-street—The firm comprises three brothers, and employs twenty-two men, who receive from £1 to 25s. a week, and work ten hours a day. The employés live on the premises, and the sleeping apartments are clean and healthy. No opium smoking or gambling.

CHINESE GAMBLING COMMISSION.

APPENDIX.

A.

Houses occupied by Chinese in Lower George-street, and the nature of the occupations and pursuits of the tenants.

No. 126. Tee Sang Loong & Co., wholesale and retail Chinese importers.—This is a very old-established firm, having head-quarters in Hong-Kong, and are in good repute with both English and Chinese; very respectable. One resident partner here, named Wee Koah.

No. 152. Good Kee.—This is a small retail fruit, tobacco, and lodging-house. Opium is smoked here.

No. 164. Doung Lee.—This is a pure and simple gambling-house and lodging-house. It is one of the worst in Lower George-street for both Europeans and English-Chinese. Underground is a cook-shop. Gambling here at all hours. The place is very difficult to get into. It is kept by syndicates. The property belongs to Way Kee, who holds that block of three houses on a twenty-one years' building lease.

No. 166. Han Kee.—This house is also of a similar description as 164, where gambling and opium-smoking is carried on, and is the property of Way Kee. The proprietor is a very well-known old Chinaman, who bears a very good name amongst English, Chinese, and blacks, as being one of the most charitable and kind-hearted of Chinamen in Australia. In fact, nearly all he earns is given in charity. He is an old identity, and has been living in Sydney for many years, and is highly respected.

No. 168. Way Kee.—This is a very old-established firm, of many years standing, and is one of the wealthiest Chinese firms in Sydney. The proprietor is a very miserable old Chinaman, named Way Kee, who is head of the firm, and has his Chinese wife living with him. He owns the premises by 21-years lease he lives upon, besides the two adjoining houses. This man has been connected with several Chinese movements and societies, and is the treasurer to several funds belonging to the Defence Association. He is what is called the head man of the Doong-Goon community, and we believe he is consulted upon all particular Chinese matters.

Nos. 178-180. Pun Num.—This is a gambling-house pure and simple. Lottery in front, gambling at back, and cooking shop down stairs.

No. 192. Ah Toy.—This is a very old-established Chinese cabinet-making and carpenters' business. The proprietor is Ah Toy, who employs over forty workmen. He does a large trade, and is well trusted by Europeans. He is fairly well off, but has a very bad drunken Englishwoman as a wife.

No. 198. Tiy Wor Tong	} The whole of these four houses are pure gambling-houses, and are all belonging to one syndicate. Nothing but gambling and opium-smoking is carried on here. The front part of the shops bear semblance to fruit and tobacco shops. English and Chinese both frequent these houses. The property belongs to Beale & Co., George-street. These houses are kept by Doong-Goon men.
No. 196. Tong Tiy	
No. 194. Goon Sing	
No. 250½. Sing Lee	

No. 202. Quan Yee	} The whole of these four are exactly the same as the foregoing, and same owners. These houses are kept by See Yip men.
No. 204. Goon Yick	
No. 206. Hing Lee	
No. 208. Wing Sing Lee	

No. 220. Kwong Hing	} These three are all bad gambling-houses, for both Europeans and Chinese.
No. 222. Sun on Lee	
No. 224. Tone Lee	

No. 226. This house is where the late raid was made, and is one of the worst in Lower George-street. The proprietor is a Chinaman, Moy Ping, a clean-looking, respectable, educated Chinaman. This man is the proprietor, and he and his brother run the concern. He is reputed to have made much money, and is looked upon as one of the lucky ones. He is married to a white woman, who is one of the lower-class women, and is considered very bad. Chinamen, Englishmen, boys, youths, and blackfellows frequent it. Lottery tickets are sold in the front shop.

No. 79. Tin War & Co.—One of the oldest-established merchants in Sydney, highly-respected by both English and Chinese. The resident partner is Mr. Ng Quoy. Is well up in English and Chinese. He resides with his Chinese wife—a very nice lady—and Chinese children, upon the premises. Everything is clean, tidy, and neat. They do a very large business, and are Chinese agents for E. & A. Co.'s steamers, where Chinese passengers book for Hong-Kong.

No. 85. Yee Tick.—Another old-established Chinese firm, but not so large; very respectable. The resident partner has his wife and children on the premises. Everything very clean.

No. 171. S. C. S. Dockson & Co.—Very respectable fancy goods firm; moderate business; clean and respectable.

No. 173. Sun Sam War.—A very large gambling concern; lottery in front; fan-tan behind. This place, day and night, is always full of Europeans; some of the worst classes frequent here. It has a very bad name. They pay a high rent. It is run by a syndicate.

No. 175. Sam Choy.—Old-established fancy goods importer. Long standing. Present partners are in good repute. No gambling of any kind,

No. 177. Hook War Tong.—The front part of this is carried on as a Chinese chemist shop. Very little gambling at the back, and then only amongst themselves.

No. 179. Bow Sing Tong.—Exactly the same as 177, in every particular.

No. 181. Sun Sam Kee.—This place is about the largest and worst gambling-house in Lower George-street; the front resembles a shop, but in the extreme back, and very difficult to get into, is the gambling part, frequented most by Europeans of all classes. The proprietor's name is Sam Tin, a very respectable Chinaman. He is married to a European woman. It is stated that this man is one of the luckiest of Chinamen, and has made a considerable amount of money, which he has wisely invested. This place is so well adapted for giving signals, that the occupants inside escape on the shortest notice.

No. 185. Sue Hing Loong.—A very highly respected Chinese fancy goods importing firm, lately dissolved. Everything is clean, healthy-looking, and tidy. They do a fair amount of business.

No. 187. Sam War.—A small, clean, general, and Chinese goods' firm. These people trade only respectable; newly started; lately interested in Sam Choy.

No.

No. 189, 191. On Tick and Lee.—A very respectable clean firm, doing a very fair trade. The resident partner, Mr. Lee, who resides with his Chinese wife and children, is a very good English and Chinese scholar, and is highly esteemed amongst the European and Chinese. He is a very intellectual man and well read. He is a great opponent to the opium trade.

No. 193. Boo Long.—A moderate business is done here in Chinese and English goods. Very respectable firm; and thought a good deal of amongst their own countrymen. Only business is carried on here.

No. 195. Kwong Hing Chong.—This is also a very fair Chinese general store, doing a fair trade, but the partner, May Hing, is known to mix himself up with gambling-syndicates, and is known and believed to be banker for several of them. This firm are also bankers for one of the defence funds. This firm is always consulted in any matter where fights or disputes arising out of gambling or other matters.

No. 197. Sun Joe Lee.—This place carries on lottery in front and small gambling behind. There are no Europeans come here for gambling, only for the lottery-tickets. There is a little drapery hung in the front windows.

No. 223. On Chong and Co.—The oldest and wealthiest firm in Australia, and the most respected. All the partners are honest and independent men. The resident partner, Mr. On, is well known to everyone. The manager, Mr. Tee Hing, is a very straight, upright, honest man, and is foremost in every good movement.

No. 225. Sun Cum Tiy.—Another old and wealthy firm, well respected, and in good repute. All the partners are in China. The business is now being wound up by a nephew of one of the partners, who holds power of attorney from China.

No. 227. Sun Hing Jang.—Old respected firm of importers, doing fair trade. One of the partners is known to be connected with some of the gambling-concerns, and acts banker for several of them. The other members of the firm keep aloof. So that only one of the partners is thus connected.

No. 229. King Hing.—Very respectable grocery and fancy goods' store, doing good trade. Is very clean and respectable. No gambling of any kind here.

All the other tenements in Queen-street, and Argyle-place, and other places, are only small private places not worth mention.

B.

Houses occupied by Chinese in Goulburn-street, &c.

No. 51. Kwong Quen.—This house is carried on by a syndicate of Chinese, and the principal gambling is carried on in the-back. The front is used for selling lottery-tickets. A great number of European young men visit this place.

No. 53. Same syndicate, and same business.

No. 55. This is the worst house of the three. It is more frequented than the other two by Englishmen and black-fellows; name is Kwong Kee.

No. 56. Goon Hing, or Soy Hing.—This is a large three-story house. Three syndicates carry on this place, who rent it from the lessee. The lessee at present is a well-established merchant named Tiy Sang Loong & Co., 71 Goulburn-street. This firm also act as bankers for the syndicate. The proprietor of the building is a Mr. M'Donald, living at Belmore, near Canterbury. The heaviest gambling in Goulburn-street is carried on here at all hours.

No. 60. Yuen Lee

No. 62. Tiy War

No. 64. War Hing

} Also gambling-houses, but only amongst their own people.

No. 52. Chong-Kee.—Is also a gambling-house, but is carried on only amongst themselves.

No. 69. Is also a gambling-house. This is a fairly bad place, and a good number of Europeans visit the place. The name is Hang Kee.

The three respectable, reliable, and straightforward firms who carry on business in Goulburn-street, are—

No. 46. Hing Chong & Co.—Two brothers.

No. 54. Goong Ping & Co.—A company of three.

No. 73. Wing Hing Tiy—A branch of Yee Sang Loong, Lower George-street.

Robertson's-lane.

There is a very large building there kept by A Kow You Man. This place is very large, and holds over 100 men, nearly all gardeners and dealers. The sanitary condition is very bad.

Campbell-street.

No. 44. Yee Chin

No. 46. On War Lee

No. 48. Chuen Hing

No. 52. Sing Lee

No. 54. Chin Lee

} The whole of these five places are gambling-houses, pure and simple, and are all visited by Europeans and Chinese alike. In the front part of these shops the lottery-tickets are sold, but behind the gambling is carried on very extensively.

The only respectable storekeepers in Campbell-street are these three places named:—No. 50, Hank Hong & Co.; No. 56, Fook War; Tiy On Wong & Co.,—very good. Nothing but business in general Chinese goods is done here.

Wexford-street.

The whole of the following are nothing but pure gambling-houses, and are frequented by both English and Chinese to a very great extent.

No. 51, Goon War Lee; No. 55, Wor Hing Lee; No. 57, Jack Lee; No. 54, Wong Sack; No. 53, Wor Sing Lee; No. 49, Tiy War On; No. 47, Chong War; No. 50, Ping Kee,—respectable storekeepers. Also, a few respectable tradesmen, carpenters; and Nos. 33, 35, 37, brothels.

Exeter Place.

Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, Chinese brothels, informers, and very bad characters—Chinamen.

Robert Wong Lee Kum.—This man is greatly feared among the Chinamen. On several occasions he has had the police put upon the gambling, notably last year. In consequence of his not being successful in getting a bribe, he laid information against several of the proprietors of the lottery bank, and was successful in getting them fined and convicted. He resides in Wexford-street; Sang Shing is his partner. He is also a Salvationist.

Long Pen, residing in Foster-street, with a coloured woman.—This man has a very bad name amongst Chinese of all classes as an informer and extortioner of money.—This man is Hong Shang. This man is a disturber.

Cheang Show, residing at No. 20 Foster-street. This man lives by extortion and informing; is well known to the police; and has a very bad ill-kept house; this man is Hong Shang.

Low Fat.—This man is at present in Melbourne.

Lin Man, Wexford-street; Song Moon, Lower George-street.—These two men generally work together.

Lin Man, some little time ago, was successful in getting a Chinese gardener at Cook's River fined heavily for supposed sly-grog selling. It appears that the gardeners there state he was seen coming quickly from their place of residence, and then some little time after returned with a constable who searched the premises and found the grog; the Chinese state he placed it there. He is Hong Shang.

Soong Moon, last year, brought a charge against Goon Ping & Co., of Goulburn-street, for sly-grog selling, but the case fell through. This man bears a very bad character; is not known to do anything for a living, but lives by fraud; and he is Hong Shang.

Chas. Bennet, — Brown. — Two European tailors. — These men are heavy opium-smokers, informers, and gamblers. They successfully informed upon three Chinese firms in July last for selling opium without license. The Chinese were fined £5 in each case, out of which they received half the fine. They live at Waterloo, but can be found when required.

Societies.—Koong Yee Tong. This is an association with a present fixed fund at interest of about £2,000. The directors or leading men are Way Kee, Kong Hing Chong, merchants, Lower George-street.

This society is formed and has for its objects the exhumation of all Chinese' bones that may be lying in the Colony. These bones are taken up at different intervals and are carefully cleaned and packed, and are shipped home to the different relatives in China. The directorate changes every year. The subscription is £1. Every Chinaman, whether a resident or new arrival, must pay this, and while the funds are sufficient to carry on operations no further call is made.

Loong Yee Tong, or mutual defence association as against own people and Europeans. This society has two objects. First, a fund of several hundreds of pounds is believed to stand in the name of Way Kee, Lower George-street, and is to be used when directions are given by the leading head men as follows:—For protection against the law in cases where arrests are made by the police of gamblers to pay fines (if small), solicitors' expenses, interpreters' expenses, and to engage witnesses if necessary, or should the gambler prefer going to gaol in place of paying the fine, the sum of £1 per week is paid to him when he comes out as wages. Or in other cases where trouble arises with Europeans, and should the Chinaman be sent to gaol for a long sentence, then money is sent to his relatives in China, and a sum put by for him when released. In extreme cases when the law steps in and capital punishment is the penalty, the following sums are apportioned, viz.:—Should a Chinaman kill a European in self-defence, £100 to his relatives, and his bones sent home free. Should a Chinaman be killed by a European, £200 to his relatives, and his bones sent back free.

The other object for which this association is formed is to keep a supply of coffins ever ready upon each China Mail Boat, in case of the death of a Chinaman at sea, his body will not be thrown overboard, but can be encased in the coffin and carried home to his native land, or if coming on to Sydney, will be landed here. How the funds for this are collected are as follows, viz.: In every gambling-house in the city the bankers or croupiers lay aside from 1d. to 2d. in the 1s. commission out of the winnings of each game, so that the amounts at the week are pretty considerable. The present fund stands at from £450 to £500. Should funds be short then every man registered is levied 5s. per head.

Ki Tong, or society to judge justly between one Chinaman and another.—This company is formed of the leading, learned, and business Chinese, who meet together to settle disputes or claims of one Chinaman and another. Their verdict goes by majority, and their decisions are always final.

Lottery-banks.—There are at present about fifteen of them with a capital of £300 each in Goulburn and Wexford-streets alone. The shareholders are in all cases the proprietors of the gambling-houses. The funds are generally kept at one of the merchants places.

C.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

*Houses occupied by Chinese in South Sydney.**Pitt-street South.*

No. 411. Hop Lee.—A gambling-house and nothing more. Here gambling is carried on at all hours of the day, but amongst the gardeners, pork-butchers, and hawkers, Chinamen only.

No. 413. Kwong Mow On.—A very large retail Chinese-goods shop, doing a fair trade, has branches in the country, partners very respectable, no gambling carried on here. We believe one of the partners or employers is connected with gambling.

No. 417. Tong You Jang.—A fair sized Chinese general store which supplies market-gardeners to a great extent; the resident partner is a very decent man. No gambling.

No. 419. Kwong Chong.—A pretty extensive Chinese general store, doing a good business. This place is made a temporary kind of stopping place for Chinamen going to China. Underneath the store they have extensive stables which they let to market-gardeners for their horses at 6d. per night.

No. 421. A large two-story building belonging to Kwong Chang, which is let out to numerous tenants as a lodging-house. This place at times is full of Chinamen, and underneath the ground-floor a great number of lodgers dwell.

No. 431. Samson & Co.—A small general Chinese store, the proprietor, Samson, lives with a white woman who belongs to a very good family, is well educated, and accomplished, but lately has gone to the bad. No opium or gambling.

No. 358, Pitt-street. Quan Lee.—A general Chinese store doing a fair trade with gardeners and others; there are three partners in this one, Ah Ping, who has his Chinese wife and children here, was at one time very much connected with lottery banks and gambling-houses.

No. 32 and 34, Campbell-street. Tommy Lee.—Very respectable Christian Chinaman doing a very fair trade in produce and potatoes, &c. Is known to be connected with many Christian movements.

No. 443, Pitt-street. Jack Sing.—A very extensive produce and potato store carried on by two Chinese, Jack and Sing. Do very extensive retail trade with Chinese gardeners and others, but a very large number of Europeans patronise them. They buy mostly for prompt cash and do a net cash trade; very respectable, no gambling.

Nos. 445 and 447. These two houses are carried on by Yee Chung, who carries on also a very large retail produce trade; very hard working man up early and closes late; very respectable, no gambling.

No. 447. Tiy Ping.—This is a very extensive board and lodging house, sometimes accommodating as many as thirty to forty men, principally gardeners. They also have a twenty-stall stable which is let out at 1s. per night to the market-gardeners, who put up their horses there three times a week; the men pay 6d. a meal and 6d. for beds; badly ventilated. No gaming carried on.

Castlereagh-street.

Sun War Hop.—A very extensive cabinet-making establishment employing about twenty-six hands, Chinese, including two English sawyers; the proprietor, Yun Cum, has his Chinese wife and children living upon the premises. He is a very hard working respectable man. Is in good credit with European firms; several of the men smoke opium upon the premises; but no gambling of any kind. The proprietor is said to have considerable means.

No. 305. Yee Lee & Co.—One of the largest cabinet-making factories in town, at one time they employed over fifty hands, at present about thirty hands. The proprietor is a very shrewd, keen business man. Has his Chinese wife and children upon the premises. This building used to be E. and R. Bradford's old foundry. The proprietor has it upon a long lease at a pretty high rental, the proprietor himself smokes opium very heavily, and also permits it to a great extent amongst his men. The sleeping accommodation for the men is not to be commended, and the place is worth a visit.

No.

No. 307. Toy Lee.—A very extensive board and lodging house; also stables. This place is much frequented by the gardeners, and is always pretty full. At one time it belonged to Moy Ping's father who sold out; no gambling at present in the shape of fan-tan, only lottery.

No. 309. Gee War.—General Chinese store and stables doing a fair business amongst the gardeners. The property belongs to Lord Sherbroke (Mr. Billyard, agent), no gambling of any kind here, but the proprietor is a very dirty man, and has been fined upon several occasions for having very filthy premises.

No. 311. Ah Wah.—General Chinese store. This is carried on by two brothers who are very respectable men, and pretty well known. They do a very extensive business in exporting to China old lead, brass, copper, horse-shoes, and glass. No gambling of any kind, but the proprietor, Ah Wah is as well known amongst the private bars of Sydney as the Town-hall clock; in fact, all his spare time is spent there. This property also belongs to Lord Sherbroke.

No. 338. Quong Yee Chong.—A very large cookshop and eating-house. Chiefly accommodates gardeners and hawkers. Does a very good trade, but the place inside and outside is kept very filthy. One of the partners Ah See has two Chinese wives and children, but keeps them in a private house in Queen-street. The place is worth a visit. He is a very superior scholar in Chinese, and is also a very good English scholar, speaking and writing fluently.

Nos. 340-342.—Two private houses accommodating market gardeners. Ventilation is very bad and terribly overcrowded.

No. 332. Tah Sing.—This house, though outwardly bearing the semblance of a general store and having a few articles of English and Chinese merchandise, is, in fact, the head centre of the Goulburn-street and Wexford-street gambling fraternity; it is from this place all instructions are issued and other business transacted when trouble arises in this quarter of the city. This firm are agents for fifteen lottery banks as well as being bankers for the fan-tan proprietors. Here the money is lodged and kept, and drawn upon for gambling purposes during the day and night. Although no fan-tan is actually carried on here, the place is crowded day and night by Europeans of all degrees, eagerly producing lottery tickets, and waiting for results. This place was convicted about two years ago, and were fined £50 at the lower Courts; they appealed to the Supreme Court, but the conviction was sustained. This proceeding cost them an immense amount of money, but it all came out of the funds gathered for defence purposes. The principal partner is Yuan Tah, who has his two Chinese wives and children living on the rocks in great style. He is also senior partner in the large cabinet-factory of Yee War & Co., of Pymont, and is a man who would stand at nothing, the other partner in Tah Sing's is Ah Sing, a sharp cunning customer. This firm is reputed very wealthy.

Chow Kum & Co.—One of the largest cabinet-factories in the colonies, opposite the Belmore Park. The premises are newly erected by S. Hordern of Anthony Hordern's. This place is carried on by one man named Chow Kum. He employs about forty hands, does an extensive trade, and sends a great deal of stuff to the auction-rooms. He lives with a very disreputable young Englishwoman, who smokes opium to a great degree. This Chow Kum is one of the greatest rascals in the country, always has been, and now is largely connected with lottery banks and fan-tan houses, in which he has several shares. He has been known to win large sums at lottery and fan-tan. He is a well-known figure at the gaming-tables at night. At one time this man won a large sum at lottery (about twelve months ago) which saved him from the Bankruptcy Court. This man is one of the head men of the secret society, and is known to have taken an active part in several of their movements. He is a man of violent temper, and is greatly feared by the Chinamen, for one reason, and that is, he comes from a village in Cantar reputed to be fighting men, and as there are at present in the Chinamen, nearly a hundred of these men who come from the same village as himself, they (that is, this party, of whom he is head, and always consulted first) are greatly feared. If this man could be made to speak the truth, he would be one of the best men the Commission could get.

No. 36. Hunt-street. War Hing.—A cabinet-factory carried on by three Chinamen. They employ twenty-two hands, do a very large trade, principally a country one, the accommodation and ventilation is very bad, one of the partners lives with a very worthless white woman on the premises. Opium-smoking is indulged in here.

Lay Jong, Elizabeth-street South, near Devonshire-street.—A very large cabinet-factory, premises belonging to the Hon. John Lucas. The business is owned by one man named Lo Kum, do a fair business, employ about fifteen hands, all sleep on the premises, accommodation bad. Opium-smoking also indulged in here.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chinese Gambling Enquiry Commission,—

Gentlemen,—

Inspector of Nuisances Office, Sydney, 22 September, 1891.

I have the honor to transmit for your information the accompanying returns, showing:

- 1st. The number and condition of Chinese dwellings, shops, &c., within the City of Sydney at the present date.
- 2nd. The number and names of Chinamen who have been prosecuted by the City Council from the year 1873 to 24 July, 1891, including also one case for the year 1870.

With regard to the former, it will be seen that in point of cleanliness there is now a marked difference in the state of the dwellings from that which obtained a few years back. They now, with but a few exceptions, will bear a very favourable comparison with, in fact are much cleaner than, many of those of the lower class of Europeans. This improvement may be attributed to a systematic monthly inspection and enforcement of sanitary regulations.

There is, however, a great deal of overcrowding in the sleeping apartments of the Chinese, and, where a number of them are employed and sleep on the premises—a fact which, from a moral and sanitary point of view, is most objectionable and prejudicial to health—notwithstanding the general cleanliness of the premises.

The continued gambling propensities of the Chinese is shown by the number of gambling-houses recorded, and marked in the returns by a red line, which are frequented by a large number of Chinamen and Europeans, and are located principally in George-street North, and in portions of Goulburn, Campbell, and Wexford Streets.

The gross immorality, as practised by a number of Chinese in past years, by the keeping of brothels, &c., has, in a great measure, been on the decrease. The only houses of this kind to my knowledge are to be found in Wexford-street, with which I cannot legally and officially interfere.

The baneful habit of smoking opium, however, prevails, and probably will be continued until special legal enactments for its suppression are made and enforced.

The return of prosecutions of Chinese at the Central and Water Police Courts, during the periods stated therein, show the amount of fines and costs inflicted are as follows, viz., Central Police Court, £396 13s. 6d.; Water Police Court, £633 6s.; total, £1,029 19s. 6d. A large majority of the offences being filth on premises; such cases, however, of late, have decreased in number owing to the vigilance exercised by the City Council as before mentioned.

I have, &c.,
R. SEYMOUR,
Inspector of Nuisances

CHINESE Prosecutions at the Water Police Court, Sydney.

Date of Inspection	Name.	Offence	Situation of Premises.	Court day.	Fine.	Costs.	Total.
					£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d.
14 Nov., 1870	Hap Lee	Filth	George-street	18 Nov., 1870	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
13 Aug., 1875	Way Lee	"	182, George-street	20 Aug., 1875	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
13 " 1875	Wy Hay	"	182, "	20 " 1875	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 5 0
13 " 1875	Soon Cheong	"	184, "	20 " 1875	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
16 " 1875	Ah Toy	"	204, "	20 " 1875	8 0 0	0 5 0	8 5 0
16 " 1875	Ah Toy	"	312, "	20 " 1875	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 5 0
16 " 1875	Han Kee	"	215, "	20 " 1875	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
16 " 1875	Jack Young	"	219, "	20 " 1875	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
29 Jan., 1877	Wua Lcc Gong	"	31, Park street	9 Feb., 1877	8 14 0	0 5 0	8 19 0
13 Sept., 1877	Ah Long	Nightsoil	211, George-street	21 Sept., 1877	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
13 " 1877	Ah Long	Filth	211, "	21 " 1877	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
19 June, 1878	Ah Toy	"	380, Sussex-street	28 June, 1878	7 18 0	0 5 0	7 18 0
1 Sept., 1879	Ah Hook	"	Off Pitt-street	5 Sept., 1879	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
1 " 1879	Jimmy Char	"	"	5 " 1879	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
8 " 1879	Ah Lee	"	Ultimo Road	19 " 1879	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
8 Dec., 1879	Ah Lee	"	Off Ultimo Road	12 Dec., 1879	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
5 April, 1880	Ye Lay	"	323, Castlereagh-street	9 April, 1880	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
19 " 1880	George War	"	54, "	23 " 1880	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
4 May, 1880	Geew War	"	54, "	7 May, 1880	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
4 " 1880	Ah Chin	"	Durand's Alley	7 " 1880	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
16 June, 1880	Ah Ping	"	George-street	25 June, 1880	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
14 April, 1881	Tiy Kee	"	249, George-street	22 April, 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
21 " 1881	Ab King	"	Cambridge-street	29 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
21 " 1881	Ah Man	"	"	29 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
21 " 1881	Sam War	"	"	29 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
21 " 1881	Ah Fun	"	"	29 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
21 " 1881	Ah Hou	"	"	29 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
21 " 1881	Wyng Yen	"	"	29 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
22 " 1881	Gee Yack	"	179, George-street	29 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
22 " 1881	Tuck Chong	"	177, "	29 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
22 " 1881	Han Kee	"	233, "	29 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Tang War	"	348, Castlereagh-street	6 May, 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Ah Sue	"	Off "	6 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Ah Chow	"	"	6 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Ah Leon	"	"	6 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Ah Huck	"	"	6 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Li Chon	"	"	6 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 May, 1881	Sam Yick	"	214, George-street	17 June, 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Sun Kee	"	212, "	17 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Ah Ye On	"	13, Queen-street	17 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Ah Kee	"	14, "	17 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Ah Toy	"	15, "	17 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
30 " 1881	Chee Faw	"	16, "	17 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
17 June, 1881	Man Yick	"	94, Cumberland-street	24 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
18 " 1881	Davy Jong	"	529, George-street	24 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
20 " 1881	Tack Kei	"	227, "	1 July, 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
22 " 1881	Hap Kee	"	14, Cambridge-street	1 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
28 " 1881	Simon Chin On	"	433, Sussex-street	1 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
28 " 1881	Jemmy Sing	"	"	1 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
25 July, 1881	Dan Pou	"	1, Webster square	5 Aug., 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
25 " 1881	Sam Pou	"	"	5 " 1881	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
1 Mar., 1882	Hat Leay	"	200, George street	3 Mar., 1882	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
17 " 1882	Han Kee	"	233, "	24 " 1882	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
22 " 1882	Sun Lee	"	18, Little Hay-street	31 " 1882	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
25 April, 1882	Day Boy	"	433, Sussex-street	28 April, 1882	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
25 " 1882	Johnny Hing	"	Bartlett's Buildings, off Castlereagh-street.	5 May, 1882	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
25 " 1882	Tang Far	"	"	5 " 1882	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
25 " 1882	Tang War	"	348, "	5 " 1882	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
17 July, 1882	Tack Sing	"	Bayliss's Buildings, George st	21 July, 1882	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 5 0
3 Aug., 1882	Yee Sun Leon	"	144, George street	11 Aug., 1882	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
5 Feb., 1883	Ah Fun	"	Clay's Buildings, Cambridge st	9 Feb., 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
1 May, 1883	Yee On	"	372, Sussex-street	11 May, 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
17 " 1883	Ye War	"	Hay-street	25 " 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
13 June, 1883	James Chow	"	27, Wexford-street	22 June, 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
18 July, 1883	John Moy Mow	"	239, George-street	20 July, 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
27 Aug., 1883	Sun Kee	Filthy water	In lane, rear of 212, George street	31 Aug., 1883	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
27 " 1883	Tong Fang	"	In lane, rear of 206, George street	31 " 1883	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
27 " 1883	Ah Ping	"	In lane, rear of 208, George street	31 " 1883	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
24 " 1883	Ah Ping	Filth	208, George-street	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1883	Ah Fat	"	208, "	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1883	Ah Honas	"	28, Cambridge-street	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1883	Ah Fun	"	Cambridge-street	31 " 1883	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
27 " 1883	Chung Ing	"	"	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1883	Yuck Tong	"	"	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1883	Mow Yoon	"	171, Little Essex street	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1883	See Kee	"	11, Hanson's Buildings, off Queen street.	31 " 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
27 " 1883	Ah Kun	"	12, Hanson's Buildings, off Queen street.	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1883	Ah Kew	"	14, Hanson's Buildings, off Queen-street.	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1883	Ah Young	"	15, Hanson's Buildings, off Queen-street	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
28 " 1883	Sun Toon Hing	"	214, George-street	31 " 1883	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1883	Mrs. Ah Sam	"	26, Cambridge street	7 Sept., 1883	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 5 0
27 " 1883	Ah Won	"	28, "	7 " 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0

CHINESE Prosecutions at the Water Police Court, Sydney—continued.

Date of Inspection.	Name.	Offence.	Situation of Premises.	Court day.	Fine.	Costs.	Total.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 Sept., 1883	Ah Fay	Filth	5, Hanson's Buildings, off Queen-street.	7 Sept., 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
4 Oct., 1883	Wak Yade Lel	"	354, Castlereagh-street	12 Oct., 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
1 Nov., 1883	Good Kay	"	112, Goulburn-street	16 Nov., 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
7 " 1883	Hop Sing Kee	"	251, Castlereagh-street	16 " 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
7 " 1883	Shing Chong	"	253, " "	16 " 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
7 " 1883	Tah Sing	"	328, " "	16 " 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
7 " 1883	Toy Lee	"	327, " "	16 " 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
8 " 1883	Tommy Ah Wong	"	56, Goulburn-street	16 " 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
21 " 1883	Ah Quay	"	411, Pitt-street	23 " 1883	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
3 Dec., 1883	Tang War	"	348, Castlereagh-street	7 Dec., 1883	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
4 Jan., 1884	Suy Hing	"	52, Goulburn-street	11 Jan., 1884	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 5 0
4 Feb., 1884	Yuen Took King	"	170 George street	8 Feb., 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
11 " 1884	Harry Chow	"	5 Bartlett's Buildings, off Castlereagh-street	15 " 1884	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
18 " 1884	Sun Toon Hing	"	214 George-street	22 " 1884	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
26 Mar., 1884	Ah Foo	"	27 Stephen-street	4 April, 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
1 April, 1884	Ah Yee	"	48 Goulburn-street	4 " 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
23 May, 1884	Dan Ah	"	433 Sussex-street	30 May, 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
24 June, 1884	Ah Moy	"	" "	27 June, 1884	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
24 " 1884	Georvey	"	" "	27 " 1884	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
24 " 1884	Han	"	" "	27 " 1884	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
21 July, 1884	Johnny Kong	"	1 Bartlett's Buildings, off Castlereagh-street	25 July, 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
21 " 1884	Ah Tong	"	348 Castlereagh-street	25 " 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
22 " 1884	Sun on Lel	Filth on passage	Rear of 204 George-street	25 " 1884	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
28 " 1884	Hoy Kee	"	306 Castlereagh-street	1 Aug., 1884	6 5 0	0 5 0	6 5 0
28 " 1884	Tah Sing	"	328 " "	1 " 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
20 Aug., 1884	Han Kil	"	198 George-street	29 " 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
20 " 1884	Ah Sue	"	39 Niths vale street	29 " 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
20 " 1884	Kum Sing	"	Goulburn-street	29 " 1884	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
29 Sept., 1884	Toy Lee	"	327 Castlereagh-street	3 Oct., 1884	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
1 Oct., 1884	Qui Fun	"	19 Foster-street	10 " 1884	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
4 " 1884	Ah Hue	Filthy water in passage	Off Pitt-street	13 " 1884	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
5 Jan., 1885	Hoy Kee	Filth	306 Castlereagh-street	9 Jan., 1885	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
27 " 1885	Quong Yee Chong	"	354 " "	6 Feb., 1885	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
29 " 1885	Ah Tin	"	433 Sussex-street	6 " 1885	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
2 " 1885	Ah Wan	"	433 " "	6 " 1885	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
8 Dec., 1885	Sun Lelu Shing	P. W. Closet soakage	Elizabeth street	11 Dec., 1885	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
5 Jan., 1886	Sun on Hing	Filth	214 George-street	22 Jan., 1886	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
4 " 1886	Doung War Quoon	"	202 " "	22 " 1886	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
11 June, 1886	Ah Hang	"	16 Hanson's Buildings, off Queen-street.	25 June, 1886	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
7 July, 1886	Sun On Lee	"	204, George-street	23 July, 1886	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
22 " 1886	Sun On Hing	"	214, " "	6 Aug., 1886	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
6 Dec., 1886	Ah Lap	"	4, Billiard's Buildings off Little Essex-street	10 Dec., 1886	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 5 0
7 Jan., 1887	Sing Mee Tong	"	2, Hanson's Buildings, off Queen street.	21 Jan., 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
15 Feb., 1887	Loo Chong	"	52, Wexford-street	18 Feb., 1887	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
15 Mar., 1887	Tong Sing Low	"	173, George-street	18 Mar., 1887	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
8 Sept., 1887	Mow Chong	"	352, Sussex-street	16 Sept., 1887	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
21 " 1887	Ah You	"	1, Wexford-street	30 " 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
4 Oct., 1887	Yan Chow	"	50, " "	14 " 1887	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
20 Dec., 1887	Mow Chong	"	352, Sussex-street	23 Dec., 1887	6 0 0	0 5 0	6 5 0
5 Jan., 1888	Char'ey Chung	"	16, Cambridge-street	20 Jan., 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
16 " 1888	Yah Coo	"	49, Campbell-street	20 " 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
16 " 1888	Ah Mung	"	6, Exeter-place	20 " 1888	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
16 " 1888	Ah Kee	"	51, Campbell-street	20 " 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
6 April, 1888	Long Fok Tong	"	50, Harrington-street	13 April, 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
6 " 1888	Chee Faw	"	91, " "	13 " 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
10 " 1888	Ah Gum	"	22, Essex-street	13 " 1888	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
10 " 1888	Boo Long	"	191, George-street	13 " 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
15 May, 1888	Ah Choy	"	1, Robertson-lane	25 May, 1888	7 0 0	0 5 0	7 5 0
28 June, 1888	Chow Ying	"	4, Goulburn-place	6 July, 1888	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
24 Sept., 1888	Sun Quong Quong	"	Robertson lane	28 Sept., 1888	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 5 0
9 Oct., 1888	Wilhe War	"	17, " "	12 Oct., 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
28 Dec., 1888	Sun Hing Towng	"	53, Wexford-street	4 Jan., 1889	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
23 Jan., 1889	Tung Hing	"	333, Castlereagh-street	1 Feb., 1889	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
23 " 1889	Ah Kung	"	32, Campbell-street	1 " 1889	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
23 " 1889	Sang Sun	"	36, " "	1 " 1889	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
29 " 1889	Harry On Sing	"	3, Seales' Buildings, off Goulburn-street	1 " 1889	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
2 Oct., 1889	Ton Chong	"	50, Goulburn-street	11 Oct., 1889	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
3 " 1889	Tiy War	"	62, " "	11 " 1889	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
3 " 1889	Yee On	"	64, " "	11 " 1889	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
3 " 1889	Yang Cheong	Water-closet defective	42, Goulburn-street	11 Oct., 1889	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
31 " 1889	Sun Kum Loong	Filth	430, Sussex-street	8 Nov., 1889	0 15 0	0 5 6	1 0 6
21 " 1890	Ah How	"	Hanson's Buildings, off Queen st	24 Oct., 1890	2 0 0	0 5 6	2 5 6
3 Nov., 1890	Pum Num	"	180, George-street	7 Nov., 1890	2 0 0	0 5 6	2 5 6
3 " 1890	Choon Loong	"	193, " "	7 " 1890	2 0 0	0 5 6	2 5 6
4 " 1890	Tuck Lee	"	196, " "	7 " 1890	2 0 0	0 5 6	2 5 6
20 June, 1891	Tack Kee	"	40, Little Essex-street	3 July, 1891	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
23 July, 1891	Sun Sam War	"	173, George-street	31 " 1891	3 0 0	0 5 6	3 5 6
24 " 1891	Dung Lec	"	164, " "	31 " 1891	3 0 0	0 5 6	3 5 6
					593 2 0	40 4 0	633 6 0

CHINESE Prosecutions at the Central Police Court, Sydney.

Date of Inspection.	Name.	Offence.	Situation of Premises.	Court day.	Fine.	Costs.	Total.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 July, 1873	Yank Bain	Filth	Goulburn-street	10 July, 1873	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
2 " 1873	Ah Man	"	"	10 " 1873	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
2 " 1873	La Bow	"	"	10 " 1873	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
2 " 1873	John Jing	"	"	10 " 1873	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
8 " 1873	Sam Sin	"	"	17 " 1873	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
14 " 1873	Ham Heap	"	"	17 " 1873	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
3 Dec., 1873	Willie Kay	"	Castlereagh-street	11 Dec., 1873	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
3 " 1873	George	"	Pitt-street	11 " 1873	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
7 July, 1875	Quong Chung	"	332, Castlereagh street	15 July, 1875	8 14 0	0 5 0	8 19 0
7 " 1875	Ah Lew	"	334, " "	15 " 1875	8 14 0	0 5 0	8 19 0
30 Aug., 1875	Ah Chung	"	334, " "	2 Sept., 1875	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
30 " 1875	Ah Ping	"	365, " "	2 " 1875	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
13 Nov., 1875	Ah Sing	"	Off Goulburn-street	16 Dec., 1875	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
30 " 1875	John Ching	"	"	16 " 1875	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
19 Aug., 1885	Ah Wah	"	2, Quig's-lane	27 Aug., 1885	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
19 " 1885	Ah Ting	"	3, " "	27 " 1885	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
19 " 1885	See Lee	"	39, Nithsdale-street	10 Sept., 1885	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
16 Nov., 1885	Ah Wong	"	50, Wexford-street	19 Nov., 1885	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
30 Dec., 1885	Ah King	"	15, Exeter Place	7 Jan., 1886	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
30 " 1886	Lee Chong	"	1, Eliza-place, off Black-burn-street.	7 " 1886	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
9 Jan., 1886	Ah Young	"	1, Goulburn-place	14 " 1886	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
9 " 1886	Way Kee	"	5, Goulburn-street	14 " 1886	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
9 " 1886	Ah Chong	"	48, " "	14 " 1886	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
9 " 1886	Young Lee	"	52, " "	14 " 1886	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
11 " 1886	Many Lee	"	93, " "	14 " 1886	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
15 Feb., 1886	Ah Chong	"	4, Exeter-place	25 Feb., 1886	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
15 " 1886	Quong Yee Chong	"	354, Castlereagh-street	25 " 1886	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
21 May, 1886	Sum Kung	"	15, Exeter-place	27 May, 1886	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
3 July, 1886	Chung Kee	"	48, Goulburn-street	15 July, 1886	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
17 Aug., 1886	Tack Lung	"	374, Pitt-street	26 Aug., 1886	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
28 " 1886	Ah Tiy	"	Goulburn-place	9 Sept., 1886	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
31 " 1886	Ah Choon	"	39, Nithsdale-street	9 " 1886	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
6 Sept., 1886	Hoy Kee	"	306, Castlereagh-street	23 " 1886	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
20 " 1886	May War Quoon	"	52, Goulburn-street	23 " 1886	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
20 " 1886	Sing Sing Kee	"	56, " "	23 " 1886	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
27 " 1886	Ah Wan	"	25, Foster-street	7 Oct., 1886	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
29 " 1886	Ah How	"	8, Kimber's-lane	7 " 1886	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
16 Oct., 1886	Hoc Chew	"	Vacant land in Campbell-st	21 " 1886	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
18 " 1886	Ah Ping	"	57, Campbell-street	21 " 1886	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
17 Nov., 1886	Ly Yan	"	48, Wexford-street	2 Dec., 1886	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
30 " 1886	Sun See Lee	"	60, Goulburn-street	16 " 1886	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
3 Jan., 1887	Hung Lung	"	427, Pitt-street	13 Jan., 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
8 " 1887	Ah Chong	Filth on passage leading to his premises.	49, Campbell-street	13 " 1887	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
17 " 1887	Ah Mong	Filth	43, Wexford-street	27 " 1887	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
7 Feb., 1887	Quin Young	"	91, Goulburn-street	10 Feb., 1887	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
7 " 1887	Chong Chan You, or Ah You.	"	60, " "	10 " 1887	2 0 0	0 5 c	2 5 0
15 Mar., 1887	Tong Hing	"	333, Castlereagh-street	24 Mar., 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
15 " 1887	Ah Choy	"	49, Campbell-street	24 " 1887	5 5 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
27 April, 1887	Quong Mow	"	427, Pitt-street	5 May, 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
14 May, 1887	Ah Tiy	"	23, Robertson-lane	19 " 1887	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
23 " 1887	Ah Sing	"	17, Exeter-place	2 June, 1887	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
6 June, 1887	Ah Youg	"	4, " "	16 " 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
27 " 1887	Li Chang	"	39, Wexford-street	30 " 1887	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
27 " 1887	Ah How	"	47, " "	30 " 1887	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
27 " 1887	Ah Moy	"	6, Exeter-place	30 " 1887	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
15 Aug., 1887	Ah Chung	"	1, Seale's Buildings, off Goulburn-street.	25 Aug., 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
22 " 1887	Lee Ching	"	47, Pitt-street	25 " 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
24 " 1887	William Quinn Young	Drainage defective	91, Goulburn-street	8 Sept., 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
24 " 1887	"	Filth	91, " "	8 " 1887	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
20 Oct., 1887	May Chong	"	352, Sussex-street	3 Nov., 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
2 Nov., 1887	Toy Lee	"	327, Castlereagh-street	17 " 1887	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 15 0
2 " 1887	Tong Hing	"	333, " "	17 " 1887	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 15 0
8 Dec., 1887	Thung Kee	"	43, Goulburn-street	15 Dec., 1887	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
12 " 1887	Ah Sun	"	3, Seale's Buildings, off Goulburn-street	15 " 1887	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
7 Jan., 1888	Quing Young	Drain defective	91, Goulburn-street	12 Jan., 1888	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
7 " 1888	Quing Young	Filth	91, " "	12 " 1888	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
30 " 1888	You Chow	"	50, Wexford-street	9 Feb., 1888	10 0 0	0 5 0	10 5 0
18 Feb., 1888	Wen Lay	"	427, Pitt-street	23 " 1888	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
19 " 1888	Willie Wong	"	427, " "	23 " 1888	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
22 Mar., 1888	Yec Lee	"	323, Castlereagh-street	5 April, 1888	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
22 " 1888	Yec Lee	"	325, " "	5 " 1888	2 0 0	0 5 0	2 5 0
31 " 1888	Harp Leo Kee	"	222, Sussex-street	5 " 1888	4 0 0	0 5 0	4 5 0
30 April, 1888	Ring Kee	"	352, " "	3 May, 1888	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 5 0
23 July, 1888	Yee Chin	"	32, Campbell-street	26 July, 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
21 Aug., 1888	Sun Chong	"	50, Goulburn-street	23 Aug., 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
21 " 1888	Sun Chong Loong	"	52, " "	23 " 1888	3 0 0	0 5 0	3 5 0
21 " 1888	Goon Ping	"	54, " "	23 " 1888	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
16 Feb., 1889	Ah Chong	"	19, Robertson-lane	21 Feb., 1889	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
7 May, 1889	Quong Yee Chong	"	346, Castlereagh-street	16 May, 1889	5 0 0	0 5 0	5 5 0
18 Oct., 1889	Keen Loy	"	426, Sussex-street	31 Oct., 1889	10 0 0	0 5 6	10 5 6
5 Nov., 1889	On War Lee	"	46, Campbell-street	14 Nov., 1889	3 0 0	0 5 6	3 5 6
12 Mar., 1890	Yet Hing John	"	Off " "	20 Mar., 1890	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6

CHINESE Prosecutions at the Central Police Court, Sydney—*continued.*

Date of Inspection.	Name.	Offence.	Situation of Premises	Court day.	Fine.	Costs.	Total.
2 April, 1890	Ah Ming	Filth	6, Exeter-place	17 April, 1890	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 May, 1890	Ty Ping	" .. .	413, Sussex-street .. .	15 May, 1890	7 10 0	0 5 6	7 15 6
28 " 1890	On War Lee	" .. .	46, Campbell-street ...	12 June, 1890	2 0 0	0 5 6	2 5 6
28 " 1890	Yan Lee	" .. .	48, " .. .	12 " 1890	2 0 0	0 5 6	2 5 6
28 " 1890	Sun Kee	" .. .	54, " .. .	12 " 1890	2 0 0	0 5 6	2 5 6
29 Sept., 1890	Yee Chin	" .. .	44, " .. .	16 Oct., 1890	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
29 " 1890	Sun Lee	W.C. a nuisance	52, " .. .	16 " 1890	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
21 Jan., 1891	Go Bo	Filth .. .	Rear of 417, Pitt-street ...	5 Feb., 1891	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
21 " 1891	Tong Yae Jang ..	" .. .	417A, Pitt-street ...	5 " 1891	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
18 Feb., 1891	Sing War Tong ...	" .. .	352, Castlereagh-street ...	5 Mar., 1891	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
18 " 1891	Geo War	" .. .	309, " .. .	5 " 1891	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
20 " 1891	Yum War	" .. .	28, Campbell-street ...	5 " 1891	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
12 Mar., 1891	Han Kee	" .. .	166, George-street	19 " 1891	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
6 April, 1891	Ah Sing	" .. .	43, Wexford-street ...	30 April, 1891	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
8 " 1891	War Hing	" .. .	36 and 38, Hunt-street ...	30 " 1891	3 0 0	0 5 6	3 5 6
2 May, 1891	Chee Loy	" .. .	407, Pitt-street ...	14 May, 1891	2 0 0	0 5 6	2 5 6
4 " 1891	Tiy On ...	" .. .	62, Wexford-street ...	14 " 1891	5 0 0	0 5 6	5 5 6
27 April, 1891	Sun Quing Fong ...	" .. .	Robertson's lane ...	14 " 1891	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 10 6
25 June, 1891	Geo War	" .. .	309, Castlereagh-street ...	9 July, 1891	10 0 0	No costs	10 0 0
					371 3 0	25 10 6	396 13 6

R. SEYMOUR,

Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Sir, Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Metropolitan District, 21 September, 1891.

I have the honor to submit herewith returns containing the information asked for by the Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission, so far as the records of this Department will supply it.

After due inquiry, I found that, to furnish accurate returns from city and suburban stations, it would not be possible to go further back than the year 1880. The returns, therefore, cover a period of eleven years and eight months.

In dealing with the number of persons proceeded against for gambling, it has been deemed advisable to compile two returns—tables 1 and 1A. The one contains particulars of cases in which the offenders were apprehended, and the other of cases in which proceedings were by summons.

The reason for this distinction will be obvious. Where persons are apprehended, full particulars as to age, nationality, degree of education, &c., are recorded; but where a summons issues, the offender not being at any time in custody, no such information is obtainable; hence table 1 supplies fuller details than table 1A.

The statistical records of the Police Department are kept on the system laid down by the Government Statistician, with a view to supply to him annually the information he requires.

I forward herewith blank forms of the annual returns furnished to him, from the headings of which it will be seen that the police records do not contain some of the information necessary to reply fully to the queries of the Commission. For instance—the nature of the penalty in each case, reason for discharge, place in which offence was committed, police office in which case was dealt with, nature of gambling, occupation and general circumstances of persons apprehended—cannot be ascertained.

With regard to table 1A, the annual returns show only the total number of cases in which the police have proceeded by summons; but I have caused the officers to go carefully through the records since 1880, and obtained accurate particulars as to how the cases were disposed of.

The action of the police in dealing with gambling has not been of a spasmodic nature, and it has not been customary to make periodical raids. The procedure has been, that where from careful police observation, or where statements of informers have been abundantly confirmed by police inquiry and surveillance, it has been found that habitual gambling is carried on at any place, an information is sworn, and a warrant to search the premises applied for; and should it transpire that gambling is in fact being carried on, all persons present are arrested, and gaming instruments, &c., seized.

Hence, as a rule, a considerable number of persons are arrested at one time, giving the matter the semblance of a raid; but these occurrences are not such in any sense, being the only mode of procedure open to the police under existing laws.

In reference to the return of Chinese residents, every care has been exercised to have it as accurate and complete as possible; but as the Chinese themselves had to a great extent to be relied upon for the information sought, it may not be so authentic as the other returns. In compiling it, it was considered better to commence at the most northern portion of the Metropolitan District—Manly—and follow contiguously through to Kogarah.

An index has been provided for facility of reference to any particular locality.

It will be noticed that according to census, as per table 2, a larger number of Chinese appears to be resident in Sydney and suburbs than this return shows; but this is largely owing to the fact that the Government Statistician includes Ryde and Hunter's Hill in the suburban area, both of which places are outside the Metropolitan Police District.

I have, &c.,
G. READ,
Superintendent.

TABLE 1.

TABLE 1.

RETURN showing the number of apprehensions for Gambling, in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, from 1st January, 1880, to 31st August, 1891; the degree of education of the persons arrested, their ages, nationality, and how their cases were disposed of.

YEAR.	Total number apprehended.	Degree of Education			Ages.							Nationality.										How Disposed of.	
		Neither read nor write	Read only.	Read and Write.	Under 15	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60.	New South Wales.	Other Australasian Colonies	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other British Possessions	France.	Germany.	China.	Other Foreign Countries	Discharged.	Convicted.
1880	151	40	1	110	12	54	42	24	17	2	...	83	7	18	6	1	35	1	61	90
1881	103	1	3	99	30	34	23	6	6	2	2	52	12	6	1	1	1	30	...	31	72
1882	79	5	3	74	7	35	27	5	4	1	...	57	4	6	3	1	...	...	5	3	10	69
1883	118	4	...	114	13	47	37	15	3	2	1	91	9	10	3	3	...	...	2	...	11	107
1884	127	8	...	119	16	45	51	14	...	1	...	83	15	16	6	2	1	1	...	2	16	111	
1885	154	2	1	151	25	71	43	9	3	1	2	118	12	12	8	...	...	...	3	6	148	148
1886	198	28	...	170	17	74	54	29	18	3	3	102	15	33	6	3	1	2	2	19	15	27	171
1887	114	25	...	89	4	46	39	18	4	1	2	62	13	13	1	2	...	...	23	...	8	106
1888	159	22	...	137	7	37	50	39	19	5	2	47	4	14	5	1	...	...	82	4	63	96
1889	80	5	...	75	3	26	41	10	...	...	...	59	9	7	2	2	...	...	...	1	39	41
1890	112	12	...	100	11	66	20	9	5	1	...	74	5	12	5	5	...	...	10	1	9	103
1891*	137	30	...	107	6	34	46	29	14	8	...	62	5	18	2	3	2	...	2	37	6	136	
Total arrests..	1,532	182	5	1,345	151	569	473	207	93	27	12	890	110	165	48	24	6	3	9	241	36	282	1,250
Total Number of Summons cases as per Table 1A ...	1,648																					364	1,284
Gross Total ..	3,180																					646	2,534

* For 8 months from 1st January to 31st August.

TABLE 1A.

RETURN showing the number of persons proceeded against, by Summons, for Gambling, in the City of Sydney and Suburbs, from 1st January, 1880, to 31st August, 1891.

Year	Total number proceeded against	How disposed of.		Remarks.
		Convicted.	Discharged.	
1880	124	111	13	
1881	93	67	26	
1882	67	51	16	
1883	101	66	35	
1884	161	125	36	
1885	151	123	28	
1886	174	132	42	
1887	119	97	22	
1888	192	163	29	
1889	177	123	54	
1890	134	112	22	
1891 (eight months)	155	114	41	From 1 Jan. to 31 Aug.
Total	1,648	1,284	364	

TABLE 2.

RETURN showing the total population of the City of Sydney and Suburbs—distinguishing Chinese residents—each year from 1880 to 1891 (inclusive). Compiled from Government Statistician's records.

Year.	Total population each year.	Number of Chinese residents each year	Remarks.
1880	225,200	1,014	Approximate.
1881	237,300	2,232	Census.
1882	250,050	2,240	Approximate.
1883	263,480	2,394	"
1884	277,630	2,766	"
1885	292,550	3,156	"
1886	308,270	3,548	"
1887	324,430	4,136	"
1888	342,280	4,202	"
1889	360,670	3,837	"
1890	380,040	3,582	"
1891	386,859	3,499	Census.

TABLE 3.

RETURN showing total number of places in the City of Sydney and Suburbs known to the Police as places in which habitual gambling takes place; also number of same occupied by Chinese.

Total number, 105; number occupied by Chinese, 63.

RETURN

RETURN of Premises occupied by Chinese within the City of Sydney.

Street.	Number.	Owner of Premises.	Tenant.	Premises occupied as.	No of persons employed therein.	No. sleeping on premises.	No of Bedrooms.	No. of Beds or Bunks.	Condition of Rooms.	Ventilation.	Outbuildings.		Closets.			Size of Yard.	General State of Drainage	Remarks.
											Description.	Condition	No	Description	Condition.			
George-st.	79	Dr. McKellar	Tin War & Co.	General store	7	7	5	7	Good	Good	Shed	Good	3	Brick	Good	sq ft. 504	Good	Premises clean.
	85	Mrs. Quirk	Gee Iek	"	3	1	3	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
	171	J. Josephson	S. Dockson & Co.	"	4	8	4	8	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	600	"	"
	173	"	Sing Goon	Gambling-house	4	10	9	10	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	168	"	"
	175	"	Sam Choy	General store	4	4	3	4	"	"	Shed	Good	1	Stone	"	Covered	"	"
	177	"	Hook War Tong	Chemist's shop	6	6	3	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	179	"	Bow Sing Tong	Gambling-house	3	5	4	7	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	181	W. A. Long	Sun Sam Kee	"	4	4	3	5	"	"	"	"	1	Brick	"	168	"	"
	185	"	Yen War Goon	"	6	6	4	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
	187	"	Sam War & Co.	General store	3	4	3	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	189	"	On Yik & Lee	"	2	5	2	9	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
	191	"	"	"	2	4	3	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	193	"	Boo Loong	Grocer's shop	2	2	3	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	197	"	Quong Hing Chong & Co	Chemist's shop	4	5	5	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	199	"	Sun Joe Lee	Gambling-house	2	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	223	On Chong & Co.	On Chong & Co.	General store	11	11	6	11	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	450	"	"
	225	W. A. Long	Sun Kum Tiy	"	6	6	7	9	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	450	"	"
	227	W. P. Manning	Sun Hing Jang & Co.	"	5	6	4	6	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	Covered	"	"
	229	"	King Hing & Co.	"	4	4	4	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	124	W. T. Dobson	Yec Sang Loong	"	3	3	3	3	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	150	"	"
	126	"	"	"	3	3	3	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	180	"	"
	152	A. Rowan	Yoon Kee	Gambling-house	4	6	6	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	240	"	"
	164	"	Doong Lee & Co.	"	10	10	6	10	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	792	"	"
	166	Way Kee & Co	Han Kee & Co.	Gambling-house and lodgng.	8	14	10	20	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
	168	Way Kee & Co.	Way Kee & Co.	General store	8	11	5	8	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	Covered	"	"
	174½	Kelso King	Tin Sing	Gambling-house	4	4	2	4	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	None	None	"
178	"	Tong On	"	6	10	5	10	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	375	Good	"	
180	"	Pun Nun	"	6	10	4	10	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	540	"	"	
192	Geo. Merriman	Ah Toy	Furniture factory	23	21	8	21	"	"	Workshops	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	
194	Hardie & Gorman	Toong Sing	Gambling-house	4	9	3	10	"	"	Shed	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
196	"	"	"	4	10	4	10	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
198	"	Tiy War Ton & Co	"	3	8	4	9	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	120	"	"	
200½	"	Sing Lee	"	2	4	3	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	120	"	"	
202	"	You Lee	"	3	3	3	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	288	"	"	
204	"	Goon Yek	"	8	8	5	8	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	288	"	"	
206	"	Hing Lee	"									1	"	"	288	"	"	
208	"	Wing Sing Lee	"	4	4	4	4					1	"	"	288	"	"	
220	J. Himmeloeh	Quong Hing	"	2	5	4	6	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	360	"	"	
222	"	Sum On Lee	"	4	4	2	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	360	"	"	
224	"	Tong Lee	"	2	6	4	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	360	"	"	
226	"	Toy Lee	"	6	4	4	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	360	"	"	
Globe-st.	3 } 5 }	J. W. Saunders	Sun Hoon Kee & Co.	Furniture factory	33	20	3	30	"	"	Sheds	"	2	Wood	Two in one, very large, 5160		"	
Qucen-street.	1	W. A. Long	Tong War	Dwelling-house	1	4	2	4	"	"	Shed	"	1	Brick	"	144	"	
	3	"	Ah Way	"	2	4	2	2	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"	
	5	"	Tiy Kee	"	2	7	2	2	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"	
	7	"	Hop Kee	"	1	2	2	2	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"	
	9	"	Ah Foy	"	2	5	2	3	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"	

APPENDIX.

RETURN of Premises occupied by Chinese within the City of Sydney—continued.

Street.	Number.	Owner of Premises	Tenant.	Premises occupied as.	No. of persons employed thereon.	No. sleeping on premises.	No. of Bedrooms.	No. of Beds or Bunks	Condition of Rooms.	Ventilation.	Outbuildings.		Closets.			Size of Yard.	General State of Drainage.	Remarks.
											Description.	Condition	No.	Description.	Con-dition.			
Queen-street.	11	W. A. Long .	Yum Kee	Dwelling-house	1	3	2	3	Good	Good	Shed	Good	1	Brick	Good	sq. ft. 144	Good	Premises clean.
	13	"	"	"	1	2	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"
	15	"	Mok Hong	"	1	5	2	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"
	17	"	Quong On Chong	Store	1	0	0	0	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"
	19	"	Ying Tah	Dwelling-house	1	4	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"
	21	"	Ah Choy	"	2	4	4	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"
Henson's Buildings, off Queen-street.	1	J. Josephson	Ah Chee	"	1	5	3	5	"	"	"	"				224	"	"
	2	"	Goon War	"	1	4	2	4	"	"	None	"					"	"
	3	"	Tiy King	"	1	3	2	4	"	"	"	"					"	"
	4	"	Willie Sing	"	1	3	2	3	"	"	"	"	10	"	"		"	"
	5	"	Ket Kee	Dwelling-house & shop	1	2	1	1	"	"	"	"					"	"
	6	"	Hop War	Dwelling-house	1	4	2	4	"	"	"	"					"	"
	7	"	Gee Yeek	"	1	4	2	4	"	"	"	"					"	"
	8	"	Ah Foon	"	1	4	2	4	"	"	"	"					"	"
	9	"	Ting Foo	"	1	4	2	4	"	"	"	"					"	"
	10	"	Wong Chong	"	1	3	2	3	"	"	"	"					"	"
	11	"	Yum Kee	"	1	4	3	5	"	"	"	"					"	"
	12	"	Look War	"	1	4	3	4	"	"	"	"					"	"
	13	"	Foy Lee	"	1	4	3	4	"	"	"	"					"	"
	14	"	Quong Gee	"	1	4	3	4	"	"	"	"					"	"
Essex-st	20	Mrs. Burley	Quin Sing	"	1	3	2	3	"	"	Shed	Good	1	Brick	Good	360	Good	"
	26	W. A. Long	Hop Sing Jang	General Store	3	3	2	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
	30	M. Byrnes	Moy Fat	Dwelling-house	1	6	2	3	"	"	None	"	1	Wood	"	240	"	"
Little Essex-street.	32	"	Coon Kee	"	1	4	1	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	315	"	"
	36	Raine & Horn	Goo Loong	"	1	4	1	2	"	"	"	"	1	Brick	"	450	"	"
	38	"	Ah War	"	1	4	2	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	720	"	"
40	"	Tuck Son For	Lodging-house	2	16	19	19	Fair	"	"	"	2	"	"		"	Premises delapidated and condemned.	
Off Little Essex-street, Bilyards buildings.	2	"	Moy Lee	Dwelling-house	1	2	1	1	Good	"	"	"	1	"	"	450	"	Premises clean.
	3	"	Loon Di	"	1	2	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	4	"	Wi Song	"	1	3	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	19	J. Varley	Ah Tiv	"	2	3	2	2	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	240	"	"
Harrington-street	46	G. McEvoy	Han Kee	"	2	10	4	10	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	56	"	"
	48	"	Ah Chee	"	1	5	2	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	56	"	"
	50	"	Boo Chong	"	2	9	4	8	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	56	"	"
	52	"	Ah Foon	"	1	5	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	56	"	"
	56	"	Hay Kee	"	1	5	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	56	"	"
	74	P. Rech	Hong Ling	"	2	2	1	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"
Reynolds-lane.	94	"	Chee Faw	"	3	3	3	3	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	144	"	"
	9	Raine & Horne.	Ah Hong	"	2	2	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	48	"	"
	11	"	Ah On	"	2	2	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	48	"	"
	13	"	J Solomon	"	2	2	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	48	"	"
Cambridge-street.	63	Mrs. Burley	Mow Long	"	1	2	1	1	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	56	"	"
	65	"	Loon Hing	"	1	2	1	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	56	"	"
	67	"	Ah Joy	"	1	4	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	108	"	"
	22	E. J. Sm	Ah Ping	"	2	4	2	2	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	81	Defective	"
	26	"	Ah Chew	"	2	2	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	81	Good	"
Abercrombie-lane.	30	E. J. O'Hara	Ah Chong	"	3	4	4	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	None	"	"
	11	R. Catlett	Ah Mong	"	2	2	1	1	"	"	None	"	1	Wood	"	240	"	"

These w. closets serve for the occupants of the 14 houses called Henson's Buildings.

There are two large yards for the use of the occupants of 13 houses of Henson's Buildings, all of which are clean and properly drained.

RETURN of Premises occupied by Chinese within the City of Sydney—continued.

Street	Number	Owner of Premises	Tenant.	Premises occupied as.	No of persons employed thereon	No. sleeping on premises	No. of Bedrooms.	No of Beds or Bunks	Condition of Rooms.	Ventilation.	Outbuildings		Closets.			Size of Yard	General State of Drainage	Remarks.	
											Description	Condition.	No.	Description	Condition				
272-3 Q Gloucester-street.	73	G. Atkinson ...	A. Hoscm	Laundry	3	7	3	4	Good	Good ..	None ...	...	1	Brick	Good	sq. ft. 240	Defective	Premises fairly clean.
	113	P. Reeh	Loon Chong	Dwelling-house ...	2	9	3	5	" ..	" ..	Shed ..	Good	1	"	"	675	Good .	Premises clean.	
	Cumber-land street.	59	H. Vaughan ..	Hoon Sing Loong ..	Grocer's shop	1	6	1	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	450	"	"
		108	R. Catlett	Sum Lee & Co	"	2	4	2	4	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	270	"	"
	Pitt - place, off Pitt-street	1	H. S. Bond	Ah Pin	Dwelling-house .	1	6	2	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	Wood	"	144	"	"
		2	"	Ah Nun	"	2	2	2	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	144	"	"
		3	"	Jimmy Young	"	1	8	3	7	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	144	"	"
		4	"	Ah Fong	"	2	4	2	4	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
		5	"	Quong Yeck	"	1	1	2	1	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	"	"	"
		6	"	Ah How	"	1	6	2	4	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	"	"	"
405		A. Bond	Koong Chong Sing & Co.	Cabinet factory	20	18	4	20	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2	Brick	"	4,500	"	"	
407		T. Fox	Chee Loy	General Dealers' store	1	1	1	1	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	600	"	"	
411		"	Hop Lee	Lodging-house ...	2	10	4	10	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	450	"	"	
413		"	Koong Mow On & Co	General store ...	4	5	3	5	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	Wood	"	1,200	"	"	
Pitt-street.	417A	J. Robertson	Fong Yue Jang ..	"	3	3	1	3	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	Brick	"	Covered	"	"	
	417B	"	Koong Chong & Co ..	"	2	2	1	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	"	"	"	
	off 417	"	Go Boo	Cabinet makers workshop	20	18	2	20	" ..	" ..	None ..	" ..	1	"	"	"	"	"	
	419	"	Koong Chong	Boarding-house ..	2	20	3	20	" ..	" ..	Shed ...	Good	1	"	"	300	"	"	
	423	"	F Samson	Dwelling-house ..	1	4	2	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	Covered	"	"	
	427	"	Pun Fan	Eating-house	1	10	2	7	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	"	"	"	
	431	E. Skinner	F Samson	Grocer's shop	1	1	1	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	"	"	"	
	441	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	443	Geo. Austen	Jack Shing & Co. .	Produce store	2	4	1	4	" ..	" ..	Shed & Stable	" ..	2	Iron..	"	"	"	"	
	445	"	Yee Chong	"	4	5	1	5	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2	"	"	5,000	"	"	
Robertson's Lane, off Pitt-st.	447	"	Tiy Ping	Lodging-house .	1	8	2	19	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2	"	"	"	"		
	3 8	Bakewell Bros .	Quan Lee	General store	4	4	2	4	" ..	" ..	Shed	" ..	1	Brick	"	468	"	"	
	380	S. Gibson	Tack Luung	Cabinet factory	10	11	3	11	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	Covered	"	"	
	19	J. Robertson	Kow Jim	Dwelling-house ...	1	2	3	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	240	"	"	
	23	"	Long Foon	"	1	3	2	3	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	240	"	"	
	27	D. J. Monk ..	Ah Yong	"	1	2	1	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2	Wood	"	216	"	"	
	8	W. P. O'Sullivan	Ah Soeey	"	1	2	1	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	Brick	"	Covered	"	"	
	10	"	Hop Lee	"	1	7	2	7	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	"	"	"	
	12	J. Robertson .	Ah Dock	"	1	5	3	5	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	1,000	"	"	
	14	"	Sing Koong Fong .	Lodging-house	5	40	9	52	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	Wood	"	1,080	"	"	
Castlereagh-street	215	E. Wilson ...	Sun War Hop ..	Tea store .	3	9	4	9	" ..	" ..	None	" ..	1	Brick	"	192	"	"	
	247	"	"	Private dwelling .	4	4	2	3	" ..	" ..	Shed	Good	1	"	"	192	"	"	
	Off	"	"	Furniture factory	17	10	1 large	10	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	640	"	"	
	233	J. Christy	Sam Hing	Hawkers' dwelling	1	5	4	5	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	324	"	"	
	295	"	Ah Hong	"	1	6	4	6	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	324	"	"	
	303	J. Roberts	Sam Toy Lee ..	Lodging-house	2	6	7	13	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	3,000	"	"	
	309	W. P. Manning	Chong Fook	"	2	13	5	15	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	1,600	"	"	
	2off	"	Hoi Lee	Private dwelling ..	2	2	1	2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	"	"	196	"	"	
	3off	"	Ah Chun	"	4	4	2	5	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	Wood	"	168	"	"	
	4off	"	Thu Goong	"	5	5	2	5	" ..	" ..	None	" ..	1	"	Old	252	"	"	
Castlereagh-street	7off	"	Ah Yan	Fruit shop	3	4	2	6	" ..	" ..	Shed	Good	1	Brick	Good	780	"	"	
	311	"	Ah Wah	General store	5	5	5	5	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	Wood	"	Covered	"	"	
	315	"	"	Fruit store ..	2	11	3	11	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	1	Brick	"	"	"	"	
	323	J. Tillock .. .	Yee Lee & Co.	Furniture factory	4	16	16	16	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2	"	"	"	"	"	

RETURN of Premises occupied by Chinese within the City of Sydney.

Street.	Number	Owner of Premises	Tenant.	Premises occupied as	No. of persons employed thereon.	No sleeping on premises.	No. of Bedrooms.	No. of Beds or Bunks.	Condition of Rooms.	Ventilat.on.	Outbuildings		Closets.		Size of Yard.	General State of Drainage	Remarks	
											Description.	Condition.	No	Descrip-tion.				Con-dition.
Castlereagh-street.	325	J. Tillock	Yee Lee & Co.	Furniture factory	32	25	2 large	26	Good	Good	Shed	Good	2	Brick	Good	sq ft. Covered	Good	Premises clean
	136	W. G. Swyny	Gwing Young	Poultry & Vegetable Dealers' store.	6	4	1	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	Part Covered. 600	"	"
	138	"																
	338	S. Hordern	Tah Sing & Co.	Tea store	4	4	3	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	400	"	"
	346	C. Gerberg	Quong Ye Chong	Lodging-house	4	17	15	18	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	420	"	"
348	J. Croft	Ah Sing	Fruit store	1	9	3	9	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	240	"	"	
Simpson's Place	350	"	"	"	2	9	3	9	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	240	"	"
	5 off 139	Thompson Bros	Qwing Young	Private dwelling	2	1	2	2	"	"	None	"	1	Wood	Fair	72	"	"
	51	C. Seale	Kwong Yeen & Co	Gambling-house and store.	2	5	3	5	"	"	"	"	1	Brick	Good	None	None	"
	53	"	Kwong Kee	Gambling ..	4	6	4	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	55	"	Lee Kee ..	"	4	4	3	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	69	Oatley & Cahill.	Hong Kee	"	3	6	3	6	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	192	Good	"
	71	"	Tiy Sing Loong & Co	General store	4	4	3	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	192	"	"
	75	"	King Hing Tiy & Co	"	2	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	192	"	"
	77	"	"	"	2	4	2	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
	79	Thompson Bros..	Moy Sam	"	2	2	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	81	"	Tong Yee Jang	Lodging-house	1	14	6	14	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	Goulburn-street.	87	Stivers & Co.	Ah Shot	Gambling house	7	10	6	10	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	480	"
89		"	War Lee	"	2	6	5	6	"	"	"	"	1	Wood	"	400	"	"
91		Mr. Dixon	Coey Lee	"	3	4	3	4	"	"	"	"	1	Brick	"	Covered	"	"
93		J. Henery	Choome War	Furniture Factory	22	22	6	22	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
9 1/2		"	Yowl Loay	Gambling house	5	8	4	8	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
111		Mrs. Martin	Chun War	Private dwelling	1	5	3	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	420	"	"
42		Mr. Holmes	Hing Chong	"	1	2	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	210	"	"
41		"	"	General store	4	5	4	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	210	"	"
46		"	"	"	2	2	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
48		"	"	"	1	0	0	0	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
50		J. Hanks	Sum Tong Chong	Restaurant	4	6	3	14	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
52		"	Chong Kee	Gambling and Lodging-house.	2	4	3	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
54		"	Goon Ping & Co.	General store	8	8	4	8	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
4 off		J. G. Hanks	Choon Yung & Co	Private dwelling	4	4	3	7	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	200	"	"
6 off		"	"	"	1	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	200	"	"
56		A. Macdonald	Coong Hing	Gambling and lodging house	3	9	3	7	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
1 off		Coon Ping	Mon Sang	Private dwelling	2	2	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
2 off		"	Ah Lun	"	2	2	1	1	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	900	"	"
3 off	"	Ah Fat	"	2	2	1	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"		"	
4 off	"	Charlie	"	1	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	None	Uses No. 1	"	"		"	
58	Miss Gale	Sum Kong Hing	General store	3	3	3	4	"	"	Shed	Good	1	Brick	Good	Covered	"	"	
60	"	Wah Hing	Gambling house	4	4	3	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
62	"	Tiy Woh	"	4	4	3	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
64	"	Coon Sing	"	5	5	3	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
82	P. McMahon	Quang Hing	Lodging house	2	4	4	6	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	300	"	"	

RETURN of Premises occupied by Chinese within the City of Sydney—continued.

Street.	Number.	Owner of Premises.	Tenant.	Premises occupied as.	No. of persons employed thereon.	No. sleeping on premises.	No. of Bedrooms.	No. of Beds or Bunks.	Condition of Rooms.	Ventilation.	Outbuildings.		Closets.			Size of Yard.	General State of Drainage.	Remarks.
											Description.	Condition.	No.	Description.	Condition.			
Seale's Buildings, off Goulburn-st.	1	C. Seale	Ah Hon	Private dwelling	3	3	2	3	Good	Good	None		4	Brick	Good	1298	Good	Premises clean
	2	"	Ah Sing	"	3	3	2	3	"	"	"							
	3	"	Yow Chong	Lodging-house	2	5	3	3	"	"	"							
	4	"	Ah Fun	Private dwelling	3	7	3	3	"	"	"							
	5	"	Jimmy	"	1	2	2	4	"	"	"							
	6	"	J. Lawson	"	1	1	1	1	"	"	"							
	7	"	Ah Tong	"	2	3	2	2	"	"	"							
	8	"	Ah Tue	"	2	2	1	1	"	"	"							
22	W. McCoy	Lec Cum	"	1	2	1	1	"	"	Shed	Fair	1	"	"	440	"	Premises very clean	
Swan-st.	23	J. C. Ludewisi	Ah Toy	Lodging-house and carpenters shop	7	7	7	7	"	"	"	Good	1	Wood	"	Covered	"	Premises clean
	29	"	Gee Lee	Private dwelling	2	7	3	4	"	"	"	"	1	Brick	"	140	"	Premises very clean
Wexford-street.	1	J. Castles	War Sing	Carpenters' shop	7	7	3	7	"	"	"	"	1	Wood	"	360	"	Premises clean
	23	R. Cropley	Pai Yen	"	4	4	3	5	"	"	"	"	1	Brick	"	Covered in & used as a shed.	"	"
	25	"	Fong Key	"	3	3	3	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"		"	"
	29	"	Lu Chong	"	6	6	4	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"		"	"
	35	"	Lee Sing	Vegetable shop	6	6	4	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	240	"	"
	37	"	Sam Choy	Grocer's shop	5	4	3	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	240	"	"
	39	"	See Moy	Private dwelling	5	5	4	7	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	240	"	"
	41	"	Dock Chong	"	4	4	3	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered in as shed	"	"
	43	"	Ah Chonk	"	6	6	3	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	240	"	"
	45	G. D. Young	Chee Sing	"	4	4	2	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered in as shed	"	"
	47	"	Chong War & Co.	Grocer's shop	4	4	2	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	49	"	Yum Hing Hoo	"	2	3	2	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	51	"	Sing Hing Lee	Gambling-house	4	4	2	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	53	"	Wee Lee	Grocer's shop	3	3	2	7	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	55	"	War Hing Lee	Gambling-house	3	3	2	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
57	"	Sam Chong Lee	"	3	3	2	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
59	J. Himmelhoch	Yee Long	Butcher's shop	2	2	2	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
Quick's Buildings.	Off 1	E. Quick	G. Gumpay	Private dwelling	1	2	1	1	"	"	"	Very fair	1	"	"	48	"	Work in stores
	Off 2	"	J. Ben	"	1	3	2	3	"	"	None		1	"	"	48	"	Vegetable and fruit vendor
	Off 3	"	Ah Coy	"	1	2	1	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	48	"	"
	Off 4	"	Coon Yow	"	1	3	1	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	48	"	"
	10	A. McDonald	Fong Wo	Lodging-house	3	12	10	12	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	600	"	Premises in good order
	Off 2	"	W. Armund	Laurdry	3	4	2	3	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	450	"	"
	34	C. Young	Ah Kee	Lodging-house	1	7	4	7	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	216	"	"
	36	"	Sun Lee	Private dwelling	2	2	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	216	"	"
38	"	Ah Chin	Lodging-house	1	4	3	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	216	"	"	
40	"	Quon Son	"	1	6	3	6	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	216	"	"	
42	"	Ah Choey	"	1	5	4	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	216	"	"	
44	"	Ah Hoy	Private dwelling	2	4	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	280	"	"	

RETURN of Premises occupied by Chinese within the City of Sydney—continued.

Street.	Number.	Owner of Premises.	Tenant.	Premises occupied as.	No. of persons employed thereon.	No. sleeping on premises.	No. of Bedrooms.	No. of Beds or Bunks.	Condition of Rooms.	Ventilation.	Outbuildings.		Closets.			Size of Yard.	General State of Drainage.	Remarks.
											Description.	Condition.	No.	Description.	Condition.			
Wexford-street.	46	C. Young	Ah Bung	Lodging-house	1	4	3	4	Good	Good	Shed	Good	1	Brick	Good	sq. ft. 280	Good	Premises in good order.
	48	W. Day	Goon War Lee	Gambling-house	2	4	3	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"
	50	"	Ping Kee	Grocer's store	2	3	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered as shed	"	"
	52	"	Quong Ye Tong	Lodging-house	1	8	3	8	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	144	"	"
	54	"	Wong Shock	Gambling-house	3	5	3	6	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	100	"	"
	58	M. Parsons	Ah Sing	Private dwelling	1	2	1	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	120	"	"
	58½	P. Sidney	Loong Foong	"	2	2	1	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	120	"	"
	62	T. O'Brien	Koong Tong Tiy	Tea store	1	1	3	1	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	Covered as shed	"	"
	64	"	"	"	2	1	3	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	1	P. Sidney	Ah Moon	Private house	2	2	1	2	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	140	"	"
3	"	Ah Hing	"	1	2	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	140	"	"	
13	J. Rutledge	Sung Loon	"	1	1	1	1	Delapidated	"	"	"	1	"	Old	360	"	Premises very old and delapidated	
Exeter-place.	15	"	C. On Lee	Store	...	...	...	...	"	"	Sheds	Old	1	"	"	360	"	"
	2	M. Parsons	Sam Yaw	Private dwelling	1	3	2	2	Good	"	None	"	1	"	"	120	"	Fruit and vegetable vendors.
	6	A. Graham	Ah Chong	"	1	...	...	...	"	"	Stable	Good	1	"	"	1,200	"	"
	8	"	War Lee	"	1	4	2	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1,200	"	"
10	M. Donnelly	Ah Sing	"	2	4	3	5	"	"	Shed	"	1	"	"	1,200	"	Premises in good order.	
Elizabeth-street.	12	W. Hampson	J. West	"	1	2	1	1	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	364	"	"
	215	C. Moore	Sun Leon Shing	Furniture manufactory.	10	10	4	12	"	"	Sheds	Good	1	"	Good	Covered	"	Premises clean
	217	"	Wor Kee & Co.	"	12	10	4	14	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	
	427	Mrs. Beatty	Cum Tie & Co.	Grocer's shop	5	5	3	5	"	"	Stable	"	1	Wood	"	600	"	"
	429	Lay Jong & Co.	Lay Jong & Co.	Furniture factory	30	28	10	31	"	"	Sheds	"	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
	431		Chow Koom & Co.	Chow Koom & Co.	"	26	26	1 very large	28	"	"	"	"	2	Brick	"	"	"
	282	Mr. Macmahon	Sun Tiy Loong	"	11	11	5	11	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	348	W. Bennett	H. Choon Lee & Co.	Fruit shop	2	2	2	2	"	"	Stable	"	1	"	"	800	"	"
	17	Thos. Scollen	Ah Lee	Private Dwelling	3	3	3	3	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	180	"	"
	72	Chow Kum	Chow Kum	"	2	3	2	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	192	"	"
34	Mr. James	War Hing & Co.	"	3	3	1	2	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	800	"	"	
Hunt street	36	J. Bowden	"	Joinery works	12	9	3	9	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
	38	Mr. Weyman	"	"	8	9	4	9	"	"	"	"	1	Wood	"	"	"	
	69	Mrs. Smart	F. Ehing	Grocer's shop	4	5	3	3	"	"	"	"	1	Brick	"	1,600	"	"
	8	P. Larkin	Tiy On Wong & Co.	"	3	4	2	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered	"	"
Campbell-street.	28	J. Roseby	Yet Hing Jang	Lodging-house	4	14	10	20	"	"	Shed & stables	"	1	"	"	Large, 2000	"	"
	32	J. Graham	Qwong Tack & Co.	Produce store	5	5	3	5	"	"	None	"	1	Wood	"	None	"	"
	34	J. Hawkins	L. Lee & Co.	"	4	5	2	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	36	P. Levey	Quoon War	Lodging-house	3	15	6	18	Fair	"	Sheds	Old	1	Brick	Old	Covered	"	"
	38	"	Goon Yee & Co.	"	1	18	7	18	Very Old	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	Premises out of repair.
	44	Mrs. Isaacs	Yee Chin	Lodging-house and gambling	10	14	8	16	Good	"	Stable & sheds	Good	1	"	Good	3,600	"	Premises in good order.
	46	G. Hynard	On War Lee	Gambling and lodging-house	6	12	8	12	"	"	Shed	"	1	Wood	"	Covered	"	"

RETURN of Premises occupied by Chinese within the City of Sydney—continued.

Street.	Number.	Owner of Premises.	Tenant.	Premises occupied as.	No. of persons employed thereon.	No sleeping on premises.	No of Bedrooms.	No. of Beds or Bunks	Condition of Rooms	Ventilation.	Outbuildings.		Closets.			Size of Yard.	General State of Drainage	Remarks.
											Description	Condition.	No	Description.	Condition.			
272-3 R Campbell-street.	48	G. Hlynard	Chong Hing	Gambling-house	6	8	7	11	Good	Good	Shed	Good	1	Wood	Good	sq. ft. Covered	Good	Premises in good order.
	50	"	Hank On & Co.	Grocery, &c.	3	3	2	5	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	52	"	Sung Lee	Gambling-house	11	11	6	11	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
	54	P. Noonan	Choon Lee	"	3	3	3	3	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	None	"	"
Mary-street...	56	"	Fook War	Grocer's shop	4	5	3	3	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	336	Good	Premises out of repair.
	9	J. Perkins	Chong Sing & Co.	Furniture factory	10	10	4	10	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	None	"	"
Nithsdale-st	39	R. Stanley	Moo Sing	Lodging-house	4	8	6	12	"	"	Sheds	"	1	Brick	"	Covered	Good	Premises in fair order.
Ryder-street...	1	Wm. Brady	Geo Lee	Private dwelling	1	3	2	3	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	196	"	Premises very clean.
Stephen-st.	5	W. Balding	Geo Hing	"	2	2	2	2	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	120	"	Premises clean.
	13	G. D. Young	J. Carney	"	3	3	3	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	288	"	"
	15	"	Ping Choon	"	2	2	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	288	"	"
	19	"	Ah Sing	"	2	2	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	288	"	"
	21	"	Ah Sing	"	3	3	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	288	"	"
	25	"	Ah Sing	"	3	3	2	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	288	"	"
27	"	Ding Gee	"	2	2	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	288	"	"	
Little Macquarie-street.	13	H. Gilchrist	Ah See	"	3	3	3	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	256	"	"
	off 13	"	Geo Ackgoon	"	3	2	2	2	"	"	None	"	1	"	"	256	"	"
	15	"	Ah Leong	"	3	4	2	2	"	"	Shed	Good	1	"	"	256	"	"
Sussex-st.	413	R. Gay	War Hop	General dealer's store.	3	3	1	3	Fair	"	None	"	1	"	Old	360	"	Premises very old, and out of repair
	380	C. Smith	Ring Lee	"	3	3	2	2	Good	"	Sheds	Good	1	"	Good	504	"	"
	430	J. Himmelloch	Sun Hop On	Furniture factory	13	13	4	13	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	Covered	"	Premises in good order
	442	Mrs. Martin	Hean Chain	General dealer's store.	1	2	2	1	Fair	"	None	"	1	"	"	240	"	Premises in fair order
	444 off 359	Mr. Smith	Ah Moy	Private dwelling	1	1	2	1	"	"	Shed	Old	1	"	Fair	240	"	"
Little Hay-street	43	R. Gay	Sam Cow	"	1	3	3	3	"	"	None	"	1	"	Good	252	"	Premises very clean
	45	"	Ah Keong	"	1	1	2	1	"	"	"	"	1	Wood	"	324	"	Premises clean
Ultimo Road	62, 64	J. Brown	Sun Kwong Loy & Co.	Furniture factory	20	20	3 very large.	25	"	"	Sheds	Good	2	"	"	Covered	"	"
Harris-st.	586	Mrs Helmrigh	W. Kong	Private dwelling and carpenter's shop.	2	7	3	3	"	"	Shed	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
Abattoir Rd.	170	Yee War	Yee War	Furniture factory	50	30	5 large	33	"	"	Sheds	"	3	"	"	2,400, covered.	"	"

R. SEYMOUR,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Letter from Mr. Thomas Nock.

194 and 196 George-street, Sydney, 20 November, 1891.

Sir, In the course of my examination before your Commission on Wednesday last, you remarked that my evidence had not been substantiated in *all* cases. I would therefore like to state that, though such may be the case, it does not necessarily follow that my statements are not true and cannot be substantiated, for if I myself had had the slightest idea of the punishment my telling the truth has imposed upon our firm, I should have hesitated to have come forward in the way I did. Having seen many of the witnesses who have given evidence, I find that in some cases they have withheld facts which would have borne me out, and they have explained to me that the power held by the police through the "sacredness" attached to a constable's oath in Court, and they being without influence and liable to be arrested at any moment on a false charge (such as the recent sailor's case), has prevented them from divulging all they knew, and I must say my sympathies are with them.

As regards this Chinese gambling business and other forms of gambling, I still say that if the police did their duty (as in some cases they are now doing), the evil would soon be stamped out, and injustices on other people as in the case of the tenants in this neighbourhood by increased rents on their leases, combined with loss of trade by money going into illegitimate channels, would in a great measure be reduced.

Now sir, I would ask you the question, who will recoup us our loss, say, even the excessive rent paid to the landlord which is indeed no small item during the last ten years? During the passing of the Chinese Restriction Act, we, who are sufferers by the loss of the genuine Chinese trade to the extent of £500 per annum, knowing that the stoppage of the immigration was for the good of the public generally, made no complaint, although such stoppage has caused those Chinese who still remain to be independent and consequently seeing their opportunity, take up "fan-tan" as an easy mode of living well without any hard work, for those merchants who at one time did their business through encouraging immigration, now employ these men who are left to carry on this gambling business. I would instance the case of my neighbour (who is a cabinet-maker, carrying on a legitimate business), he having frequent quarrels with his men; upon my inquiring the cause he informed me that as no more Chinamen were coming into the country, his men were lazy and independent, and on being remonstrated with, they have told him they could get an easier living by assisting at one of these "fan-tan" shops, and in fact, some of them have left him to do so, making those still remaining working for him demand increased rates of pay, and knowing his position, do less work.

The "boycott" placed upon our establishment by the Chinese (who form a considerable portion of the population down here) and the police whose interest in this neighbourhood is very great, has nearly ruined our business, and we who had hoped for speedy relief, find that we are simply punished for taking the steps we did.

Trusting that this letter will be attached to my evidence given before you.

I am, &c.,
THOMAS NOCK.

The President, Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

(PETITION FROM GEORGE BROWN, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND
WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.)*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 September, 1891.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Your Petitioners, representing the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Sydney and Suburbs, in meeting assembled, viewing with the utmost concern the alarming growth of the practice of betting and gambling in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That recent investigations disclose the following painful facts, viz. :—

- (a) That the Post and Telegraph Offices of this Colony are extensively used by professional gamblers with a view to advertising consultation sweeps and other forms of gambling.
- (b) That an enormous amount of money is every week paid into the numerous totalisators of this city by mere youths—junior clerks, shop assistants, and the like—who are known to be in the receipt of but small wages.
- (c) That to a large and rapidly increasing extent women and young shop-girls are found to be investors in these betting concerns.
- (d) That so called syndicates of mere boys—in many cases school-boys—are constantly being formed for the purpose of providing money wherewith to carry on this pernicious habit of gambling.

That your Petitioners, deeply impressed with the gravity of this matter as affecting the future moral and social welfare of this Colony, respectfully prays the attention of your Honorable House to the whole subject of betting and gambling as now carried on amongst us, with a view to the immediate passing of an Act of Parliament that shall deal in an effective manner with this evil.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

[1 signature.]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

(PETITION FROM WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF THE SOCIAL REFORM LEAGUE, HELD IN THE CENTENARY HALL, SYDNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 September, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, in public meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That, having in view the moral and social well-being of this community, regard with the utmost feelings of alarm the rapid and wide-spread growth of the habit of betting and gambling in this Colony.

2. That large numbers of the youth of both sexes are being influenced by professional gamblers to invest large sums of money in consultation sweeps, and through the offices of the numerous totalisators in operation in the city and suburbs of Sydney.

3. That, as shown by a Return presented to Parliament at a recent Session, our public post-offices are being used to a large extent by professional gamblers for the carrying out of their purposes.

4. That, as has been clearly shown by recent disclosures made in the public press, the greater portion of the totalisators now in operation are known to be gambling-dens of the worst kind.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that at the earliest possible date your Honorable House will pass into law an Anti-gambling Act that shall deal in a trenchant and effective manner with an evil that your Petitioners feel to be undermining the foundations of our national strength.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, ever pray.

WM. G. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO PASS AN ACT THAT SHALL DEAL IN AN EFFECTIVE MANNER WITH THIS EVIL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 October, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned members of the committee appointed by the Congregational Union, to deal with matters relating to Temperance and Morality,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That recent investigations have made evident that the Post Office of the Colony is most improperly and extensively used in promoting consultation sweeps and other forms of gambling.

2. That immense sums of money are being paid into the numerous totalisators in the city, not only by the adult population, but by young lads, shop-girls, and mere boys, some of them children still at school.

3. That the existence of such a state of things cannot but have a deplorable and incalculable influence for evil on the future of the Colony, both socially and morally.

Your Petitioners would therefore respectfully pray your Honorable House to consider the whole subject of betting and gambling, and at the earliest possible opportunity to pass an Act that will deal in an effective manner with the evil.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 5 signatures.]

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

(PETITION FROM P. J. STEPHEN, MINISTER, AND CERTAIN MEMBERS AND ADHERENTS OF THE
BALMAIN WESLEYAN CENTRAL MISSION IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 November, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Your Petitioners representing the Members and the Adherents of the Balmain Wesleyan Central Mission, assembled in the Balmain Town Hall, viewing with utmost alarm the rapid growth of the practice of betting and gambling in the Colony,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That recent investigations disclose the following facts.

1. That the Post and Telegraph Offices of this Colony are extensively used by professional gamblers for the purpose of advertising consultation sweeps and other forms of gambling.
2. That enormous sums of money are paid into the various totalisators of the city by mere youths who in many instances are known to be in receipt of small wages.
3. That many cases are known where syndicates of women, and in some instances school-boys, are formed for the purpose of investing money in the gambling concerns of the city.
4. That race meetings and other sporting events have been multiplied to an abnormal extent and have become great sources of temptation, especially to the youth of the Colony.

Your Petitioners deeply solicitous for the welfare of their country and dreading the moral and economic effects of the gambling practices which obtain among us, humbly pray that the attention of your Honorable House may be given to the whole question of betting and gambling in New South Wales with a view to some effective legislation on the matter.

And as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

Signed on behalf of the abovementioned parties.

P. J. STEPHEN,
Minister.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE-STREET FRUIT MARKET.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 March, 1892.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 7, of 23 February, 1892.]*

Question.

- (7.) GEORGE-STREET FRUIT MARKET :—DR. ROSS *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) To whom does the land belong on which the George-street fruit market is situated; the area of the same; and how was it originally obtained?
 - (2.) If to the Corporation of Sydney, in what way did they become possessed of the property, when, and on what terms?
 - (3.) By whom were the buildings originally erected, and at what cost?
 - (4.) The number of stall-holders, the amount of fees, rents, and rates received annually by the Corporation for the same?
 - (5.) How much is the Corporation at present receiving in the shape of fees, rents, and Municipal rates for the same?
 - (6.) Is the Government aware that many of the stall-holders have suffered serious losses in their business through the pulling down of these buildings, and is it the intention of the Government to compensate them for the same?
 - (7.) Is it true that 15 feet of this reserve has lately been granted to the Corporation at Druiitt-street; if so, at whose request, by whom and by what authority?
 - (8.) Will the Government see that steps are taken to have a plebiscite of the residents or rate-payers of the city taken in regard to the future use of this central and valuable site?

Answer.

- (1.) To the Municipal Council of Sydney; area, 1 acre and $9\frac{1}{2}$ perches, more or less; by deed of grant.
- (2.) By deed of grant, dated 4th November, 1846. (Copy attached.)
- (3.) By the City Council; no record of cost.
- (4.) In 1890, before portion was pulled down, 69 stall-holders; fees, rents, &c., for that year, £8,540 14s.; no Municipal rates levied on premises.
- (5.) For the year ending 31st December, 1891, fees, rents, &c., £4,551 10s. 9d.; no Municipal rates.
- (6.) The Municipal Council is not aware of any case where stall-holders have suffered serious losses through the pulling down of portion of the building.
- (7.) 15 feet of the old Central Police Court site has been granted to the Corporation for the purpose of widening the roadway of Druiitt-street, at their request, by the present Government.
- (8.) This is a matter, I think, should be determined by the Government, and not by a plebiscite.

DEED OF GRANT, GEORGE-STREET MARKET SITE.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the faith and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING :

KNOW ye that in order to promote the public convenience of our loyal subjects the inhabitants of the City of Sydney in our Colony of New South Wales and their successors inhabitants of the said city and in order to provide a general market in the said city for the use of our said subjects inhabitants as aforesaid and in consideration of the quit-rent hereinafter reserved we of our special grace have granted and for us our

our heirs and successors do hereby grant unto the Mayor Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Sydney and their successors for ever for the purpose and subject to the conditions reservations and provisos hereinafter mentioned All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement one acre and three perches be the same more or less situated in the City of Sydney parish of St. Andrew and county of Cumberland commencing at the north-east corner of the Crown land occupied as police office premises bounded on the east by the building-line of George-street on the north by the building-line of Market-street on the west by a line parallel with the building-line of George-street to the north-west corner of the Crown land occupied as police office premises and on the south by the Crown land occupied as police office premises Being the land advertised as No. 21 in the Government notice dated 1st August 1846 together with all the rights members privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining which said piece or parcel of land is intended for and is hereby by us granted as a site or place for a general market for the use and convenience of the inhabitants of the said city To have and to hold the same and every part thereof unto and to the use of the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors of the said city and their successors for the purposes and in manner aforesaid Yielding and paying therefor yearly unto us our heirs and successors the quit-rent or sum of one farthing for ever if demanded Reserving and excepting nevertheless unto us our heirs and successors all mines of gold of silver and of coal Provided nevertheless and we do hereby expressly declare that this our Royal grant is and shall be subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned that is to say that the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted and every part thereof shall be at all times hereafter set apart maintained and used by the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors and their successors as and for a general market for the use and convenience of the inhabitants of the said city for the time being and for no other purpose whatsoever Provided also and we do hereby further declare that if the Corporation of the said City of Sydney shall be dissolved or by any means become extinct and be no longer existent or if the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted or any part or parts thereof shall at any time hereafter have ceased by the space of three years to be maintained or used as or for such general market as aforesaid or in connection therewith or have been for and during such space used or applied to any other purpose whatsoever than as or for a general market as aforesaid or shall be alienated or attempted to be alienated in fee-simple or for any less estate or interest to any person or persons whatsoever by the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors (save and except in pursuance of the powers and authorities now vested or hereafter to be vested in the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors under and by virtue or in pursuance of any Act or Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council of the said Colony of New South Wales now in force or hereafter to be in force within the said Colony) it shall be lawful for us our heirs and successors by any person or persons duly authorised in that behalf by our Governor for the time being of our said Colony to re-enter upon the said land or such part or parts thereof as shall so as aforesaid have ceased to be maintained or used as and for or in connection with such general market as aforesaid or shall have been so as aforesaid used and applied to other purposes or shall have been so alienated or attempted to be alienated by the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors as aforesaid and to hold possess and enjoy the same as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if this grant had not been made In testimony whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said territory.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said territory and its dependencies at Government House Sydney in New South Wales aforesaid this fourth day of November in the tenth year of our reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(L.S.)

CHAS. A. FITZROY.

Entered on record by me in Register of Grants No. 80 pages 436 to 440 inclusive this fifth day of November one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

E. DEAS-THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

(RETURN SHOWING COST OF, IN NEWSPAPERS OF THE COLONY, FOR 1890.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 February, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 2, 21 January, 1892.]

Question.

(2.) GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS:—MR. MCFARLANE asked THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—What amount has been paid by the Government to the city and suburban newspapers for advertising for the year 1890; also the amount paid to country newspapers for the same year?

Answer.

Return showing amounts paid for advertising in city and suburban and country papers during the year 1890, as far as can be readily ascertained from the records of this Department:—

	£	s.	d.
City and suburban newspapers	7,989	0	10
Country newspapers	6,107	17	8

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Department of Audit, 25 January, 1892.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

(RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, AND SALARIES PAID FOR THE YEARS 1880 AND 1890 IN.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 September, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th August, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing:—

- “ (1.) The number of persons employed in the Government Observatory, and salaries paid for the years 1880 and 1890 respectively.
 “ (2.) The total cost of astronomical instruments obtained for the ten years ending 1890.
 “ (3.) The number of Meteorological Observing Stations in the Colony, and area covered, with salaries attached, for the years 1880 and 1890 respectively.
 “ (4.) The cost of the Meteorological Department for the ten years ending 1890.
 “ (5.) The total cost of the Government Observatory, including Country Observing Stations, for the same period.”

(Mr. G. D. Clark.)

- (1.) RETURN of the number of persons employed in the Government Observatory, and salaries paid for the years 1880 and 1890 respectively.

Number.	Position held in Observatory.	Salary.	Number.	Position held in Observatory.	Salary.
	1880.	£ s. d.		1890.	£ s. d.
1	Astronomer	600 0 0	1	Astronomer	760 0 0
1	Astronomical Assistant ...	300 0 0	1	Astronomical Assistant ...	470 0 0
1	Meteorological Assistant ...	200 0 0	1	Meteorological Assistant ...	260 0 0
1	” Observer	100 0 0	1	” Observer	145 0 0
1	Extra Astronomical Observer	200 0 0	1	Astronomical “	270 0 0
1	Compositor	150 0 0	1	Map Compiler	240 0 0
1	Additional Compositor ...	130 0 0	1	Compositor	170 0 0
1	Instrument Maker	200 0 0	1	Instrument Maker	220 0 0
1	Messenger	100 0 0	2	Computers at £120 each ...	240 0 0
			1	Messenger and Carpenter ...	110 0 0
			1	Attendant on Star Photo-telescope	150 0 0
9		1,980 0 0	12		3,035 0 0

- (2.) Return of the total cost of Astronomical Instruments obtained for the ten years ending 1890, was £3,702 10s.
- (3.) The number of Meteorological Observing Stations in the Colony, and area covered, with salaries attached, for the years 1880 and 1890 respectively:—
 1880.—Total number of Observers, 191; salaries, twenty-five at £12 each, £300. The remainder, 166, were unpaid.
 1890.—Total number of Observers, 1,088; salaried, thirty-three; thirty-two at £12 each, £384; one at £50; total, £434. The remainder, 1,055, were unpaid. The area covered in each case was the whole of the Colony.
- (4.) The cost of the Meteorological Department for the ten years ending 1890, was £24,597 10s.
- (5.) The total cost of the Government Observatory, including Country Observing Stations, for the same period was £41,103.

[3d.]

281—

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 5s. 4d.]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(COST AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER, 1890.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1891.

ANNUAL RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House annually, a Return showing,—

“(1.) The total cost, wages, and material of the printing, bookbinding, photography, and lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during each year ending 31st December.

“(2.) A statement, in tabular form, showing the title of each book, pamphlet, and collection of photographs or lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during each year ending 31st December; such statement to show the number of copies of each produced, and the total cost of each set.

“(3.) That a statement of the number of copies, and the cost of printing (labour and material), be printed on the title-page of each Return or Departmental Report laid before Parliament.”

(Mr. Hutchinson.)

507—A

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £24 4s. 0d.]

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(I.)

RETURN of the Total Estimated Cost, Wages, and Material of the Printing, Bookbinding, Photography, and Lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.						
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.....	3,082 11 1	217 12 6	381 5 2	3,681 8 9	432 4 10	4,113 13 7
Upon motion of Members of Parliament.....	209 4 9	13 7 0	13 0 0	235 11 9	19 17 1	255 8 10
Total	3,291 15 10	230 19 6	394 5 2	3,917 0 6	452 1 11	4,369 2 5
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.....	6,400 5 6	1,047 18 9	926 11 10	8,374 16 1	972 2 6	9,346 18 7
Upon motion of Members of Parliament.....	1,250 10 0	207 0 0	281 10 0	1,739 0 0	151 6 11	1,890 6 11
Total	7,650 15 6	1,254 18 9	1,208 1 10	10,113 16 1	1,123 9 5	11,237 5 6
Total Parliamentary Printing	10,942 11 4	1,485 18 3	1,602 7 0	14,030 16 7	1,575 11 4	15,606 7 11
Parliamentary Debates	5,902 13 4	936 4 3	.....	5,938 17 7	556 6 3	*6,495 3 10
Government Gazette	15,042 19 0	202 0 0	.....	15,244 19 0	2,763 0 7	18,007 19 7
JOB PRINTING.						
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE:—						
2a Government House.....	145 3 6	99 13 0	.....	244 16 6	2 19 1	247 15 7
2b Executive Council	3 19 0	3 12 6	.....	7 11 6	1 16 0	9 7 6
2c Legislative Council	25 12 3	23 6 3	.....	48 18 6	5 7 8	54 6 2
2d Legislative Assembly	112 8 7	23 8 6	.....	135 17 1	9 13 1	145 10 2
2e Legislative Council and Assembly	31 14 0	1 11 6	.....	33 5 6	0 9 10	33 15 4
2f Parliamentary Library	31 9 8	79 16 0	.....	111 5 8	1 18 11	113 4 7
2g Parliamentary Reporting Staff	3 1 0	7 19 4	.....	11 0 4	0 4 3	11 4 7
Total	353 8 0	239 7 1	.....	592 15 1	22 8 10	615 3 11
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY:—						
3a Colonial Secretary	378 13 6	284 16 11	79 17 6	743 7 11	49 4 4	792 12 3
3a* Protectorate of Aborigines.....	6 9 6	2 3 0	.....	8 12 6	1 2 8	9 15 2
3aa United Service Institution.....	103 14 4	5 3 0	8 0 0	116 17 4	6 7 7	123 4 11
3b Civil Service Board	3 6 6	16 3 2	.....	19 9 8	1 19 8	21 9 4
3bb Government Statistician.....	1,567 17 4	230 12 2	2 15 0	1,801 4 6	188 9 8	1,989 14 2
3c Military Forces	515 12 0	224 19 2	4 10 0	745 1 2	115 1 1	860 2 3
3cc Ordnance and Barrack Department	51 4 0	26 7 10	.....	77 11 10	10 4 8	87 16 6
3c* Naval Depot	15 7 0	5 5 6	.....	20 12 6	0 15 4	21 7 10
3c† Naval Brigade	4 12 6	1 17 0	.....	6 9 6	0 10 0	6 19 6
3c‡ Naval Artillery Volunteers	5 16 6	2 4 0	.....	8 0 6	0 18 1	8 18 7
3e Police { Police Department	159 0 3	119 2 3	2 0 0	280 2 6	87 1 11	367 4 5
{ Police Gazette	547 19 6	.....	.....	547 19 6	26 3 6	574 3 0
3g Lunacy	34 4 9	17 13 7	2 10 0	54 8 4	4 11 0	58 19 4
3h Master in Lunacy	31 12 6	22 2 10	.....	53 15 4	12 0 10	65 16 2
3i Medical Board	3 10 6	6 8 6	.....	9 19 0	0 5 4	10 4 4
3k Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	24 0 6	6 2 0	.....	30 2 6	3 6 10	33 9 4
3l Department of Audit.....	104 2 6	101 15 5	.....	205 17 11	35 0 3	240 18 2
3m Registrar-General	236 7 7	156 4 6	.....	392 12 1	284 3 10	676 15 11
3n Do Land Titles Branch	131 5 9	33 18 0	.....	165 3 9	279 4 9	444 8 6
3o Immigration Agent.....	2 1 6	.....	.....	2 1 6	0 4 7	2 6 1
3p City of Sydney Improvement Board.....	9 11 6	2 5 2	.....	11 16 8	2 0 7	13 17 3
3q Local Government Office	9 13 0	2 5 0	.....	11 18 0	0 3 3	12 1 3
3r Director of Charitable Institutions	89 17 0	114 2 11	.....	203 19 11	50 17 9	254 17 8
3s Board for International Exchanges	0 8 6	.....	.....	0 8 6	0 2 3	0 10 9
3t Fisheries Commission	40 2 0	6 7 0	.....	46 9 0	5 15 10	52 4 10
3u Botanical Gardens	6 1 2	2 6 0	.....	8 7 2	0 12 3	8 19 5
3u* Forest Branch	82 14 0	66 5 8	.....	148 19 8	31 9 3	180 8 11
3v Returning Officers	3 1 0	.....	.....	3 1 0	0 3 1	3 4 1
3x Rifle Association	48 14 3	30 4 6	.....	78 18 9	2 17 3	81 16 0
3y Electoral Lists.....	5,480 5 6	84 19 9	.....	5,565 5 3	61 16 6	5,627 1 9
3z Electoral Rolls	5,298 1 6	21 0 6	.....	5,319 2 0	188 15 10	5,507 17 10
Total	14,995 7 11	1,592 15 4	99 12 6	16,687 15 9	1,451 9 9	18,139 5 6

* Includes £11 11s. 10d. for printing separate copies of the speeches of several Members in important debates.

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—continued.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4a The Treasury	1,238 9 9	686 19 7	175 17 6	2,051 6 10	237 6 0	2,288 12 10
4b Stamp Duties	126 11 9	52 9 6	.....	179 1 3	50 5 3	229 6 6
4c Customs	337 4 6	152 2 1	.....	489 6 7	102 4 6	591 11 1
4f Government Printer's Department	575 15 2	263 4 3	110 17 6	949 16 11	91 16 0	1,041 12 11
4g Pamphlets and Forms for Stock	1,799 13 6	956 7 5	.....	2,756 0 11	1,564 18 5	4,320 19 4
4l Stores and Stationery	38 16 9	73 8 8	.....	112 5 5	293 10 6	405 15 11
4n Board of Health	89 14 0	49 14 10	5 7 6	144 16 4	29 0 9	173 17 1
4o Board of Pharmacy	7 1 0	0 3 0	.....	7 4 0	0 3 5	7 7 5
4p Shipping Masters	64 6 3	33 19 0	.....	98 5 3	47 9 7	145 14 10
4q Glebe Island Abattoirs	7 15 0	5 10 0	.....	13 5 0	2 9 8	15 14 8
4r Marine Board	100 2 4	14 12 4	1 7 6	116 2 2	7 18 0	124 0 2
4s Branch Royal Mint	26 13 3	14 3 10	.....	40 17 1	7 0 1	47 17 2
4t Quays and Wharfs	16 8 6	13 5 6	.....	29 14 0	7 8 10	37 2 10
4u Railways	5,859 16 3	1,755 6 7	144 12 3	7,759 15 1	2,628 6 3	10,388 1 4
4w Tramways	478 2 0	116 14 7	.....	594 16 7	499 2 7	1,093 19 2
Total	10,766 10 0	4,138 1 2	438 2 3	15,342 13 5	5,568 19 10	20,911 13 3
No. V.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5a Public Instruction	1,385 8 4	613 3 9	1 10 0	2,000 2 1	546 15 6	2,546 17 7
5a* Technical Education	289 9 0	96 5 9	4 0 0	389 14 9	63 19 7	453 14 4
5b Industrial Schools	5 11 6	5 15 0	.....	11 6 6	1 5 5	12 11 11
5d Observatory	350 10 1	51 19 0	9 0 0	411 9 1	54 18 0	466 7 1
5e Museum	35 3 6	12 18 2	140 0 0	188 1 8	14 13 6	202 15 2
5e* Australian Technological Museum	57 8 3	9 13 0	.....	67 1 3	7 3 8	74 4 11
5f Free Public Library	57 19 3	172 2 6	3 5 0	233 6 9	8 9 6	241 16 3
5g Church and School Lands	11 19 6	1 7 8	.....	13 7 2	2 8 9	15 15 11
Total	2,193 9 5	963 4 10	157 15 0	3,314 9 3	699 13 11	4,014 3 2
No. VI.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE:—						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6a Department of Justice	129 12 9	105 18 10	.....	235 11 7	20 8 11	256 0 6
6a* Patents Office	256 1 0	41 14 9	.....	297 15 9	89 18 2	387 13 11
6b Master in Equity's Department	16 12 0	8 6 6	.....	24 18 6	4 3 1	29 1 7
6c Prothonotary	68 3 0	54 12 2	.....	122 15 2	10 18 7	133 13 9
6c* Curator of Intestate Estates	10 2 9	6 5 3	.....	16 8 0	2 13 4	19 1 4
6d Sheriff	85 4 8	69 18 7	.....	155 3 3	17 10 7	172 13 10
6e Bankruptcy Court	90 8 4	42 3 6	.....	132 11 10	32 13 5	165 5 3
6f District Courts	63 6 0	11 17 4	.....	75 3 4	26 6 2	101 9 6
6g Coroners' Inquests	6 0 0	5 6 0	.....	11 6 0	1 6 0	12 12 0
6h Petty Sessions	6 0 6	32 6 8	.....	38 7 2	1 3 3	39 10 5
6i Central Police Office	33 5 6	25 6 8	.....	58 12 2	6 18 10	65 11 0
6k Water Police Office	32 4 9	33 3 9	.....	65 8 6	8 6 2	73 14 8
6l Prisons	54 14 9	41 14 3	.....	96 9 0	18 12 3	115 1 3
6m Darlinghurst Gaol	28 15 6	18 9 6	.....	47 5 0	11 3 9	58 8 9
6n Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls	1 2 6	0 3 6	.....	1 6 0	0 3 10	1 9 10
6o Registrar of Copyright	1 8 6	1 1 6	.....	2 10 0	0 14 4	3 4 4
Total	883 2 6	498 8 9	.....	1,381 11 3	253 0 8	1,634 11 11
No. VII.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7a The Attorney-General	19 5 3	24 9 0	.....	43 14 3	1 8 9	45 3 0
7b Parliamentary Draftsman	0 17 0	10 11 0	.....	11 8 0	0 2 9	11 10 9
7c Crown Solicitor	48 1 6	12 2 9	.....	60 4 3	7 7 3	67 11 6
7d Clerk of the Peace	18 19 9	37 14 10	.....	56 14 7	1 14 11	58 9 6
7e Registrar of Friendly Societies	1 5 0	.....	.....	1 5 0	0 1 5	1 6 5
Total	88 8 6	84 17 7	.....	173 6 1	10 15 1	184 1 2
No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS:—						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8a Department of Lands	1,244 13 3	695 5 6	1,326 16 0	3,266 14 9	581 10 0	3,848 4 9
8b Registrar of Land Court	41 10 6	5 17 10	.....	47 8 4	10 10 6	57 18 10
8c Court of Claims	0 8 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 0 6	0 8 6
Total	1,286 11 9	701 3 4	1,326 16 0	3,314 11 1	592 1 0	3,906 12 1
No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9a Department of Public Works	177 16 6	89 12 4	58 14 0	326 2 10	17 5 0	343 7 10
9a* Water Supply and Sewerage Board	498 6 0	471 14 5	5 15 0	975 15 5	195 4 9	1,171 0 2
9aa Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	77 11 3	111 14 6	.....	189 5 9	3 14 6	193 0 3
9b Railways Construction Branch	154 10 3	135 16 7	1 12 6	291 19 4	22 18 2	314 17 6
9c Harbours and Rivers Navigation	414 5 9	221 0 5	57 15 0	693 1 2	68 6 1	761 7 3
9d Colonial Architect's Department	111 11 6	11 13 11	32 6 0	155 11 5	12 13 8	168 5 1
9e Roads and Bridges	686 5 3	169 7 9	9 10 0	856 3 0	94 15 10	950 18 10
9f Land Valuer	18 12 9	1 8 6	.....	20 1 3	1 14 6	21 15 9
9g Military Works Office	14 8 0	2 0 6	.....	16 8 6	3 8 9	19 17 3
Total	2,153 7 3	1,205 8 11	165 12 6	3,524 8 8	420 1 3	3,944 9 11

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—*continued.*

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. X.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—						
10a The General Post Office	7,301 15 0	679 13 3	6 9 0	7,987 17 3	3,325 2 11	11,313 0 2
10b Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department	585 1 1	384 5 3	.....	969 6 4	479 19 6	1,449 5 10
10c Electric Telegraphs	1,083 4 0	440 14 2	0 7 6	1,524 5 8	1,545 7 8	3,069 13 4
Total	8,970 0 1	1,504 12 8	6 16 6	10,481 9 3	5,350 10 1	15,831 19 4
No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES:—						
11a Department of Mines	568 18 4	211 19 1	205 5 0	986 2 5	157 18 1	1,144 0 6
11b Department of Agriculture	226 11 6	63 5 9	123 5 0	413 2 3	81 15 4	494 17 7
11c Stock Branch.....	718 19 0	37 8 6	.....	756 7 6	35 14 10	792 2 4
11e Water Conservation	161 2 6	20 16 9	27 7 6	209 6 9	8 5 9	217 12 6
Total	1,675 11 4	333 10 1	355 17 6	2,364 18 11	283 14 0	2,648 12 11
No. XII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
12a Miscellaneous.....	360 7 2	266 15 7	255 13 9	882 16 6	73 12 6	956 9 0
12b New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition Commission	117 5 2	25 10 0	.....	142 15 2	12 14 3	155 9 5
12c Crystal Palace Exhibition Commission	13 7 0	0 3 0	.....	13 10 0	0 7 1	13 17 1
12d Royal Commission on City and Suburban Railways	1 12 6	.....	.....	1 12 6	0 3 8	1 16 2
12e Public Service Inquiry Commission.....	13 9 0	1 19 6	.....	15 8 6	0 8 3	15 16 9
12f Royal Commission on Defence Works	1 6 6	.....	.....	1 6 6	0 2 2	1 8 8
12g Royal Commission on Strikes	3 10 6	.....	.....	3 10 6	0 4 4	3 14 10
12h New South Wales Commission, Melbourne Exhibition	62 13 3	83 17 6	10 15 0	157 5 9	10 16 5	168 2 2
— Census, 1891	12 8 6	2 7 6	.....	14 16 0	8 3 2	22 19 2
Total	585 19 7	380 13 1	266 8 9	1,233 1 5	106 11 10	1,339 13 3
Paper used by Binder and for Proofs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 12 1	299 12 1
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 12 1	299 12 1
Total Job Printing	43,951 16 4	11,642 2 10	2,817 1 0	58,411 0 2	15,058 18 4	73,469 18 6

SUMMARY.

Parliamentary Printing	Legislative Council	3,291 15 10	230 19 6	394 5 2	3,917 0 6	452 1 11	4,369 2 5
	Legislative Assembly	7,650 15 6	1,254 18 9	1,208 1 10	10,113 16 1	1,123 9 5	11,237 5 6
Parliamentary Debates .....	.....	5,002 13 4	936 4 3	.....	5,938 17 7	556 6 3	6,495 3 10
Government Gazette: .....	.....	15,042 19 0	202 0 0	.....	15,244 19 0	2,763 0 7	18,007 19 7
Job Printing for the Public Departments .....	.....	43,951 16 4	11,642 2 10	2,817 1 0	58,411 0 2	15,058 18 4	73,469 18 6
Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Engraving, Repairs to Machinery, Type-founding, &c., and Clerical Work .....	.....	11,438 4 9	.....	.....	11,438 4 9	.....	11,438 4 9
Total .....	.....	86,378 4 9	14,266 5 4	4,419 8 0	105,063 18 1	19,953 16 6	*125,017 14 7

* In this amount is included 50 per cent. for Incidental Expenses, viz.:—
Superintendence, including Accounts, 10 per cent.; Reading, 10 per cent.; Publishing, 10 per cent.; Correcting Authors' Proofs, 15 per cent.; Wear and tear, and interest on capital invested, 5 per cent.

(II.)

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet published at the Government Printing Office during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Time-tables and Fares, from 1st January, 1890, with maps		30,806	30,806	£ s. d. 388 16 6
Do do 1st August, 1890, do		3,400	3,400	43 8 3
Do do 1st September, 1890, do		24,100	24,100	279 3 9
Time-table, Sydney Suburban Lines, from 1st January, 1890		12,200	12,200	41 16 9
Do do 1st September, 1890		4,300	4,300	19 10 10
Do Northern Suburban Lines, from 1st January, 1890		10,000	10,000	24 17 9
Do do 1st September, 1890		1,000	1,000	4 17 9
Do do 8th December, 1890		1,000	1,000	5 12 2
Working Time-tables, from 1st January, 1890		700	700	21 3 7
Amended Working Time-table for Goods Trains, from 29th April, 1890		600	600	6 2 4
Appendix to Working Time-table, January, 1890		4,575	4,575	110 3 1
Working Time-table, West and Branches, from 1st January, 1890		200	200	0 19 1
Do do 1st November, 1890		2,525	2,525	14 16 11
Do South and Branches, from 1st January, 1890		200	200	0 18 2
Do do 1st November, 1890		2,325	2,325	11 0 5
Do Main Suburban and South Coast Lines, from 1st November, 1890		2,275	2,275	14 3 2
Do North Coast, North, and Branches, from 14th December, 1890		3,025	3,025	82 15 1
Speed Notice No. 14		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do 1		1,000	1,000	1 11 1
Do 2		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do 3		1,000	1,000	0 17 1
Do 4		1,000	1,000	0 15 1
Do 5		1,000	1,000	0 15 1
Do 6		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do 7		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do 8		1,000	1,000	1 1 3
Do 9		1,000	1,000	0 19 1
Do 10		1,000	1,000	1 1 1
Do 11		1,000	1,000	1 19 1
Do 12		1,000	1,000	1 9 1
Do 13		1,000	1,000	0 15 1
Do 14		1,000	1,000	1 2 4
Do 15		1,000	1,000	0 18 4
Do 16		1,000	1,000	1 8 4
Do 17		1,000	1,000	1 0 4
Do 18		1,000	1,000	1 8 3
Do 19		1,000	1,000	1 4 3
Do 20		1,000	1,000	1 4 3
Do 21		1,000	1,000	0 14 3
Do 22		1,000	1,000	1 8 3
Do 23		1,000	1,000	0 18 3
Do 24		1,000	1,000	1 2 3
Do 25		1,000	1,000	0 16 3
Do 26		1,000	1,000	0 16 3
Do 27		1,000	1,000	1 19 4
Do 28		1,000	1,000	0 19 4
Do 29		2,000	2,000	7 7 5
Special Notice to Drivers, &c., No. 8		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do do 1		1,000	1,000	1 1 1
Do do 2		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do do 3		1,000	1,000	0 17 1
Do do 4		1,000	1,000	0 15 1
Do do 5		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do do 6		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Do do 7		1,000	1,000	0 13 1
Special Train Notice, No. 6		1,000	1,000	1 8 1
Do 34		1,000	1,000	1 8 1
Do 69		1,000	1,000	0 15 4
Do 77		800	800	1 3 2
Do 79		1,500	1,500	1 7 11
Do 80		1,000	1,000	1 19 1
Do 81		1,000	1,000	0 16 4
Do 82		1,000	1,000	0 16 4
Do 91		600	600	1 1 2
Do 114		800	800	0 17 7
Do 167		800	800	1 3 6
Weekly Notice, No. 1		2,000	2,000	1 8 6
Do 2		2,000	2,000	1 10 7
Do 3		2,000	2,000	1 10 7
Do 4		2,000	2,000	1 10 7
Do 5		2,000	2,000	1 2 7
Do 6		2,000	2,000	1 2 7
Do 7		3,000	3,000	2 15 2
Do 8		3,000	3,000	3 3 0
Do 9		3,000	3,000	5 9 6
Do 10		3,000	3,000	5 1 5
Do 11		3,000	3,000	5 6 3
Do 12		3,000	3,000	3 6 6
Do 13		1,500	1,500	1 1 5
Do 14		1,000	1,000	0 17 3
Do 15		2,000	2,000	2 9 8
Do 16		2,000	2,000	2 17 8
Do 17		2,000	2,000	2 9 8

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books Number of Copies	Pamphlets Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
				£ s. d.
Weekly Notice, No. 18		2,500	2,500	5 1 9
Do 19		2,000	2,000	2 9 9
Do 20		2,000	2,000	4 19 5
Do 21		2,500	2,500	1 10 2
Do 22		2,500	2,500	2 15 2
Do 23		2,500	2,500	1 17 2
Do 24		2,500	2,500	2 15 2
Do 25		2,500	2,500	2 15 2
Do 26		2,500	2,500	2 15 2
Do 27		3,000	3,000	6 18 0
Do 28		3,000	3,000	3 4 2
Do 29		2,000	2,000	3 4 2
Do 30		2,500	2,500	5 17 4
Do 31		2,500	2,500	2 17 5
Do 32		2,500	2,500	1 18 3
Do 33		2,500	2,500	5 8 4
Do 34		2,800	2,800	3 0 7
Do 35		2,800	2,800	3 13 1
Do 36		2,500	2,500	1 18 2
Do 37		2,500	2,500	2 12 3
Do 38		2,500	2,500	3 19 3
Do 39		2,500	2,500	5 15 0
Do 40		2,500	2,500	5 4 0
Do 41		2,500	2,500	5 14 3
Do 42		2,500	2,500	3 3 8
Do 43		2,500	2,500	5 19 5
Do 44		3,500	3,500	24 7 3
Do 45		2,500	2,500	8 0 4
Do 46		2,500	2,500	6 8 1
Do 47		2,500	2,500	3 1 8
Do 48		2,500	2,500	4 4 8
Do 49		2,500	2,500	5 1 10
Do 50		2,500	2,500	3 16 8
Do 51		2,500	2,500	3 1 8
Monthly Notice, No. 1		2,000	2,000	1 19 4
Do 2		2,000	2,000	1 19 4
Do 3		3,000	3,000	4 13 1
Do 4		3,000	3,000	4 0 1
Do 5		2,500	2,500	7 14 9
Do 6		2,500	2,500	9 9 9
Do 7		3,000	3,000	3 2 8
Do 8		3,014	3,014	39 2 3
Do 9		3,020	3,020	19 14 1
Do 10		2,500	2,500	16 7 10
Do 11		3,500	3,500	8 2 3
Special Train and Traffic Arrangements—Anniversary Day, 1890		3,025	3,025	18 19 5
New South Wales Government Railways. Easter Holidays, 1890—Special Train and Traffic Arrangements		3,500	3,500	36 15 8
Special Train and Traffic Arrangements—Queen's Birthday, 1890		2,500	2,500	19 3 11
Special Train, Traffic, and Ticket Arrangements—Eight-hour Demonstration and Canterbury Park Races, 6th October, 1890		1,512	1,512	9 8 0
Christmas and New Year Holidays, 1890-91—Special Train, Traffic, and Ticket Arrangements		3,525	3,525	33 4 10
Special Cheap Excursion Trains		1,750	1,750	4 6 8
Merchandise and Live Stock Rates. To take effect on and from 1st August, 1890		10,600	10,600	154 15 2
Table of Loads for Engines		650	650	13 7 10
Marshalling of Main Line, Express, and other Trains		1,000	1,000	11 14 3
List of Hotels, Boarding-houses, &c., at or near Railway Stations, New South Wales Railways		2,700	2,700	5 16 2
General Staff Regulations—Railways and Tramways		200	200	22 14 11
Rules, By-laws, and Standing Orders—New South Wales Government Railways Institution Roster for Passenger Guards. From 1st February, 1890. New South Wales Government Railways		1,000	1,000	4 10 8
The New South Wales Railway Tourists' Guide, in two Divisions. Division I—Southern and Illawarra Lines; Division II—Western and Northern Lines. With maps and illustrations		135	135	3 15 9
New South Wales Government Tramways—Time-tables and Fares, from 28th January, 1890		12,600	12,600	22 0 2
Do do do 12th May, 1890		31,000	31,000	57 14 3
Do do do 6th July, 1890		2,100	2,100	4 17 9
Do do do 15th September, 1890		1,100	1,100	2 16 9
Do do do 20th October, 1890		14,000	14,000	26 16 4
Do do do 1st December, 1890		10,500	10,500	20 13 6
New South Wales Tramways—Service Time-table, City Lines, from 28th January, 1890		350	350	6 19 8
Do do do 12th May, 1890		500	500	8 5 3
Do do do 16th October, 1890		400	400	21 9 9
Do do do 1st December, 1890		500	500	14 17 6
Do do do Glebe Point and Forest Lodge Lines, from 28th January, 1890		350	350	0 9 9
Do do do North Shore Cable Line, from 12th May, 1890		50	50	0 8 2
Do do do 6th July, 1890		50	50	1 7 7
Do do do Redfern Line, from 15th September, 1890		400	400	3 5 0
Do do do Fivedock Line, from 14th October, 1890		25	25	0 1 7
Do do do Special Time-table, Botany Line (after 8 51 a m)		450	450	5 9 11
Government Tramways of New South Wales—Rules and Regulations for the Guidance of Officers and Servants, and the Conduct of Traffic on the Tramways of New South Wales		200	200	8 19 3

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books Number of Copies.	Pamphlets Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost. £ s. d.
Official Record of the Proceedings and Debates of the Australasian Federation Conference, 1890, held in the Parliament House, Melbourne. With plate	1,500	.	1,500	225 11 0
Report of the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales to the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887-88	500	500	1,000	201 17 0
Report by the Honorable R. Burdett Smith, C M G, M L C, Executive Commissioner for the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888-9, with Appendices and Views of the New South Wales Court	400	400	800	146 4 0
Bills of Lading Act		250	250	0 10 3
Public Works Acts		500	500	16 13 2
Debts (Payment out of Real Estate) Act		250	250	2 13 8
Constitution Act		500	500	15 19 7
Companies Act		500	500	31 6 10
Military and Naval Forces Regulation Act		250	250	2 1 4
Companies Act Amendment Act		500	500	0 19 0
Vine Diseases Act		300	300	1 9 7
Federal Council of Australasia Act		500	500	1 12 4
Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act		250	250	0 16 6
Electric Telegraphs Act		100	100	1 6 11
No-Responsibility Mining Companies Act		300	300	1 9 8
Trade Union Act		500	500	5 8 7
Betting Houses Act		300	300	2 12 3
Weights and Measures Act		250	250	2 19 7
Dedication by User Limitation Act		250	250	0 6 6
Real Property (Title and Transfer) Act		500	500	20 19 6
Tobacco (No 2) Act		500	500	3 0 4
Creditors Remedies Act		200	200	1 8 3
Contractors Debts		200	200	2 2 1
Auctioneers Acts, 11 Victoria No. 16, 13 Victoria No. 13, 16 Victoria No. 21		250	250	5 4 10
The Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act, 43 Victoria No. 32; Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act, 51 Victoria No. 28, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act (No 2), 53 Victoria No. 16		500	500	21 12 3
The Tolls Act, 2 William IV No. 12, and 18 Victoria No. 15, the Parish Roads Act, 4 Victoria No. 12; The Tolls Leasing Act, 14 Victoria No. 5; and the Public Bridges Tolls Act, 25 Victoria No. 7		250	250	12 12 8
The Navigation Act, 35 Victoria No. 7; Navigation Act Amendment Act, 36 Victoria No. 30; Navigation Act Further Amendment Act, 43 Victoria No. 13; and the Navigation Law Amendment Act, 45 Victoria No. 6		500	500	27 19 11
New South Wales Mining Act, 37 Victoria No. 13; also Amending Acts, 43 Victoria No. 23, 46 Victoria No. 7, 48 Victoria No. 10, 48 Victoria No. 17, and 53 Victoria No. 20, with Regulations thereunder. Eighth Edition		2,000	2,000	94 19 1
The Crown Lands Act of 1889, 53 Victoria No. 21, and the Regulations thereunder, including the Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Regulations, together with list of forms employed		1,250	1,250	15 7 4
The Crown Lands Act of 1884, 48 Victoria No. 18; The Crown Lands Act of 1889, 53 Victoria No. 21, and the following Acts—Crown Lands Titles and Reservations Validation Act of 1886, 50 Victoria No. 21; Conditional Purchases and Leases Validation Act of 1887, 50 Victoria No. 34, Crown Lands Auction Sales Balances Act of 1887, 50 Victoria No. 39, Crown Lands Act Amendment Act of 1887, 51 Victoria No. 11, Conversion into Mining Conditional Purchases Validation Act of 1888, 51 Victoria No. 29; Crown Lands Act Further Amendment Act, 52 Victoria No. 7, Mining Act of 1889, 53 Victoria No. 20; Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Act, 53 Victoria No. 1; and the Regulations thereunder, including the Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Regulations, and the Rules and Regulations of the Land Court, with an Index, the forms employed and Index thereto, and a Reference Map of the Colony Fourth Edition	70	5,430	5,500	282 10 11
The Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873, and the Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Act of 1886, together with By-laws made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners		500	500	28 4 9
State Children Relief Act of 1881, with Regulations made by the Governor and Executive Council		3,000	3,000	19 5 1
Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866, 30 Vic. No. 16; Diseases in Sheep Acts Amendment Act of 1878, 41 Vic. No. 19; and Diseases in Sheep Acts Amendment Act of 1882, 46 Vic. No. 5; with Regulations thereunder. Revised Edition, July, 1888		1,000	1,000	29 14 7
A Manual of the Licensing Law, comprising the Licensing Acts, 45 Vic. No. 14 and 46 Vic. No. 24, arranged so as to show the Amendments effected by the Amending Act of 1883, inserted in or after the Amended Sections of the Principal Act; with Notes of Cases, English and Colonial, a short Commentary, a Summary of the Law as it affects Retail Licenses, a Précis of the Duties of Publicans, Tables of Procedure and Offences, an Appendix of Enactments referred to in the Licensing Acts, and a General Index By Alexander Oliver, M A, Barrister-at-Law, Parliamentary Draftsman. [Third Edition.]		1,500	1,500	26 16 4
Handbook of the Crown Lands Acts of New South Wales. With map		8,000	8,000	86 15 1
The Crown Lands Act of 1884—Report of Cases heard before the Court of Appeal, 1889 Vol II, Part I		500	500	66 17 3
Revised Regulations of 13 January, 1887, and Amendments of 16 January, 1890, under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867		1,000	1,000	26 10 4
Industrial Schools Act of 1866—Regulations under	12	20	32	2 18 3
Rules for the Admission of Barristers (under 11 Vic. No. 57 and 39 Vic. No. 32), New South Wales to wit. Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of September, A D 1890		350	350	3 18 6
A Record of the Sanitary State of New South Wales on 31st December, 1887 By J Ashburton Thompson, M D, D P H., Chief Medical Inspector in the Health Department of the Government of New South Wales, and Deputy Medical Adviser to the Government		150	150	9 16 6
Results of Meteorological Observations made in New South Wales during 1888, under the direction of H C. Russell, B A, F R S, Government Astronomer of New South Wales. With diagrams		750	750	132 19 3

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title	Books:	Pamphlets:	Total	Total Cost.		
	Number of Copies.	Number of Copies.	Number of Copies.	£	s.	d.
Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales during 1889. H. C. Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Astronomer for New South Wales. With maps, &c.....	2,100	2,100	235	14	10
Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. Vol. I, Part II, 1889. With plates.....	603	603	170	7	2
Do do do " I, " III, " ".....	600	600	69	17	9
Do do do " II, " I, 1890.....	600	600	46	16	9
Department of Mines—Memoirs of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., &c., Geological Surveyor-in-Charge. Palæontology, No. 3.—R. Etheridge, jun., Palæontologist. Geological and Palæontological Relations of the Coal and Plant-bearing Beds of Palæozoic and Mesozoic Age in Eastern Australia and Tasmania; with special reference to the Fossil Flora. Described, illustrated, and compared with Amalgous Deposits in other countries. By Ottokar Feistmantel, M.D., C.M.R.S., New South Wales, &c., Professor in the Bohemian Polytechnic University, Prague, formerly Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India. Issued by direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture. With plates.....	600	600	114	10	4
Department of Mines—Memoirs of Geological Survey of New South Wales. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., &c., Geological Surveyor-in-Charge. Palæontology, No. 4.—R. Etheridge, jun., Palæontologist. The Fossil Fishes of the Hawkesbury Series at Gosford. By Arthur Smith Woodward, F.Z.S., F.G.S., of the Department of Geology and Palæontology, British Museum (Natural History Branch), London. With plates, &c.	750	750	61	9	10
Department of Mines—Memoirs of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor-in-Charge. Palæontology, No. 8.—R. Etheridge, jun., Palæontologist. Contributions to a Catalogue of Works, Reports, and Papers on the Anthropology, Ethnology, and Geological History of the Australian and Tasmanian Aborigines, Part I. By R. Etheridge, jun., Palæontologist to the Australian Museum and Geological Society of New South Wales. Issued by direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture.....	600	600	18	17	1
The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. Issued by direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. H. C. L. Anderson, Director. Vol. I, Part 1. July, 1890. With plates, &c.	250	3,450	3,700	248	3	2
The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. Issued by direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. H. C. L. Anderson, Director. Vol. I, Part 2. August, 1890. With plate, &c.	3,250	3,250	51	10	6
New South Wales Technical Education Series—Introduction to Australian Agricultural Practice, arranged for Teachers and Pupils of the Public Schools. By Angus Mackay, F.C.S., Instructor in Agriculture, Sydney Technical College; Author of "The Australian Agriculturist"; "The Sugar Cane in Australia"; "Analysis of Grazing, Farm, and Garden Soils of New South Wales"; "Native Grasses of Australia"; "Why Wheat Crops Fail," &c., &c.; Medallist for Chemistry, Edinburgh; for Indigenous Grasses of Australia, Brisbane, Sydney. Illustrated.	50	4,000	4,050	87	17	1
Technical Education Series, No. 6—Wattles and Wattle-barks, being Hints on the Conservation and Cultivation of Wattles, together with Particulars of their Value. By J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., F.C.S., &c., Curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney; President of the Field Naturalist's Society of New South Wales; Author of "The Useful Plants of Australia," &c., &c. With illustrations.....	50	2,150	2,200	45	0	7
Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Insect Pests—The Maize Moth (<i>Heliothis armigera</i> , Hüb.). By A. Sidney Olliff, Entomologist to the Australian Museum, and Department of Agriculture, New South Wales. With plate.....	1,000	1,000	18	17	10
Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Insect Pests—The Codlin Moth (<i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i> , Linn.). By A. Sidney Olliff, F.E.S., Entomologist to the Australian Museum and Department of Agriculture, New South Wales. With plate.....	1,000	1,000	14	19	10
Wheat Rust Disease—Analyses of Wheat, Flour, &c. Report by Angus Mackay, F.C.S., Instructor in Agriculture, Sydney Technical College.....	250	250	1	17	3
Department of Public Instruction, Technical Education Branch. Foul Brood in Bees	2,000	2,000	3	1	1
A Census of Grasses of New South Wales, together with a Popular Description of each Species. By Fred. Turner, F.R.H.S., Botanist to the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales. Issued by direction of the Minister for Mines and Agriculture (Hon. Sydney Smith). H. C. L. Anderson, Director. One illustration.....	1,100	1,100	25	12	6
Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Orchard Manures. By Henry C. L. Anderson.....	1,000	1,000	6	7	10
Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Farmer's Guide to Manuring. A Nematode Formula. By N. A. Cobb.....	1,000	1,000	4	5	7
Circular No. 45. <i>Lathyrus Silvestris</i> Wagneri, or Wagner's Flat Pea.....	300	300	1	19	11
The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1889-90. By T. A. Coghlan, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Government Statistician. Fourth Issue. With diagram, &c.....	2,000	.....	2,000	579	9	7
Part XI of "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales." Coghlan, 1888-9. Stock	300	300	1	11	0
New South Wales Statistical Register for 1889 and previous Years. Compiled from Official Returns, by T. A. Coghlan, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Government Statistician.....	1,600	1,600	108	12	6
New South Wales Statistical Register for 1889 and previous Years. Part I.—Trade and Commerce. Compiled from Customs Returns, by T. A. Coghlan, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Government Statistician.....	545	545	205	0	7
New South Wales Statistical Register for 1889 and previous Years. Part II.—Population, Immigration, and Vital Statistics. Part III.—Monetary and Financial. Compiled from Official Returns by T. A. Coghlan, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Government Statistician.....	495	495	102	14	5
New South Wales Statistical Register for 1889 and previous Years. Part IV.—Production. Compiled from Official Returns by T. A. Coghlan, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Government Statistician.....	495	495	60	6	8
New South Wales Statistical Register for 1889 and previous Years. Part V.—Law and Crime. Compiled from Official Returns by T. A. Coghlan, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Government Statistician.....	495	495	85	9	10
New South Wales Statistical Register for 1889 and previous Years. Part VI.—Employment. Compiled from Official Returns by T. A. Coghlan, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Government Statistician.....	495	495	33	8	3

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost. £ s. d.
New South Wales Statistical Register for 1889 and previous Years. Part VII.—Education, Religion, and Charities. Part VIII.—Miscellaneous. Compiled from Official Returns by T. A. Coghlan, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Government Statistician .....	.....	495	495	175 18 10
Handbook of New South Wales Statistics for 1888 and previous years, being an abridgment of the Tables contained in the Statistical Register. By T. A. Coghlan, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Government Statistician	6	994	1,000	296 14 3
Statistics shewing the Relative Position and Importance of each of the Australasian Colonies during the year 1889-90. Compiled from Official Returns by T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician.....	.....	950	950	69 3 7
A Statistical Account of the Seven Colonies of Australasia. By T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician of New South Wales. With map.....	.....	2,012	2,012	134 4 10
New South Wales: 1860 to 1889. A Statistical Sketch. By Greville Tregarthen, Chief Clerk of the Government Statistician's Department, New South Wales. With coloured diagrams.....	.....	1,300	1,300	39 4 0
Customs Handbook: Revised and Corrected to March 31, 1890, for the use of Officers of Customs .....	.....	550	550	58 8 3
Report of the Minister of Public Instruction upon the Condition of Public Schools established and maintained under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, for the year 1889	500	.....	500	76 18 9
State Children's Relief Department—Report of the President, the Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.L.C., M.D., F.R.C.S. E., &c., &c., for the year ending 5 April, 1890.....	.....	1,100	1,100	6 13 9
History of the Post Office, together with an Historical Account of the issue of Postage Stamps in New South Wales. Compiled chiefly from the Records, by Andrew Houson, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., formerly President of the Philatelic Societies of Sydney and Australia. With illustrations. (Binding incomplete).....	206	.....	500	319 17 8
Ways and Means: Financial Statement of the Honorable W. McMillan, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales. Made 16th October, 1890	25	525	550	35 19 9
Australian Federation—Speech of the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., delivered in the Legislative Assembly, 7 May, 1890 .....	.....	1,000	1,000	10 16 0
Table for facilitating the Computation of Refunds due to Lessees and Licensees, and of Additional Rents due to the Crown in consequence of Withdrawals from, or Reversions to, Leaseholds or Occupation Licenses, Department of Lands, Sydney, New South Wales, 1890 .....	.....	500	500	64 14 1
The Jenolan Caves. By J. J. Foster. Issued under the direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture	112	500	612	45 14 1
Department of Agriculture, New South Wales. Bulletin No. 1—Report of the Conference of Fruit-growers and Vine-growers, together with Appendices. Issued by direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture. H. C. Anderson, Director. October, 1890. With illustrations	200	3,000	3,200	216 17 9
United Australia. Public Opinion in England, as expressed in the leading journals of the United Kingdom	3,000	.....	3,000	184 2 3
Opinions of the Australian Press on Volume I of the History of New South Wales .....	.....	1,000	1,000	1 17 2
London Jubilee Philatelic Exhibition, 1890. Extracts from the Sydney Press.....	.....	100	100	2 15 7
Opinions of the Press. The useful Native Plants of Australia (including Tasmania). By J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., F.C.S., &c., Curator of the Technological Museum of New South Wales .....	.....	2,500	2,500	5 10 10
Manual for the Deputy Clerks of the Peace in New South Wales. Revised by W. R. Beaver, Clerk of the Peace.....	220	.....	220	36 10 7
Index to New South Wales Letters of Registration of Inventions from 1854 to 31st July, 1887. In 27 Parts:—				
Part I —Inventions relating to Agriculture .....	.....	750	750	20 9 11
Do II — Do Brewing and Distilling.....	.....	750	750	11 5 4
Do III — Do Building Operations and Materials .....	.....	750	750	14 19 1
Do IV — Do Cloth, Wool, and Fibres.....	.....	750	750	9 0 1
Do V — Do Drains and Sewers .....	.....	750	750	8 6 1
Do VI —Electricity and Magnetism.....	.....	750	750	17 18 7
Do VII —Engines, Pumps, and Motive Power Mechanism .....	.....	750	750	10 5 1
Do VIII —Inventions relating to Excavating and Dredging .....	.....	750	750	6 13 2
Do IX — Do Explosives and Firearms.....	.....	750	750	6 14 0
Do X — Do Preparation and Preservation of Food .....	.....	750	750	16 17 6
Do XI —Fuel, Preparation and Combustion of .....	.....	750	750	9 2 4
Do XII —Head, Body, and Foot Coverings .....	.....	750	750	7 4 0
Do XIII —Horses, Sheep, and Cattle .....	.....	750	750	7 4 0
Do XIV —Illuminating Materials and Appliances.....	.....	750	750	11 11 8
Do XV —Indicating Mechanism .....	.....	750	750	7 6 8
Do XVI —Leather, Hides, and Skins .....	.....	750	750	6 12 0
Do XVII —Marine and Submarine .....	.....	750	750	9 2 2
Do XVIII—Minerals and Mining .....	.....	750	750	34 14 2
Do XIX —Printing and Photography.....	.....	750	750	7 8 0
Do XX —Railways and Tramways.....	.....	750	750	18 2 9
Do XXI —Refrigerating, Ice-making, &c. ....	.....	750	750	9 11 0
Do XXII —Sewing Machines .....	.....	750	750	6 3 5
Do XXIII—Vehicles (common road).....	.....	750	750	7 0 2
Do XXIV—Miscellaneous Inventions .....	.....	750	750	18 13 1
Supplement to the Catalogue of the Free Public Library, Sydney, for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882. Reference Department .....	.....	1,010	1,010	408 9 7
Catalogue of Books added to the Parliamentary Library during the quarter ended 31st December, 1889.....	.....	250	250	3 11 9
Do do 31st March, 1890 .....	.....	250	250	4 3 11
Do do 30th June, 1890 .....	.....	300	300	12 4 5
Do do 30th September, 1890 .....	.....	250	250	8 8 4
Catalogue of Law Library in the Attorney-General's Department	12	.....	12	10 19 1
Catalogue of the Colonial Secretary's Library, New South Wales, 1890.....	25	.....	25	14 14 3
New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1889-90—Catalogue of Exhibits in the New South Wales Court	50	1,950	2,000	155 2 4
Supplement No. 2. Catalogue of Maps and Plans published by the Department of Lands, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st January, 1890 .....	.....	2,000	2,000	57 7 9

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost. £ s. d.
Catalogue of Naval Stores, Provisions, &c., to be sold at H.M. Naval Depot, Circular Quay, on Wednesday, 4th June, 1890		100	100	2 8 5
Catalogue of Overtime Goods, Seizures, &c., to be sold at the Overtime Sale, to be held in the Queen's Warehouse, on the 6th June, 1890		250	250	8 9 10
Do do 11th December, 1890		250	250	7 13 1
Technological Museum, Sydney (Descriptive Catalogue No. 1)—Raw Wools and Specimens, to illustrate the Woollen Manufacture. By Alfred Hawkesworth, Honorary Wool-classer to the Museum. Edited by the Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., F.C.S.	25	1,025	1,050	67 8 6
Technological Museums for Sydney and Country Towns. Synopsis of Desirable Contents		3,000	3,000	5 14 3
Calendar of Technical College for 1890		2,000	2,000	35 11 6
Calendar of Sydney Technical College for 1890	100	900	1,000	52 11 0
Description of Exhibits prepared for the London Philatelic Exhibition to be opened on 19th May, 1890		100	100	0 12 9
List of Printed Public Documents on Sale at the Government Printing Office, Sydney		2,000	2,000	30 18 6
List of Forms in Stock at the Government Printing Office, 1890		1,500	1,500	16 10 3
List of Pastoral Leases showing the dates upon which the Rents are payable		650	650	24 0 5
Cases determined in the Land Court of New South Wales. Edited and Reported by J. T. Keating, Registrar of the Court. Vol. I, Part 1. To 31st May, 1890	8	1,500	1,508	40 14 8
List of Municipalities		100	100	1 1 10
Measured Lands open to Conditional Purchase and Conditional Lease and Special Areas in the Eastern and Central Divisions, New South Wales		20	20	2 4 8
Memoranda—Forms for the use of the Associates of their Honors the Supreme Court Judges		28	28	6 9 6
Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Judging Sheep by Points. Classification and Judging of Sheep. By Alex. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, New South Wales		200	200	4 14 1
Police Stations in Metropolitan District in which Telephones are fixed		500	500	3 4 4
Names and Addresses of Officers and Employees, Government Printing Office, Sydney		25	25	3 8 7
Sessional Orders of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales (Fourteenth Parliament—Third Session)		25	25	1 17 8
Standing Rules and Orders of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales		102	102	13 13 10
Additional General Rules of Court		400	400	3 2 4
Rules of the Practice and Procedure for the Conduct of Business in the Court of Petty Sessions at Richmond		12	12	1 15 8
Rules of the Practice and Procedure for the Conduct of Business in the Courts of Petty Sessions at Stroud, Bullahdelah, Bungwall, Foster, and Tea Gardens, Police District of Port Stephens		50	50	2 9 1
Parliamentary Committee on Public Works—Order of Procedure showing the chief Provisions of the Public Works Act, 1888, the Public Works Act Amendment Act, 1889, and the Public Works (Committees' Remuneration) Act, 1889; together with the Procedure of the Committee in their various inquiries as shown by the text and effect of their decisions, to which are attached the Acts referred to in detail		15	15	7 18 1
Instructions to District Registrars appointed under the Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council, 19 Vic. Nos. 30 and 34 (hereto appended), for Registering Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the Colony of New South Wales		450	450	14 6 4
Rules, Regulations, and Memoranda for the Guidance of Sheriff's Officers. Revised and enlarged by C. E. B. Maybury, Under-Sheriff, New South Wales, 1st July, 1890	350		350	61 8 9
In Bankruptcy—Rules for Procedure in Motions		50	50	1 6 0
Rules of the Government Printing Office Chapel of the Permanent Bookbinding, Ruling, and Numbering Staffs		50	50	0 16 5
Rules of the Government Printing Office Permanent Composing Staff Chapel, established 1888		100	100	1 0 9
Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle—Rules for the Attendants, Nurses, Servants, &c., 1890		75	75	11 9 10
Metropolitan Water By-laws, 13th December, 1889		800	800	12 7 4
Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—Metropolitan Water By-laws, Country Districts, County of Cumberland		200	200	5 11 10
Water Service—Plumbers' Regulations, November, 1889		600	600	3 18 6
Regulations for Organization and Control of the Public Schools Cadet Force		6,100	6,100	15 4 0
Department of Agriculture, Sydney—National Prizes—Regulations		2,500	2,500	3 3 0
Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters, Mates, Engineers, &c., in the Mercantile Marine (with Appendices)		400	400	35 10 8
Hints for the Collection and Preservation of Raw Products suitable for Technological Museums. By J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c., Curator of the Sydney Technological Museum		3,000	3,000	16 18 4
General Directions for obtaining Samples of Soils for Analysis		1,000	1,000	1 5 0
Department of Agriculture, New South Wales—Directions for Collecting, Packing, and Forwarding Specimens of Insects, Plants, and Fungi		2,050	2,050	9 8 8
Station Orders for Her Majesty's Ships and Naval Establishments on the Australian Station, 1890	100		100	47 8 9
Postal Guide, No. 192, January, 1890		3,000	3,000	295 16 0
Do 193, April, 1890		2,812	2,812	180 17 3
Do 194, July, 1890		3,100	3,100	176 7 3
Do 195, October, 1890		4,000	4,000	194 19 6
Paragraph Time-tables for the Western, Southern, Northern, and Suburban, &c., Mail Lines, May, 1890		250	250	127 5 4
Do do do September, 1890		3,550	3,550	159 10 0
English Mails—Time-tables <i>via</i> Suez, Colombo, San Francisco, Marseilles, Torres Straits, and per Norddeutscher Lloyd Company		2,000	2,000	5 11 6
Time-table of Ocean Mail Service		2,500	2,500	2 2 8
Table showing the Interchange of Mails, one Post Office with another		1,470	1,470	30 10 9
Private Letter-box List, 1890		200	200	8 4 2
List of Money Order Offices in New South Wales, United States of America, British Possessions and Colonies; together with General Information as to Rates of Commission and issue of Foreign Orders, and Branches of the Government Savings Bank		650	650	23 8 4
Sydney Government Telephone Exchange—List of Subscribers, May, 1890		1,500	1,500	28 5 3
Do do do November, 1890		1,700	1,700	32 10 2
Do do do Supplementary List, February, 1890		1,500	1,500	2 0 0
Do do do August, 1890		1,400	1,400	2 2 10

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—continued.

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
General Orders, 1st January, 1890		1,000	1,000	£ s. d. 2 19 3
Do 1st April, 1890		1,600	1,600	6 2 6
Do 1st July, 1890		800	800	2 18 4
Do 1st October, 1890		800	800	3 17 3
General Order—Regulations for Camp		1,500	1,500	4 15 3
Do do		1,500	1,500	3 8 6
Do No. 253. Partially Paid Corps—Programme of Parades, March Quarter of 1890		4,750	4,750	19 2 4
Do No. 49. do June Quarter, 1890		4,800	4,800	15 19 0
Do No. 114. do September do 1890		4,700	4,700	19 3 6
Do No. 188. do December do 1890		4,650	4,650	20 8 C
Index to Printed Series of General Orders, 1889		1,000	1,000	2 5 1
Nordenfeldt Quick-firing and Machine Guns—Instructions and Drill		150	150	4 12 0
Manual of Drill for 6-inch and 8-inch B.L. Guns on Hydro-pneumatic Disappearing Carriages		1,500	1,500	10 5 6
Instructions for use of, and drill with, 10-inch Rifled Muzzle-loading Armstrong Gun of 25 tons weight, including Mechanical-loading Gear and Hand-loading Gear. With diagrams		1,000	1,000	80 3 3
Notes on the Handling of Artillery in the Field. By Lieutenant-Colonel Walford, R.A. Battalion Formation for Attack		20	20	4 12 7
Instructions for Field Firing		2,000	2,000	9 6 8
Instructions for Cleaning Small-arms, Accoutrements, and Clothing		1,000	1,000	3 8 1
Field Artillery Drill		5,000	5,000	3 6 2
Submarine Mining—Drills for Connecting up, Slings, Laying out, and Picking up Mines		250	250	0 10 1
Amendments made in "Infantry Drill, 1889"		200	200	2 19 8
Standing Orders of the New South Wales Regiment of Artillery. With diagrams		3,600	3,600	3 11 8
Squad Book for the use of Battery and Company Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Military Forces, New South Wales		300	300	126 1 6
Hymns for Religious Services—Encampment, Military Forces, Easter Sunday, April 6th, 1890		500	500	37 6 4
Journal and Proceedings of the United Service Institution of New South Wales for the year 1889, Vol. I. Edited by the Hon. Secretary. With maps, &c.		1,500	1,500	3 16 3
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Remarks by the President, Major- General Richardson, C.B., Commanding Military Forces, on the occasion of the second Annual Meeting		600	600	37 4 10
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture I—The Defence of a Protected Harbour. By Lieutenant-Colonel Boddam, Engineer for Military Works. With diagrams		425	425	3 6 6
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture II—Harbour Defence by Guard- boats, and their Duties. By Commander Bosanquet, Naval Artillery Volunteers. With diagrams		300	300	15 18 8
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture III—Round about Apia, Samoa. By Captain Castle, R.N., H.M.S. "Rapid"		300	300	7 0 3
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture IV—The Australian Soldier. By Captain M'Cutcheon, 1st Regiment Infantry (Hon. Sec.)		300	300	4 3 3
United Service Institution of New South Wales Library—List of books, journals, &c.		300	300	8 2 6
The United Service Institution of New South Wales		12	12	15 2 3
New South Wales Rifle Association—Report from the Council to the Members of the Association for the year 1889		300	300	6 0 11
Report of the New South Wales Rifle Association for the year 1889		250	250	1 19 8
By-laws of the New South Wales Rifle Association	15	535	550	41 2 0
Rules of the Naval Artillery Volunteer Rifle Club		100	100	3 0 7
Judge's Notes and Memorandum for New Trial—Between Thomas Stapleton, Plaintiff, and the Honorable Bruce Smith, Nominal Defendant		250	250	1 8 11
Judge's Notes and Memorandum for New Trial—Between John Macintosh, Plaintiff, and Julien Thomas Blanchard, Nominal Defendant		20	20	2 4 7
Judge's Notes and Memorandum for New Trial—Between William Alexander Oakley, Plaintiff, and the Hon. William McMillan, Nominal Defendant		30	30	2 8 6
New South Wales Law Almanac for 1890		40	40	4 4 6
Contract Prices for 1890		300	300	2 11 9
Prison Manufactures—Prices for 1890		1,300	1,300	40 18 7
Horse and Cattle Brands Directory of New South Wales for 1889		250	250	4 3 10
Pupil Teachers—Explanation of Duties to Head Teacher	10	702	712	94 2 2
Do do Pupil Teacher		1,800	1,800	4 1 6
A District Hospital: Its Construction and Cost, with plans and illustrations		2,300	2,300	4 6 10
Boundaries of the Licensing Districts of New South Wales		300	300	15 11 2
Cantata—Vice-Regal Inspection of Fort-street Model Public School, Friday, 25th July, 1890		260	260	8 4 0
Fishermen's and Fishing Boat Licenses issued during the month of January, 1890		300	300	1 1 5
Do do do February, 1890		300	300	4 17 0
Do do do April, 1890		200	200	2 8 8
Do do do May, 1890		100	100	1 8 5
Fishing Boat Licenses issued during the Months of June, July, August, and September, 1890		50	50	0 14 7
Fishermen's do do do		150	150	1 16 1
New South Wales Parliamentary Companion, 1st January, 1890		150	150	1 8 1
Do do 17th April, 1890		150	150	5 16 4
Do do 5th May, 1890		50	50	0 14 3
Do do 14th May, 1890		75	75	0 18 5
Do do 21st May, 1890		120	120	1 4 3
Do do 19th August, 1890		80	80	0 16 8
Do do 3rd September, 1890		75	75	0 16 9
Do do 27th October, 1890		75	75	0 19 11
		75	75	0 16 10

STATEMENT showing the Title or Description of each collection of Photographs or Lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during the year ended 31st December, 1890, with the number of Copies and Total Cost of each set.

Title or Description.	Whether Photographs, Phototypes, Photo-lithographs, or Lithographs.	For what Department done.	No. of Plates.	No. of Copies of each Plate.	Total No. of Copies.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
<i>Photo-lithographic Branch.</i>						£ s. d.	
Parish Maps	Photo-lithographs...	Surveyor-General .....	...	...	249	645 16 0	
Plans	do	do .....	...	...	248	514 2 6	
Views	Photographs	do .....	...	...	445	166 17 6	
Do	do	Colonial Architect .....	...	...	108	11 16 0	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do .....	...	...	20	20 10 0	
Do	do	Observatory .....	...	...	18	12 15 0	
Views	Photographs	Colonial Secretary .....	...	...	1,000	70 7 6	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do .....	...	...	26	10 17 6	
Do	do	Public Instruction .....	...	...	15	4 15 0	
Do	do	Harbours and Rivers .....	...	...	16	42 1 6	
Views	Photographs	Treasury .....	...	...	679	80 16 6	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do .....	...	...	6	3 2 6	
Do	do	Mines .....	...	...	28	49 12 6	
Views	Photographs	Railways .....	...	...	462	56 8 6	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do .....	...	...	53	40 13 0	
Do	do	Roads and Bridges .....	...	...	14	9 5 0	
Do	do	Water Conservation .....	...	...	1	18 15 0	
Views	Photographs	do .....	...	...	23	8 12 6	
Do	do	Miscellaneous .....	...	...	1,705	120 8 6	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do .....	...	...	30	27 15 0	
Do	do	Water Supply and Sewerage .....	...	...	3	3 7 6	
<i>Photo-mechanical Branch.</i>							
View of Dunedin Exhibition	Photographs	Colonial Secretary	6	1	6	0 6 0	
Exhibit—Melbourne Exhibition	do	do	1	1	1	0 5 0	
Prints of do do	do	do	31	3	93	5 0 0	
Enlargements	do	do	11	1	11	11 0 0	
Miscellaneous Photographs	do	do	48	1	75	6 16 6	
Photographs	do	Inspector - General of Police	27	1			
Miscellaneous Photographs	do	Treasury	1	24	24	2 0 0	
Photographs for Railway Carriages...	do	Railway	387	Various.	532	91 13 6	
Jenolan Caves	do	do	125	do	405	31 13 0	
Miscellaneous Photographs	do	do					
Enlargements	do	Public Works	20	do	46	58 4 0	
Miscellaneous Photographs	do	Post Office	7	do	16	2 9 0	
General Post Office in 1848	do	do					
Miscellaneous Photographs	do	Miscellaneous	397	do	476	44 17 0	
Federal Council	do	do	5	do	5	0 16 0	
Enlargements	do	do	33	do	33	33 10 0	
Photograph of Plans	do	do	17	do	17	9 5 0	
Negative—"Postage Due" Stamp	do	do	11	do	11	6 10 0	

Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 29th May, 1891.

G. S. CHAPMAN,
Acting Government Printer.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING ARRANGEMENT WITH MR. ALEXANDER BRITTON FOR
COMPLETION OF THE SECOND VOLUME.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 March, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th February, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the contract or agreement made by the late Government and
“ Mr. Alexander Britton, in January, 1891, for the continuation of the
“ work connected with the Historical Records of the Colony.”

(Mr. O'Sullivan.)

No. 1.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Alexander Britton, Esq.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 January, 1891.
I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to make you the following offer in relation to the work known as the “ History of New South Wales from the Records ”:—That you complete the second volume of the History, left in an unfinished state by Mr. G. B. Barton, on the same lines, as nearly as practicable, as those indicated by that gentleman, such completion to be effected within a reasonable time, and that for your services you be paid at the rate of £1,200 per annum, which you can draw monthly.

I shall be glad of your acceptance, or otherwise, of this offer.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

No. 2.

Alexander Britton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Athenæum Club, Sydney, 2 January, 1891.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, in which you offer me, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, certain terms for completing the second volume of the History of New South Wales; that is to say, the volume is to be completed within a reasonable time, and I am to be paid at the rate of £1,200 per annum.

I have much pleasure in accepting the offer on these conditions.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. BRITTON.

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT ON, FOR 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 January, 1892.

The Officer in Charge of Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 7 January, 1892.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, my Report on Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

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

Of the total of 190 immigrants who so arrived all were nominated in the Colony, none were selected by the Agent-General.

They consisted of 107 individuals above 12 years of age, and of 83 under 12 years of age.

No births or deaths occurred during the voyage.

The appendices herewith annexed give full detailed information relative to immigrants during the voyage:—

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

I have, &c.,

FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,

Officer in Charge of Immigration.

APPENDIX A.
RETURN of Assisted Immigration to New South Wales, 1891.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on voyage.	Number landed.				Nominated in the Colony.	Selected by the Agent-General.	Total number of Individuals landed.	Equal to statute adults.	Contract price per statute adult.	Amount paid for and by Immigrants on account of cost of their passage.	
				Above 12 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.							Amount paid in the Colony by Depositors.	Amount paid in London to the Agent-General.
				M.	F.	M.	F.							
S.S. "Orient"	17 January ...	2 March	44	1	3	3	3	10	.....	10	7	£15	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
„ "Austral"	28 February...	13 April	44	8	14	10	11	43	.....	43	32		11 0 0	17 0 0
„ "Lusitania"	11 April	25 May	44	5	20	8	12	45	.....	45	34½		81 0 0	1 0 0
„ "Ormuz"	6 June.....	20 July.....	44	4	15	10	6	35	.....	35	26½		112 0 0	.....
„ "Cuzco".....	1 August ...	14 September	44	4	8	1	1	14	.....	14	13		83 0 0	14 0 0
„ "Orient"	26 September	12 November	47	1	8	5	2	16	.....	16	12½		56 0 0	.....
„ "Ophir"	7 November	21 December	44	3	13	8	3	27	.....	27	21½		36 0 0	.....
			*	26	81	45	38	190	.....	190	147	80 0 0	.....

* Average length of passage, 44½ days.

Single men	26
Wives and single women	81
Children under 12 years	83
Total	190

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 7th January, 1892.

FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,
Officer in Charge of Immigration.

3

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Native Countries of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1891:—

From England and Wales	143
„ Scotland	30
„ Ireland	6
„ Other Countries	11

190

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 7th January, 1892.

FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,
Officer-in-Charge of Immigration.

APPENDIX C.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

Nationality.	Classification of Religion.						Total.
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	
English	98	8	10	15	12	.....	143
Scotch	1	26	.....	3	.....	.....	30
Irish	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6
Other Countries	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11
	101	34	10	18	17	10	190

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 7th January, 1892.

FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,
Officer-in-Charge of Immigration.

APPENDIX D.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS.

Nationality.	Educational Attainments.						Total.
	Under 12 years.			12 years and over.			
	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	
England	30	32	.....	.....	79	2	143
Scotland	4	6	.....	.....	20	.....	30
Ireland	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	6
From other Countries	1	1	.....	.....	8	1	11
	38	40	.....	1	108	3	190

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 7th January, 1892.

FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,
Officer-in-Charge of Immigration.

APPENDIX E.

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

Destination.	Wives.	Families.	Destination.	Wives.	Families.
Campbelltown	1	11	Sunny Corner	1	4
Cowra	1	4	Wollongong	2	5
Joadja Creek	1	.....		
Lithgow	1	1			
Newcastle	2	9			
Parramatta	1	3			
				10	37
				47	

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 7th January, 1892.

FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,
Officer-in-Charge of Immigration.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 48.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 February, 1892.

JERSEY,

Message No. 48.

Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill providing for the Inspection and Regulation of steam boilers on land, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Government House,

Sydney, 19th February, 1892.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS USED AS PUBLIC OFFICES,
STORES, &c.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 December, 1891.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3rd September, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- (1.) The total amount paid per annum for private buildings used as Public Offices, Stores, &c.
- (2.) The amount paid out by each Department for this purpose, stating also the branch of the Department for which the building is used.
- (3.) The names of the owners of these buildings, with the amount paid to each.

(*Mr. O'Sullivan.*)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Total amount paid per annum for Private Buildings used as Public Offices, Stores, &c.:—
£6,136 6s.

Private buildings rented as public offices, stores, &c., distinguishing for which purpose used	Names of owners of buildings	Amount paid to each owner.	Total amount
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.			
			£ s d
In Sydney and Suburbs —			
1. Hunter's Hill—Police Quarters	E. S. Tribe		31 0 0
2. Kogarah—Police Quarters	J. A. Wilks		31 4 0
3. Lane Cove—Police Quarters	F. J. Hamilton		26 0 0
4. North Sydney—Quarters for Sub-inspector of Police.	R. Martens		65 0 0
5. Newtown—Quarters for Inspector of Police	M. T. Herlihy		58 10 0
6. Ryde—Police Quarters	Hy. Hay		36 0 0
7. Sydney—Quarters for Inspector of Police, No 4 Division (temporarily rented).	Jno. Flavelle		110 0 0
8. Sydney—Offices for Superintendent of Police	Grand United Order of Oddfellows		104 0 0
			£461 14 0
THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.			
			£ s. d.
1. 56, Young-street (Statistician's)	Captain Smith	£277 per annum	277 0 0
2. 47, Phillip street (Census)	S. A. Kelynack	£320 „	320 0 0
3. 49, Phillip street (Census)	William Kenwood	£225 „	225 0 0
			£822 0 0
CAPTAIN COMMANDING NAVAL FORCES.			
1. Boat-house for Torpedo Launches and Ship, Berry's Bay.	Trustees, Berry Estate	£100 per annum	£100 per annum.

Private buildings rented as public offices, stores, &c, distinguishing for which purpose used	Names of owners of buildings	Amount paid to each owner	Total Amount
REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.			
1 Quarters for Housekeeper, 135, Macquarie street	Moses, Moss, and Co.	Rent paid to the lessee, Percy Bennett, 15s per week.	£39
NEW SOUTH WALES MEDICAL BOARD			
1. 144, Phillip street, as offices for Medical Board and Pharmacy Board.	G L Carter	£250	£250
FISHERIES			
1. As Public Offices, part of 114, Phillip-street	The Honorable Richard Hill	£156 per annum	£156
MEDICAL ADVISER			
1. Portion of building, 127, Macquarie street, used as an office of the Medical Adviser and his Staff	Estate of the late Michael Medcalfe	£200 per annum	
2 108, Phillip-street, used as an office and residence for the Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	Richard Hill	£200	£400 per annum.
ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.			
1 Ground floor, No 114, Phillip street, used as offices.	Hon. Richard Hill, M.L.C	£58 per annum	£58 per annum
FORESTS.			
1 52, Phillip street, for offices	Mrs. Talbot	£180 per annum	£180.
THE CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD			
1 Two rooms on the ground floor, being part of a house situated at No 131, Macquarie-street North, such rooms being occupied as offices for the City of Sydney Improvement Board	Messrs Allen and Allen, of Phillip street, Sydney, solicitors, are the owners, or they act for the owners; their lessee, from whom the Government rent the offices, is George M Slate.	£175 per annum	£175.
AUDIT DEPARTMENT.			
1 Audit Office, 15 and 17, Bligh-street	R Wynne	£1000 per ann.	£1,000 per ann
CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.			
1 Premises at No. 146, Phillip street, used as offices.	Mrs Elizabeth Stubbins		£300 per annum.
MILITARY.			
1. Offices, Phillip-street	Scottish Investment Company	£800 per annum	£800
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, N S W.			
1 Myall House, 289, Cleveland-street— office	Henry Vaughan	£150 per annum	} Same. £1,394 12s.
2 Ten houses, Harris street, Parramatta, for paupers.	J. Whitworth	£280 do	
3 Cottage and paddock, Newington, for dispenser	Jno Wetherill	£36 do	
4 Cottage, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, for hospital use	Mary Cranney	£15 12s. do	
5 Boys' Home, Rydalmere	Mrs Gould	£125 do	
6 Farm, Liverpool	N. H. Thosby	£150 do	
7. Temporary office, 276, Oxford street	E A Head	£3 10s per week	
8 Temporary Depot, 19, Begg-street	Parson Bios	£2 10s do	
9 No. 1 Cottage Home, Mittagong	J. Wallace	£52 per annum	
10 No 2 do do	do	£40 do	
11 No 3 do do	do	£70 do	
12 No 4 do do	Geo O'Byrne	£52 do	
13 No 5 do do	A Dolphin	£52 do	
14 No 6 do do	M Munn	£60 do	
	Mrs Southy	£52 do	

RETURN showing the Private Buildings used as Public Offices, Stores, &c, by the various Departments under the control of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

Name of department	Purposes for which used	Name of owner	Rent paid per annum	Where situated
Stamps	Stamp Office	Mrs Stubbins	£ 350 0 0	Phillip-street, Sydney
Customs	Office and warehouse	C Fartiere	26 0 0	Euston, N S W
"	"	L. Levin & Sons	80 0 0	Corowa, N.S.W.
"	Offices	E Rich & Co (Limited)	70 0 0	Bourke, N S W
"	"	Silverton Tramway Company (Limited)	78 0 0	Silverton, N S W.
"	"	"	102 0 0	Willyama, N S W.
"	"	"	6 10 0	Mulwalla, N S W.
Government Printer's	Stores	P M'Mahon	624 0 0	Circular Quay.
"	Stables	Australian Joint Stock Bank	39 0 0	Paddington
Health	Office	M Metcalfe's Estate	250 0 0	127, Macquarie-street.
"	Residence of Assistant Health Officer	H E and A. W Castle	60 0 0	Watson's Bay
"	Residence of boatman	J. W. L Flower	39 0 0	"
"	"	E. Playfan	39 0 0	"
"	"	A. Murray	36 8 0	"
Treasury	Inspector's office	G. W Lawrence	260 0 0	Phillip street, Sydney.
		Total	£2,059 18 0	

Private buildings rented as public offices, stores, &c, distinguishing for which purpose used	Name of owners of buildings	Amount paid to each owner	Total amount
ATTORNEY GENERAL			
1. Chambers for Parliamentary Draftsman and Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Marks	Messrs. Moss & Co.	Rent paid to the lessee, Mr Percy Bennett, £200 per annum	£200.

RETURN of Private Buildings used by the Department of Lands as Offices (None used as Stores, &c)

Owners	Situation	Annual rent	For use of
		£ s d	
Mechanics' Institute	Bourke .. .	150 0 0	Local Land Board and District Surveyor
C C German ...	Coonabarabran...	52 0 0	Crown Lands Agent.
Protestant Hall Company	Dubbo	235 0 0	Local Land Board and District Surveyor
J. Bodel	Forbes	180 0 0	" " " "
Charles Rogers	Goulburn	120 0 0	Local Land Board
Australian Mutual Provident Society	Grafton	325 0 0	Local Land Board and District Surveyor
E J Carter ..	Lismore .. .	78 0 0	Crown Lands Agent
The Church Warden of St Peters	East Maitland ...	120 0 0	Local Land Board and District Surveyor
C J Skinner	Muswellbrook .. .	20 16 0	The Local Surveyor
Cudgegong Municipal Council	Mudgee	50 0 0	Crown Lands Agent
Committee of the Local School of Arts	Orange	250 0 0	Local Land Board and District Surveyor
Doyle and Baldwin	Tamworth	350 0 0	" " " "
Gibbs, Bright, & Co ...	Portions of 37 and 39, Pitt street, Sydney.	1,100 0 0	The "Lithographic," General Survey, Trigonometrical, Detail Survey, Deeds, and Rabbit Branches
Hon J B Watt ...	Portion of No 7 Bent street, Sydney	250 0 0	Local Land Board and District Surveyor
Stephen, Jaques, & Stephen	One room in O'Connell-street, Sydney.	20 16 0	Inspectors of Land Offices
Steamship Owners Association	One room in No 5 O'Connell-street, Sydney	52 0 0	Local Land Board—for Board meetings
	Total	£ 3,353 12 0	

DEPARTMENT of Public Instruction.—Private Buildings used as Public Offices, Stores, &c

Place	Owners	Rent
<i>Church and School Lands and Cashiers Branches—</i>		£ s d
Premises in Young street, offices	Trustees of the late Joseph Raphael	300 0 0
<i>Examiners' Branch—</i>		
Premises in Young-street, offices	Wm. Day	100 0 0
<i>Chief Inspector's Branch—</i>		
Premises in Young-street, offices	Wm. Day	200 0 0
<i>Technical Education Branch—</i>		
Premises, No. 547, Kent-street, stores for Technological Museum	Miss Lucy Hollinshed	169 0 0
Bathurst Technological Museum	Wm Sawyer, jun	75 0 0
Goulburn Technological Museum	Mechanics' Institute	75 0 0
Maitland Technological Museum	Great Northern Building Society	60 0 0
Newcastle Technological Museum	School of Arts	75 0 0
Sydney Geological Laboratory, &c.	J Milne Curran	31 4 0
48, Young-street offices	Mrs E M. Rosenthal	260 0 0
301, Pitt street class-room, &c *	Temperance and General Mutual Life Association	225 0 0
Premises—Sussex street—class rooms and workshops†	Watkins and Leggo	1,200 0 0
Pitt street class rooms	School of Arts	600 0 0
Bathurst do	Dr W F Bassett	70 0 0
Bega do	School of Arts	13 0 0
Goulburn do	Mechanics' Institute	50 0 0
Granville do	School of Arts	70 0 0
Kogarah do	School of Arts	41 12 0
Maitland West do	Rev J Benvie	20 0 0
Parramatta do	School of Arts	48 0 0
Petersham do	C H. and H Barnett	108 0 0
Newcastle do	School of Arts	52 0 0
Marrickville do	Congregational Public Hall Committee	20 16 0
Wagga do	School of Arts	39 0 0
Newcastle do &c	John Hutton	26 0 0
Armidale do	R M Ronald	26 0 0
Burwood do	School of Arts	63 0 0
Broken Hill do	E Govett & Co.	130 0 0
	Total .. £	4,147 12 0

* These premises will be vacated on 31st December, 1891

† These premises will be vacated on 31st January, 1892

RETURN

RETURN of Private Buildings used as Offices by Branches of Department of Public Works.

Place	Owners	Rent
<i>Railway Construction Branch—</i>		£ s. d.
Australian Mutual Provident Society Buildings, top floor	A M.P. Society	450 0 0
Beresford Chambers, five rooms	B. Backhouse	3 rooms at £110 1 room at £75 1 room at £50 7s per week.
Miller street, North Shore, one room	Mrs Brunson	£ s. d. 250 0 0
<i>Valuation Branch—</i>		
45 Phillip-street	W. A. Long, M.L.C.	250 0 0
<i>Military Works—</i>		
111, Phillip street	Myles McRae	250 0 0
113, Phillip street, top floor	J. W. Saunders, agent	60 0 0
<i>Roads and Bridges—</i>		
Elizabeth-street	J. F. Josephson	340 0 0
Country offices, average about 10s. per week	Names cannot well be given	1,416 10 6
<i>Severage Branch—</i>		
38, Elizabeth street	Mrs K. M. Owen	450 0 0
42, Elizabeth street	J. F. Josephson	340 0 0
<i>Water Supply and Sewerage—</i>		
289, Pitt street	Australian Mutual Building and Investment Co.	2,000 0 0
<i>Harbours and Rivers—</i>		
110, Phillip street	R. Hill	250 0 0
<i>Government Architect—</i>		
Newcastle	G. S. Hadfield	91 0 0
Uralla	W. Clubb	13 0 0
Grafton	R. Laing	26 0 0
	Total	£ 6,189 14 6

RETURN of Private Buildings used as Public Offices, &c., Department of Justice.

Names of the owners of buildings	Department or Sub department	Purposes for which buildings are used	Amount of rent paid to each owner	Amount of rent paid by each Sub department
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J. Kidman's Estate	Prothonotary	Offices, French, &c., Interpreter	78 0 0	78 0 0
J. F. Josephson	Probates	„ Registrar of Probates	286 0 0	286 0 0
Sydney Permanent, Freehold, Land, and Building Society	District Courts	Chambers, Judge M'Farland	95 0 0	95 0 0
T. F. Low	Coroners	Office, Coroner, Newcastle	32 10 0	32 10 0
Wm. Cary	Petty Sessions	„ &c., Central Police Office	436 0 0	
Trustees, Oddfellow's Hall	„	„ Inspector of Weights and Measures	500 0 0	
„ Congregational Church, Pitt street	„	„	200 0 0	
Wm. Latta	„	Court house, Bateman's Bay	20 0 0	
A. J. Quayle	„	„ Bullahdelah	52 0 0	
E. Herriott	„	„ Carrathool	10 0 0	
(Lifton Public Hall) Company	„	„ Chifton	26 0 0	
W. Reed	„	„ Collarendabri	40 0 0	
Wm. M'Fadyean	„	„ Cudgellico	24 0 0	
Wm. Canning	„	„ Captain's Flat	26 0 0	
A. M'Lean	„	„ Euabalong	20 0 0	
John Sheedy	„	„ Frogmore	32 10 0	
Neil Anderson	„	„ Gosford	26 0 0	
Thos. Wythes	„	„ Hill End	78 0 0	
T. Keys	„	„ Hillgrove	64 0 0	
B. Sheahan	„	„ Jugiong	20 0 0	
Geo. Tate, sen	„	„ Kangaroo Valley	50 0 0	
Trustees, Oddfellow's Hall	„	„ Katoomba	52 0 0	
„	„	„ Marulan	20 0 0	
Wm. Clark	„	„ Mount Hope	25 0 0	
S. MacNaughton	„	„ Maclean	60 0 0	
J. Webb	„	„ Nymagee	78 0 0	
Thos. Ring	„	„ Peak Hill	39 0 0	
Trustees, Assembly Hall	„	„ Purnamoota	6 0 0	
Geo. Wilson	„	„ Rye Park	20 0 0	
Geo. M. Pope	„	„ Ryde	80 0 0	
Trustees, School of Arts	„	„ Robertson	5 0 0	
F. Delander	„	„ St Albans	6 0 0	
Trustees, Mechanics' Institute	„	„ Thackaringa	12 0 0	
Trustees, Temperance Hall	„	„ Timonee	6 0 0	
Edwd. Hillson	„	„ Tocumwal	30 0 0	
F. Conthwaite	„	„ Tiboburra	52 0 0	
Municipal Council	„	„ Ulmarra	26 0 0	
E. Carter	„	„ Wardell	26 0 0	
Ducetons, Public Hall	„	„ Whitton	10 0 0	
Geo. Sly (by assignment)	Prisons	Offices, Sydney	350 0 0	2,177 10 0
				350 0 0
				£ 3,019 0 0

Total amount of rent paid under Administration of Justice per annum

RETURN showing Rentals of Buildings.

Where situated and owner's name.	Department.	Annual rental.
MINES DEPARTMENT.		
Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Phillip-street—Colonial Building and investment Company.	Head Office of Mines and Agriculture	£ 2,000
Macquarie-street—A. A. Armstrong	Geological Survey Office	400
Labrador, Macquarie-street—John Starkey	Water Conservation and Irrigation, and Scientific Branch, Agriculture.	750
Nicholson-street, Woolloomooloo—George Evans	Geological Survey Stores	234
George-street West—Valentine Tomkins	Diamond Drill Stores	202
Total annual rental.....		£ 3,586

Private buildings rented as public offices, stores, &c., distinguishing for which purpose used.	Names of owners of building.	Amount paid to each owner.	Total amount.
AGRICULTURE.			
No. 11, Victoria Arcade, used as office for the Vine Diseases Board.	Lessees, Messrs. Goodlet, Corbett, and Nicoll.	£65 per annum..	£ 65

RETURN showing Private Buildings rented by the Post Office Department.

Office.	Landlord.	Annual rent.	Office.	Landlord.	Annual rent.
Adaminaby	S. Mackay	£ s. d. 40 0 0	Hinton	H. T. Mann	£ s. d. 39 0 0
Adamstown	J. Davenport	26 0 0	Howlong	A. O. Boyle	52 0 0
Albion Park	H. Hicks	37 10 0	Hurstville	J. Sproule	80 0 0
Alexandria	W. Court	75 0 0	Ivanhoe	George Williamson	50 0 0
Alectown	T. Stewart	32 10 0	Kangaroo Valley	B. Nugent	26 0 0
Annandale	W. Pritchard	120 0 0	Katoomba	Mullany & Co.	52 0 0
Arakoon	S. M'Gill	32 10 0	Kelso	E. Marsden	40 0 0
Baradine	M. T. Kennedy	52 0 0	King-st.	City Bank	329 0 0
Barrington	T. Lees	78 0 0	Kogarah	J. Palmer	65 0 0
Bellengen	J. Redstone	26 0 0	Lower Botany	M. Birkby	96 0 0
Bondi	H. M. Hiley	32 10 0	Lyttleton	J. R. Irvine	30 0 0
Botany	W. Pemberton	31 4 0	Maclean	S. Macnaughton	60 0 0
Bowraville	J. Byrnes	26 0 0	Manilla	M. C. M'Kenzie	54 4 0
Branxton	J. Bercini	65 0 0	Marsdens	M. N. Carter	98 0 0
Broadwater	Colonial Sugar Co.	39 0 0	Merewether	W. Lacey	23 8 0
Brunswick	R. S. Marshall	36 8 0	Merimbula	A. L. Munn	40 0 0
Bulahdelah	R. Quayle	40 0 0	Miller's Point	C. Angus	156 0 0
Bungendore	D. Leahy	65 0 0	Millie	J. Duff	50 0 0
Bungwall Flat	A. Croll	16 0 0	Milperinka	T. W. Chambers	20 0 0
Burrawang	J. Allen	52 0 0	Minmi	J. K. Walker	45 10 0
Byron Bay	D. Jarman	20 0 0	Moss Vale	A. Campbell	100 0 0
Cambewarra	S. Matthews	25 0 0	Mount Hope	Witcombe & Fallarton	52 0 0
Camperdown	P. Cullen	156 0 0	Mundoorah	T. Digges	45 0 0
Canowindra	T. Clyburn	40 0 0	Mungindi	Mrs. Walker	35 0 0
Captain's Flat	J. W. M'Donagh	26 0 0	Murwillumbah	Colonial Sugar Co.	52 0 0
Carrington	M. Henderson	65 0 0	Nambucca	H. M'Nally	30 0 0
Charlestown	Waratah Coal Co.	30 0 0	Nambucca Heads	M. Holm	20 0 0
Cobbora	Bertha Williams	20 0 0	Nelligen	G. Hunter	35 0 0
Copmanhurst	J. Phemister	28 0 0	Newcastle West	W. Bain	78 0 0
Croki, Manning River	R. Gibson	26 0 0	Nundle	M. Isaacsohn	52 0 0
Cundletown	W. J. Smith	26 0 0	Obley	Australian J. S. Bank	25 0 0
Darlington	F. Kaehler	104 0 0	Oxford-st.	J. M. Wright	290 0 0
Deepwater	R. Collins	40 0 0	Palmer Island	A. Ross	15 0 0
Delegate	R. Wilton	14 0 0	Panbula	M. Behl	75 0 0
Denman	Mrs. Trevana	30 0 0	Park-st.	City Building and Investment Co.	400 0 0
Drake	J. Hynes	52 0 0	Peak Hill	J. J. Williams	65 0 0
Drummoyne	P. Rohan	39 0 0	Picton	G. M. Webster	60 0 0
East Balmain	W. H. Pratt	52 0 0	Pymont	F. Buckle	90 0 0
Elizabeth-st., Redfern	A. Graff	78 0 0	Randwick	Trustees late Captain Watson.	90 0 0
Enngonia	Australian J. S. Bank	39 0 0	Rookwood	B. Gormly	26 0 0
Erskineville	Hicks and Wright	65 0 0	Ryde	G. M. Pope	35 0 0
Euriowie	W. A. Turnbull	20 16 0	St. Peters	A. M'Kechnie	65 0 0
Fernmount	H. Bird	40 0 0	Silverton	T. Fitzpatrick	52 0 0
Fredrickton	E. Debenham	52 0 0	South Broken Hill	A. G. Lawton	52 0 0
George-st. North	M. Quirk	250 0 0	South Woodburn	H. Dawson	50 0 0
George-st. West	R. Fowler	130 0 0	Stanmore Road	C. Zeitz	104 0 0
Gerringong	A. Campbell	31 4 0	Strathfield	Commissioner for Railways.	60 0 0
Gilgandra	H. Morris	52 0 0	Summer Hill	T. Throwden	104 0 0
Gladsville	H. Cowell	33 16 0	Surry Hills	A. Rogalsky	170 0 0
Gladstone	C. Hibbard	36 0 0	Sussex-st.	London Chartered Bank.	208 0 0
Gloucester	M. M'Innes	39 0 0	Swansea	R. F. Talbot	20 16 0
Gresford	Messrs. Lindeman	40 0 0	Tambaroora	J. S. Willard	20 0 0
Greta	T. Jones	75 0 0	Taralga	M. Tynan	45 0 0
Gulargambone	Kearney & Co.	40 0 0			
Harwood Island	S. Macnaughten	40 0 0			
Haymarket	Executors W. Watkins	300 0 0			
Helensburgh	Metropolitan Coal Co.	52 0 0			

Office	Landlord	Annual rent	Office	Landlord	Annual rent
		£ s d			£ s d
Tathra	D Gowing	26 0 0	Wardell	E Murray	40 0 0
Terara	D Hyam	0 1 0	Waterloo	J Schmel	65 0 0
Thackaringa	A Hawson	26 0 0	Watson's Bay	E Edwards	36 8 0
The Exchange	Exchange Co	100 0 0	Wattle Flat	S Swain	20 0 0
Tibooburra	F Cornthwaite	32 10 0	Wauchope	P Danher	52 0 0
Tingha	J M Lean	52 0 0	West Balman	W Parker	71 10 0
Tuena	D Bremner	30 0 0	Wickham	G A Phillips	65 0 0
Tumbulgum	W Wardrop	39 0 0	Wolumla ...	H Fowler	35 0 0
Tweed Heads	W M Gregor	31 4 0	Woodburn	W Gollan	30 0 0
Ultimo	H Crawford	59 16 0	Woollahra	E A Head	150 0 0
Wallerawang	J Clatworthy	40 0 0			

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Premises	Owner	Rent	Premises	Owner	Rent
Batemans Bay	G Guy	£30 per annum	Oxley	J Bennett	15s per week
Bell Brook	T G Panton	£35 "	Smith Town	M Thomson	£39 per annum
Benildale	E J O'Brien	£26 "	Stockton	C Bruce	13s per week.
Bodalla	Bodalla Co	£26 "	Stuarts Point	R Deane	2s 6d "
Broke	J Clark	£25 "	Stores, Kent street,	H S Smith	£624 per annum
Brushgrove	T H Foggo	£31 4s "	Sydney		
Cugellico	W Jones & Co	£54 "	Stores, Clarence st,	W P Mace	£100 "
Clunes	T J Moses	12s per week	Sydney		
Coff's Harbour	J F Lee	£20 per annum	Stores, Bathurst st,	E M Brown	£390 "
Euabalong	R M'Lean	£40 "	Sydney		
Gongalga	A P Gunning	15s per week	Tabulam	H Barnes	12s per week
Greenwell Point	A M'Lean	2s 6d "	Tighe's Hill	M O'Hara	6s "
Kurrajong	F M'Donald	15s "	Tocumwall	Trustees, late D	£52 per annum
Marengo	W West	£20 per annum		Forsyth	
Mulwala	P Dunne	£30 "	Warkworth	A Watts	6s per week
Milson's Point	N S S Ferry Co	£39 "	Wiseman's Ferry	M A Black	£55 per annum
Mogil Mogil	R Walker	£37 "	Wyrallah	T Rauen	£20 "
Mossgiel	H A Land	£52 "	Yetman	W Rainbow	£50 "
North Richmond	E Winter	£15 "			

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPERIMENTS ON RABBITS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING APPLICATION OF DR. G. S. SAMUELSON, M.B., C.M., &c., FOR A LICENSE TO EXPERIMENT ON RABBITS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 March, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st January, 1892,—That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers in connection with the application of Dr. G. S. Samuelson, of Bourke, for a license to make experiments on rabbits with “infectious diseases.”

(*Mr. Waddell.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Dr. G. S. Samuelson, M.B., C.M., &c., to the Secretary for Lands, asking for a license to keep rabbits for the purpose of experimenting with drugs, with minutes. 31 August, 1891	1
2. The same to the Honorable H. N. MacLaurin, Esq., M.D., M.L.C. 31 August, 1891	2
3. Office Memorandum, with minutes. 14 September, 1891	2
4. The Under Secretary for Lands to Dr. Samuelson. 19 September, 1891	2
5. The same to Inspector Mallon. 10 October, 1891	2
6. Inspector Mallon to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 13 October, 1891	3
7. The Under Secretary for Lands to Dr. Samuelson, with license. 27 October, 1891	3
8. Extract from the <i>Western Herald</i> , with minutes. 28 October, 1891	3
9. The Under Secretary for Lands to Dr. Samuelson. 19 November, 1891	4
10. Dr. Samuelson to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 20 November, 1891	4
11. The Under Secretary for Lands to Dr. Samuelson. 26 November, 1891	4
12. Dr. Samuelson to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 28 November, 1891	4
13. The Secretary, Board of Health to the Under Secretary for Lands. 10 December, 1891	5
14. The same to the same, with minutes and enclosure. 24 December, 1891	5
15. Dr. Samuelson to the Under Secretary for Lands. 9 January, 1892	5
16. The Under Secretary for Lands to Inspector Mallon. 14 January, 1892	5
17. Question and Answer, Legislative Assembly. 19 January, 1892	6
18. Office Memorandum, with minutes. 20 January, 1892	6
19. The Secretary Board of Health to the Under Secretary for Lands, with enclosures. 28 January, 1892	6

No. 1.

Dr. Samuelson to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Bourke, 31 August, 1891.

In accordance with the “Rabbit Act of 1890,” I beg to request you to allow me a license to keep rabbits in cages and similar enclosures.

I am anxious to make certain observations upon the life history of the animal, and whilst thus engaged to test upon them the therapeutic action of certain drugs.

I am, &c.,
GERALD SAMUELSON, M.B., C.M., &c.

In view of the object for which the license is required, it is thought that the application should in the first instance be referred to the Board of Health for report as to whether any objections exist to the issue of the license, and, if not, whether in view of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act any special conditions should be inserted therein.—H.T., 2/9/91; F.H.W. (*per* U.S.), 2/9/91.

Approved.—J.N.B., 3/9/91. The Secretary to the Board of Health, B.C., 4/9/91.

Read. Meeting of the Board of Health held this day, 9/9/91. Board of Health sees no objection to the issue of the license, and does not consider any special condition necessary.—EDMUND SAGER, Secretary. The Under Secretary for Lands.—E.S., B.C., 10/9/91.

No. 2.

Dr. Samuelson to Dr. MacLaurin.

Dear Sir,

Bourke, 31 August, 1891.

I have applied to the Minister for Lands for permission to keep live rabbits with the object of studying their life history, *re* their destruction, and also whilst so employed of making observations as to the use of certain hypodermic injections of therapeutic substances.

Would you kindly put me into the way of acquiring a license thus to experiment? I shall require merely to give infections with usual precautions, and to kill for purposes of post-mortem research.

I am, &c.,

GERALD S. SAMUELSON, M.B., C.M.

Acknowledged.—E.S., 10/9/91.

No. 3.

Office Memorandum.

THE Board of Health having no objection, it is recommended that a license under the 41st section of the Act be issued to Dr. G. S. Samuelson, authorising him to keep live rabbits on his premises at Bourke, subject to the following conditions:—

1. That the number of live rabbits kept in pursuance of the license shall at no time exceed thirty.
2. That the cage or similar enclosure in which rabbits are confined shall at all times be open to the inspection of Mr. J. Mallon, Rabbit Inspector at Bourke, or any other officer of the Department of Lands appointed for the purpose.
3. That the carcasses of all rabbits which die shall be destroyed by fire.
4. The license shall not be transferred, and may at any time be withdrawn.
5. The license shall not permit of live rabbits being kept at any place other than that mentioned above.

Before the issue of the license Dr. Samuelson should be called upon to remit the license fee prescribed by the regulations, and Inspector Mallon should be instructed to report as to the suitability of the premises in which it is proposed to confine the rabbits.

H.T., 14/9/91.

F.H.W., 14/9/91.

Submitted for approval.—W.H., 15/9/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 16/9/91. Dr. Samuelson asked to remit fee, and Inspector Mallon instructed to inspect.—W.R.S., 19/9/91. It is recommended that the inspector be called upon to furnish the report required without any further delay.—H.T., 7/10/91. F.H.W., 7/10/91. Approved.—W.H., 8/10/91. Inspector Mallon asked.—W.R.S., 10/10/91.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Dr. Samuelson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 September, 1891.

With reference to your application of the 31st ultimo for a license to keep live rabbits for the purpose of making certain observations upon the life history of those animals, and of testing the therapeutic action of certain drugs upon them, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has approved of the issue of a license, provided that Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Mallon, who has been instructed to make an inspection and report of the premises where the rabbits are to be kept in confinement is satisfied as to their suitability for the purpose intended.

I may add that a fee of 10s. is payable upon the issue of all licenses under the 41st section of the "Rabbit Act of 1890," and that upon the receipt of that amount and of a favourable report from Mr. Inspector Mallon, the necessary permit will be forwarded to your address.

I have, &c.,

W. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(*Per* F.H.W.)

No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Mallon.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 10 October, 1891.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 19th ultimo, respecting the proposed issue of a license to Dr. Samuelson, authorising him to keep live rabbits on his premises at Bourke, and to request that you will be good enough to furnish the report required by the Department without any further delay.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(*Per* F.H.W.),

No. 6.

No. 6.

Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Mallon to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Bourke, 13 October, 1891.
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letters marked R. No. 91-863, of 19th ultimo and 10th instant, *re* permission for Dr. Samuelson, of this town, to keep live rabbits in enclosure, and in reply thereto beg to state Dr. Samuelson has erected and completed within the yard in Mitchell-street, attached to his residence, an enclosure about 30 feet long by 12 feet wide, which, in my opinion, is now thoroughly secure for the purpose intended, the same being throughout secured by wire-netting (under ground and above) of the proper size. Dr. Samuelson has also paid me the sum of 10s. enclosed herein as a license fee, of which I know nothing.

I have, &c.,

THS. MALLON.

Stamps 10s. enclosed.—H.T., 15/10/91. Received stamps 10s.—T.A., 16/10/91. Receipt No. 95-1,113.—S.R., 19/10/91. Prepare license in terms of decision of the 16th ultimo.—H.T., 21/10/91. Dr. Samuelson, with license (copy herewith).—W.R.S., 27/10/91. It is submitted that a copy of the license be forwarded to the inspector, with instructions to see that the conditions are complied with.—H.T., 28/10/91, F.H.W., 29/10/91. Approved.—W.H., 10/91. Inspector Mallon, with copy of license.—W.R.S., 31/10/91.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Dr. Samuelson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 27 October, 1891.

In compliance with the request expressed in your communication of the 31st August last, I have the honor to enclose herewith a license under the 41st section of "Rabbit Act of 1890," authorising you to keep live rabbits on your premises situated in Mitchell-street, Bourke.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON

(Pro Under Secretary.)

[Enclosure.]

(Form 3.)

Rabbit Act of 1890—Regulation No. 11.—License to keep rabbits.

SUBJECT to the provisions of the "Rabbit Act of 1890," and to the conditions hereinafter specified, Gerald S. Samuelson, M.B., C.M., of Mitchell-street, Bourke, is hereby licensed to keep live rabbits for the period beginning the 27th day of October, 1891, and ending the 27th day of October, 1892.

CONDITIONS.

1. That the number of live rabbits kept in pursuance of this license shall at no time exceed thirty.
2. That the cage, or similar enclosure, in which all rabbits are confined shall at all times be open to the inspection of Mr. J. Mallon, Rabbit Inspector, at Bourke, or of any other officer of the Department of Lands appointed for the purpose.
3. That the carcasses of all rabbits which die shall be destroyed by fire.
4. This license is not transferable, and may at any time be withdrawn.
5. This license does not permit of live rabbits being kept at any place other than that mentioned above (Mitchell-street, Bourke.)

Given under my hand this 23rd day of October, 1891.

JAMES N. BRUNKER,
Minister for Lands.

No. 8.

Extract from the *Western Herald*, 28th October, 1891.

"In connection with this matter it will be interesting to the public to learn something of the progress of the experiments initiated by Dr. Samuelson, of this town. Ten days ago he inoculated a guinea-pig with certain virus. This pig, with others, was kept in an enclosure in which several rabbits were also kept. In three days the inoculated guinea-pig died, and this was followed on two consecutive days by the deaths of two more guinea-pigs; followed again, on two consecutive days, by the death of two rabbits. The doctor has every reason to believe that the virus he is using will prove effective, but he still has a good deal of work in front of him. He has to find out whether the virus will work as effectively outside an enclosure as within it, and also as to whether it will be dangerous to other animals, such as dogs and all kinds of stock. This takes time and money, and it is our opinion that the pastoralists of the district should, in a practical way, assist the doctor to bring his experiments to a successful issue."

Dr. Samuelson simply holds a permit under the 41st section of the Rabbit Act, authorising him to keep live rabbits, and not being the holder of a license under the 7th section of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act, it appears to me that by carrying out the experiments herein referred to he is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment or a fine. Under the circumstances it is recommended that Dr. Samuelson's attention be drawn to the 11th section of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act, and that he be informed that unless the necessary licenses are at once applied for, and obtained, steps will have to be taken to give effect to the penal clauses of the Act in question.—H.T., 30/10/91, F.H.W., 2/11/91.

Submitted for approval.—W.H., 3/11/91. Approved.—H.C., 16/11/91. Attention invited and informed.—W.R.S., 19/11/91.

[Here follows copy of the Act.]

No. 9.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Dr. Samuelson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 November, 1891.

The attention of the department having been directed to an article in the *Western Herald*, of the 28th ultimo, describing the progress of some experiments initiated by you for the inoculation of animals with the virus of a certain disease, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to invite your attention to the 11th section of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act, and to inform you that as you simply hold a permit to keep live rabbits, and are not the holder of any license under the above-named Act, steps will be taken to give effect to the penal clauses thereof, unless the necessary licenses are at once applied for and obtained.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per F.H.W.)

No. 10.

Dr. Samuelson to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Bourke, 20 November, 1891.

I regret that my ignorance of the matter to which you refer in yours of the 19th instant, has led me into error.

I have conducted no experiment for about a fortnight. My preliminary researches met with sufficient success to warrant the continuation of my investigations, which latter I am anxious to do.

I am unable to procure here a copy of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act, so can in the meanwhile apply for a license, but in this letter. Would you kindly send me a copy of the above Act, for whether its perusal is or is not necessary to the procuring of a permit, I would like by such means to prevent any further error on my part.

I am, &c.,

GERALD S. SAMUELSON.

A copy of the Act may perhaps be forwarded to Dr. Samuelson, and in drawing his attention to sections 6 and 7, he might be asked to state specifically the nature of the license he requires, and to supply such information as may be necessary for the preparation thereof.—H.T., 23/11/91.

Yes.—F.H.W. (*per* U.S.), 24/11/91. Dr. Samuelson, with copy of Act.—W.R.S., 26/11/91.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Dr. Samuelson.

(R. 91-1,212.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 26 November, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th instant, and in pursuance of your request herewith forward a copy of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act for your guidance and information.

I take this opportunity of directing your attention to the 6th and 7th sections of the Act, and of requesting you to be so good as to state specifically the nature of the license that you require, and to supply such other information as may be necessary for its preparation.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per F.H.W.)

No. 12.

Dr. Samuelson to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Bourke, 28 November, 1891.

Re R. 91-1,212, I beg to acknowledge your favour and enclosure of the 26th instant.

I hold a license (R. 91-1,076), to keep rabbits in an enclosure which has been approved of by the District Inspector, Mr. Mallon.

Beyond researches *re* the destruction of rabbits, I wish to experiment by cultivation and inoculation with certain disease germs and micro-organisms with a view to acquiring further knowledge as to their causation, means of prevention and spread, and micro-organisms. I believe with a combination of some of them I have killed through one inoculation several animals, the disease produced being contagious only in its strictest sense, but not infectious or capable of passing "through infection" through air, food, or water.

I beg, therefore, that a license may be extended to me that I may cultivate in my laboratory in glass tubes the germs of tubercle, gonorrhœa, septicæmia, and syphilis, also that I may inoculate rabbits, guinea-pigs, rats, dogs, and sheep with any or all of the above named diseases, provided that no animal, inoculated or otherwise, shall be removed from the enclosure save temporarily into my laboratory, and then to be immediately returned to the enclosure, and that all carcasses of animals that have been in the enclosure shall be treated with according to section 5 of the Act.

As a matter of convenience I should be obliged if you would substitute in my rabbit license "that the carcasses, &c. * * * by burning or boiling" vice "that the carcasses, &c. * * * by fire," in condition 3.

I am, &c.,

GERALD S. SAMUELSON, M.B.,C.M.

It is recommended that this application be referred to the Board of Health for consideration and report.—H.T., 1/12/91, F.H.W., 2/12/91, W.H. Approved.—H.C., 3/12/91. The Secretary to the Board of Health.—H.T. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 3/12/91.

Read. Meeting of the Board of Health held this day, 9th December, 1891, postponed, in order that further information might be obtained through the Police Magistrate at Bourke, as to the extent of the premises and the means of isolating animals when infected.—P.M., Bourke; E.S., 11/12/91. Lands informed, 10/12/91.

No. 13.

No. 13.

The Secretary, Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 10 December, 1891.

Referring to your B.C. of the 3rd instant, forwarding application from Dr. Samuelson, of Bourke, for license under the Animals Infectious Diseases Act, to keep and propagate the germs of tubercle, gonorrhœa, septicœmia, and syphilis, and inoculate rabbits, guinea-pigs, rats, dogs, and sheep, with any or all of the same, I have to inform you that after consideration the matter was postponed in order that the Board might be furnished with further information as to the extent of Dr. Samuelson's premises, and the means of isolating animals when infected, and this information is now being obtained through the Police Magistrate of the district.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

No. 14.

The Secretary, Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 24 December, 1891.

THE Board of Health is of opinion that licenses under sections 6 and 7 should not be granted to Dr. Samuelson of Bourke, as his premises are not sufficiently isolated, and he does not possess the means of burning the bodies of infected animals, or by other methods ensuring that disease may not spread.

The Board desires to call attention to the fact that in Dr. Samuelson's letter of 31st August, he requested to be allowed to keep rabbits only to study their life history and the therapeutic action of certain drugs, and that his later application is not in consonance with this request.

EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

For the reasons herein stated it is recommended that the license under the Animals Infectious Diseases Act be not granted, and with the object of preventing any possible breach of the Act in question it is further recommended that the licenses under the "Rabbit Act of 1890" be withdrawn, and that Inspector Mallon be instructed to see that the live rabbits at present in the possession of Dr. Samuelson are at once destroyed.—H.T., 31/12/91, F.H.W., 4/1/92.

For approval of the course of action recommended.—W.H., 12/1/92. Approved.—H.C., 12/1/92. Dr. Samuelson informed, and Inspector Mallon instructed.—W.R.S., 14/1/92.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Court-house, Bourke, 16 December, 1891.

In attention to your letter of the 10th instant, I have made an inspection of the premises in which Dr. Samuelson, of this town, proposes to use the germs of tubercle, &c., in experimenting on the destruction of rabbits.

The premises are situated within the town of Bourke on the north side of Mitchell-street, the most popular street in Bourke, having a frontage to that street of 30 feet and a depth of about 88 feet; the first 44 feet is occupied as a residence and garden by the doctor and his wife, the back part being partly devoted to the rabbit experiments—on the east side of the allotment is a butcher's shop, and on the west side is a chemist's shop, and other shops and residence thickly packed on each side.

There is no separate laboratory; it is proposed to use the laboratory in connection with the surgery and consulting-room—a small room about 8 ft. x 12 ft.

The means of isolating animals after infection are—an enclosure 30 ft. x 10 ft. by 6 ft. high, fenced with wire-netting $\frac{3}{4}$ in. mesh, open at the top and floored with the same wire.

There is no furnace for the disposal of dead bodies or other infected substances; but it is proposed to boil and bury carefully.

I think it would be objectionable to permit Dr. Samuelson to carry on his experiments in any part of the town of Bourke, more particularly in the place he at present contemplates.

Dr. Samuelson has about twenty rabbits in the enclosure above mentioned.

I have, &c.,
J. Mc. A. KING, P.M.

No. 15.

Dr. Samuelson to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Bourke, 9 January, 1892.

Re R. 91-1,212, in pursuance of the subject matter of the above quoted letter, I have the honor to inform you that I have written to the Board of Health, under date 31st ult., asking what I must do to gain its recommendation to the Lands Department that a license should be granted me under the Animals Infectious Diseases Act, I have an answer (92-24), bearing date 7th inst., informing me that the Board of Health cannot inform me upon this matter.

May I then request of you to advise me what arrangements you would deem ample and satisfactory, that I may adopt them and so secure a license.

I have, &c.,
GERALD S. SAMUELSON.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Mallon.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 14 January, 1892.

In view of the decision arrived at by the Minister to withdraw the license under the 41st section of the Rabbit Act that had been granted to Dr. Samuelson authorising him to keep live rabbits on his premises at Bourke, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that you will be so good as to see that the live rabbits at present in Dr. Samuelson's possession are at once destroyed.

I have, &c.,
WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per F.H.W.)

Dr. Samuelson's fourteen rabbits killed this day.—THS. MALLON, Bourke, 16/1/92.

No. 17.
Question and Answer.

Legislative Assembly, Tuesday, 19 January, 1892.
(13.) APPLICATION OF DR. G. S. SAMUELSON FOR LICENSE TO EXPERIMENT ON RABBITS—MR. WADDELL asked THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—Will he have any objection to lay upon the Table of this House a copy of all papers in connection with the application of Dr. G. S. Samuelson, of Bourke, for a license to make experiments on rabbits with infectious diseases?

Answer.

Mr. Lyne answered,—There will be no objection if the papers are moved for in the ordinary manner.

No. 18.
Office Memo.

Dr. Samuelson's application for license under the Animals Infectious Diseases Act. THE Board of Health declined to recommend the issue of licenses to Dr. Samuelson on the grounds that his premises were not sufficiently isolated, and that he did not possess the means of burning the bodies of infected animals, or by other methods ensuring that disease would not spread, but it may be that even these requirements were satisfied, other objections might be raised against a compliance with the applications.

It seems to me a matter requiring the most careful consideration whether, in view of the fact that any supervision which the Government could exercise over the operations would be almost nominal, it would be expedient, under any conditions, to grant licenses to inoculate domestic animals with the germs of such diseases as tuberculosis and syphilis in a township where the sanitary conditions are such as exist at Bourke. In any case it is quite certain that the work would have to be carried out in some locality more remote from population, and that a furnace would have to be erected to provide for the cremation of the carcasses of infected animals.

However, the department must be dependent to a very great extent upon the advice tendered by the Board of Health, and for that reason it is submitted the papers be referred to that body, with a request that a report may be supplied upon the question raised by Dr. Samuelson.

H.T., 20/1/92.
F.H.W., 21/1/92.

May be referred to the Board of Health as suggested. The report will probably be of service in dealing with other similar applications.—W.H., 21/1/92. Approved.—H.C., 22/1/92. The Secretary to the Board of Health.—H.T. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., 22/1/92. Read. Meeting of the Board of Health held this day, 27/1/92.—E.S.

No. 19.

The Secretary, Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 28 January, 1892.

In returning you herewith your papers (92-67 R) respecting the issue of licenses under the Animals Infectious Diseases Act, and relating more especially to the case of Dr. G. S. Samuelson, of Bourke, I have the honor, by direction, to inform you that the Board does not think it advisable to lay down any general regulations on this subject, but that every application should be dealt with separately and on its individual merits, and after most careful consideration of the special circumstances, localities, and surroundings.

I also beg to forward you further papers received from Dr. Samuelson since my communication of the 24th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

[Enclosures.]

Sir, Bourke, 9 January, 1892.

Re 92-24, I have the honor to acknowledge the above communication from your Board.

Can you give me any information upon the matter, directly or through your local inspector?

Would you also inform me as to the reasons for your non-satisfaction with my present arrangements, and also whether the Board's recommendation has been extended to a gentleman who is conducting similar experiments within the Sydney municipal area?

I have, &c.,
GERALD S. SAMUELSON.

Secretary, Board of Health.

Read. Meeting of the Board of Health held this day, 20/1/92. The Board has nothing to add to former communication.—E.S. Dr. Samuelson informed, 21/1/92.

Dear Sir, Bourke, New South Wales, 31 December, 1891.

Would you kindly indicate to me what arrangements you would require me to make to procure your recommendation to the Lands Department that a license should be issued me under the Animals Infectious Diseases Act to keep rabbits and to inoculate them with certain cultures.

I may point out that neither the Board, the Lands Department, the Act quoted above, nor the Inspector, Mr. C. Mac. King, have tendered me any information upon this matter.

So far I have learnt only what will not satisfy the Board of Health.

Secretary, Board of Health.

I am, &c.,
GERALD S. SAMUELSON, M.B., C.M.

Read. Meeting of the Board of Health held this day, 6/1/92. Dr. Samuelson to be informed that the Board cannot lay down any rules on this subject, its province being to advise the Minister for Lands in all cases specially referred as to whether the arrangements are sufficient or not.—E.S. Done, 7/1/92.

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REAL PROPERTY ACT,

(RETURNS UNDER, FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

RETURN of the Number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

Months.	No. of Grants.	Area.						Value.			Assurance.		
		Town and Suburban.			Country.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	542	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
February	505	528	1	19 ⁷ / ₁₀	42,369	2	33 ¹ / ₂	47,934	19	7	100	0	2
March	270	392	2	6 ⁴ / ₅	21,807	3	23	35,826	17	4	74	15	4
April	449	285	2	33 ¹ / ₅	11,394	0	13	26,083	9	5	54	9	2
May	288	402	2	27 ⁷ / ₁₀	30,043	0	1	43,689	9	3	91	3	3
June	430	133	3	12 ¹ / ₂	28,970	3	5 ¹ / ₂	35,996	3	2	75	1	5
July	384	276	2	27 ⁷ / ₁₀	26,576	0	7 ¹ / ₂	42,560	18	10	88	16	1
August	359	329	0	19 ⁷ / ₁₀	14,481	1	29	26,361	12	4	55	0	7
September	400	249	3	1 ⁷ / ₁₀	26,120	0	21	36,733	5	1	76	10	9
October	136	339	1	27 ⁷ / ₁₀	29,277	1	19	42,980	11	0	89	13	0
November	141	132	0	28 ¹ / ₂	7,786	2	2	12,005	9	8	25	0	6
December	371	86	0	27 ¹ / ₁₀	6,339	2	36	14,590	10	11	30	7	8
Totals	4,275	571	2	31 ¹¹ / ₅	10,352	0	23	38,658	0	3	841	12	2
Totals	4,275	3,728	0	22 ³⁹ / ₁₀₀	275,518	3	13 ¹ / ₂	403,421	6	10	841	12	2

NOTE.—Amount of consideration-money for Transfers under the Act for the year £3,602,082 0 0
Amount secured by Mortgage under the Act for the year 3,635,376 0 0
Total area under the Act—16,918,068 acres 3 roods 5³/₁₀ perches.
Total value of land under R. P. Act at end of 1891 £23,865,339 18 6

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

RETURN of the Number of Applications, with amount of Fees, &c., under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

Months.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.						Fees.								
			Town and Suburban.			Country.			Value.		Assurance.	Com- missioners.	Certificates and other Dealings.	Total.			
January	29	35	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
February	25	39	28	1	22 ³ / ₄	1,524	3	12 ³ / ₄	85,229	0	0	177	11	2	62	0	0
March	31	42	42	3	9	4,682	1	36 ¹ / ₄	76,825	0	0	160	1	1	50	10	0
April	13	13	144	3	36 ¹ / ₂	16,217	2	28	282,312	0	0	588	3	1	61	0	0
May	32	34	27	0	22 ¹ / ₂	166	1	4 ¹ / ₂	28,596	0	0	59	11	7	21	10	0
June	30	34	36	3	22 ¹ / ₄	3,701	2	10 ¹ / ₂	31,813	0	0	66	5	7	49	0	0
July	37	50	28	3	2 ¹ / ₂	2,782	2	25	51,488	0	0	107	5	5	60	10	0
August	33	38	61	0	36 ¹ / ₂	2,535	3	20	99,190	0	0	206	12	1	59	10	0
September	35	52	42	1	35 ¹ / ₂	2,923	3	17 ¹ / ₂	69,953	0	0	145	14	9	64	10	0
October	40	62	33	1	11 ³ / ₄	6,152	2	30 ¹ / ₂	82,993	0	0	172	18	2	69	0	0
November	31	35	106	3	27 ³ / ₄	2,212	0	31 ¹ / ₂	81,829	0	0	170	9	10	79	0	0
December	23	24	301	0	8 ³ / ₄	5,983	1	10	214,373	0	0	446	12	3	63	10	0
Totals	359	458	10	2	16 ³ / ₄	1,396	3	27 ¹ / ₂	58,443	0	0	121	15	3	47	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458	864	2	12 ¹ / ₂	50,280	1	13 ¹ / ₂	1,163,044	0	0	2,423	0	3	687	10	0
Totals	359	458															

RETURN of Memorials registered under the Real Property Act for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date.	Transfers.	Consideration of Transfers.	Mortgages.	Consideration of Mortgages.	Discharges.	Consideration of Discharges.	Transfers of Mortgage.	Foreclosures of Mortgage.	Encumbrances.	Consideration of Encumbrances.	Transfers of Encumbrance.	Leases.	Transfers of Lease.	Surrenders of Lease.	Re-entry of Lease.	Caveat.	Withdrawal of Caveat.	Writs or Warrants.	Satisfaction of Writs or Warrants.	Notices of Death.	Notices of Marriage.	Notices of Resumption.	Vesting Orders.	Powers of Attorney.	Registered Proprietor (Official Assignee).	Transmissions by Endorsement.	Miscellaneous Endorsements.	Total.
January	650	£ 213,447	323	£ 681,301	231	£ 410,523	20	7	1	...	...	13	2	...	2	35	21	6	...	7	1	1	1	1	3	17	1	1,348
February	733	163,594	360	942,602	231	418,436	18	3	...	...	...	11	3	3	...	35	33	7	2	14	...	2	6	...	5	27	5	1,498
March	756	427,687	354	768,991	239	187,826	11	...	...	...	...	19	2	5	1	30	22	2	...	7	...	2	11	1	4	36	9	1,511
April	812	364,452	460	829,007	302	450,743	17	...	...	...	...	12	4	2	1	41	29	7	...	12	...	2	1	1	2	47	12	1,764
May	813	400,765	356	874,595	232	280,427	13	2	2	...	...	12	8	...	1	31	17	5	...	17	4	3	3	1	2	39	11	1,572
June	856	256,365	426	374,628	266	430,471	27	1	...	...	...	13	7	3	1	44	26	9	...	17	1	2	2	...	5	39	4	1,749
July	905	267,007	436	842,098	247	290,170	25	6	...	...	...	18	2	1	2	43	31	7	...	20	1	4	5	1	5	42	6	1,806
August	909	239,934	423	783,435	257	379,922	16	1	...	...	...	17	9	4	...	48	34	10	1	8	...	7	1	...	6	34	4	1,789
September	749	369,602	356	638,315	221	248,215	17	1	...	...	...	23	3	1	3	51	20	5	5	8	1	2	1	...	3	34	2	1,506
October	943	537,967	363	688,459	245	200,577	13	2	...	...	...	17	6	5	2	61	27	5	1	9	2	3	4	...	7	33	5	1,753
November	732	159,877	339	538,520	177	230,225	21	...	1	...	...	13	7	6	1	59	28	7	...	13	...	3	...	1	5	28	4	1,445
December	673	201,385	327	573,925	215	463,630	20	...	...	...	...	15	2	3	2	38	29	2	2	22	...	7	1	...	3	38	5	1,404
Totals for year 1891	9,531	3,602,082	4,523	8,535,876	2,863	3,991,165	218	22	4	...	...	183	55	33	16	516	317	72	11	154	10	38	36	6	50	414	68	19,140

Total number of extra Endorsements during the year 23,806
 Total number of new Certificates during the year 6,839

CHARLES PINHEY,
 Registrar-General.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1892.

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1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.

(SALARY AND FEES PAID TO, DURING THE YEARS 1889-90.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 January, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

STATEMENT of Salary and Fees paid to Surveyors during the years 1889 and 1890.

Surveyor.	Salary, 1889.			Salary, 1890.			Total Salary.			Fees, 1889.			Fees, 1890.			Total Fees.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
H. B. Sullivan ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	488	16	11	471	14	0	960	10	11
E. Santelle ...	500	0	0	262	10	0	762	10	0	273	8	10	24	2	7	297	11	5
T. W. Raymond ...	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0	319	11	0	12	12	0	332	3	0
J. H. M'Ewen ...	700	0	0	130	16	8	830	16	8	374	8	5	232	2	2	606	10	7
Jno. Thomas ...	700	0	0	700	0	0	1,400	0	0	702	3	3	678	5	0	1,380	8	3
James T. Gray ...	700	0	0	700	0	0	1,400	0	0	311	14	11	396	8	9	708	3	8
W. C. Wilson ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	824	7	3	1,188	10	10	2,012	18	1
H. H. Onslow ...	208	6	8	42	7	0	250	13	8	321	14	0	345	7	2	667	1	2
R. H. Cambage	500	0	0	500	0	0	616	16	11	687	18	2	1,304	15	1
C. D. Adams	181	15	0	234	10	0	416	5	0
Geo. Arthur	37	5	0	.....	.....	.....	37	5	0
D. R. Alderton	8	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8	0	0
J. R. Blackett	144	5	0	191	3	0	335	8	0
L. Biddulph	70	12	6	11	13	9	82	6	3
W. B. Bridges	158	16	0	29	10	0	188	6	0
J. H. Cardew	149	12	6	403	9	9	553	2	3
A. F. Chamier	28	12	6	.....	.....	.....	28	12	6
C. E. Cooke	204	6	0	28	1	8	232	7	8
L. A. Curtis	355	12	0	33	16	0	389	8	0
F. M. Davies	15	10	0	.....	.....	.....	15	10	0
J. B. Carter	24	5	0	17	5	0	41	10	0
E. J. Commins	14	10	0	.....	.....	.....	14	10	0
W. H. Christie	8	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8	0	0
John Cooke	98	10	0	98	10	0
J. S. Chard	18	10	0	18	10	0
J. F. Campbell	17	0	0	17	0	0
H. P. Cowper	40	15	0	40	15	0
W. Drummond	232	0	0	385	1	0	617	1	0
W. R. Davidson	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0
E. H. Dawson	1	1	0	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0
A. Ebsworth	46	17	6	.....	.....	.....	46	17	6
H. Folkard	130	0	0	35	15	0	165	15	0
H. Fisher	1	1	0	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0
B. C. Garland	13	10	0	7	10	0	21	0	0
James Granter	4	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0
H. Hastings	531	1	9	.....	.....	.....	531	1	9
H. V. Hunter	17	0	0	.....	.....	.....	17	0	0
W. E. Harnett	1	1	0	1	1	0
O. A. Herborn	205	8	0	246	14	0	452	2	0
H. C. Holmes	230	11	3	370	17	3	601	8	6
E. Herborn	27	0	0	.....	.....	.....	27	0	0

Surveyor.	Salary, 1889.	Salary, 1890.	Total Salary.	Fees, 1889.	Fees, 1890.	Total Fees.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M. O. Hungerford.	6 10 0	59 15 0	66 5 0
A. F. Hall...	105 15 0	127 15 0	233 10 0
H. Hosie	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
F. W. Toby	74 10 0	...	74 10 0
C. W. King	6 15 0	...	6 15 0
C. W. King	6 15 0	.....	6 15 0
W. H. Lee	309 15 11	331 12 6	641 8 5
A. Lisle	29 0 0	.....	29 0 0
J. H. Lupton	5 1 0	.....	5 1 0
M. F. K. Mann	39 10 0	3 0 0	42 10 0
J. C. Martin	115 12 0	15 10 0	131 2 0
R. W. Meldum	31 0 0	23 0 0	54 0 0
C. A. Martin	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0
H. A. D. O'Connor	34 0 0	34 0 0
R. G. Pratt	144 14 0	227 11 6	372 5 6
A. E. Pratt	254 6 0	9 10 0	263 16 0
J. Pool	10 5 0	114 15 0	125 0 0
S. J. Pinnington	136 2 6	136 2 6
Jos. Ryan...	142 0 0	202 0 0	344 0 0
Andrew Robb	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
W. A. Shoobert	161 2 2	5 0 0	166 2 2
A. L. Stinson	27 15 0	.....	27 15 0
E. G. Sewell	22 15 0	4 10 0	27 5 0
A. N. Small	136 10 0	136 10 0
Edward Thomas	361 10 0	335 1 0	696 11 0
H. A. Torrey	55 10 0	73 0 0	128 10 0
J. J. Tucker	61 5 0	8 0 0	69 5 0
Jno. Wellford	189 1 3	77 5 0	266 6 3
W. Warner	59 0 0	.....	59 0 0
L. A. Wilkinson	16 0 0	.....	16 0 0
	4,308 6 8	3,335 13 8	.....	9,330 0 10	8,138 0 7	17,468 1 5
E. F. Pittman	880 0 0	880 13 8	1,760 13 8			
	£ 5,188 0 0	4,215 13 8	9,404 13 8			

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.

(RETURN RESPECTING THE ISSUE OF SPECIAL LICENSES TO SURVEYORS TO PRACTICE UNDER THE REAL PROPERTY ACT)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed. 27 January, 1892.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with the promise made by the Honorable the Secretary for Lands in reply to Question No. 3 of the 14th January, 1892.]*

SCHEDULE.

NO		PAGE.
1	<i>Gazette</i> Notice, setting forth the conditions under which an assistant surveyor may be appointed 6 September, 1837	1
2	<i>Gazette</i> Notice 12 February, 1844	2
3	Copy of circular issued to Licensed Surveyors 17 August, 1878	2
4	Office Memorandum, with enclosures 1 March, 1871	2
5	Attorney General's opinion, with minutes	3
6	The Registrar General to the Principal Under Secretary 31 August, 1883	4
7	The Surveyor General to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes 29 April, 1884	4
8	The Under Secretary for Lands to the Registrar General 14 October, 1884	5
9	The Principal Draftsman to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minute 23 December, 1884	6
10	The Surveyor General to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes 21 January, 1885	6
11	<i>Gazette</i> Notice 18 February, 1885	6
12	The Surveyor General to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes and enclosures 15 June, 1885	6
13	Messrs Ward and Adams to the Crown Solicitor 25 June, 1885	7
14	The Crown Solicitor to the Under Secretary for Lands, with enclosure 29 June, 1885	7
15	The Chief Surveyor to the same, with minutes and enclosure 23 November, 1891	7
16	Honorary Secretary, Institute of Surveyors to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes 23 December, 1891	8
17	The same to the Under Secretary for Lands. 24 December, 1891	8
18	Shorthand Notes of Deputation	9
19	Memo by the Registrar-General, with minutes 12 January, 1892	10
20	The Chief Surveyor to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes and enclosure. 22 January, 1892	11
21	<i>Gazette</i> Notice 22 January, 1892	12

No. 1.

Gazette Notice.*[From Government Gazette of 6th September, 1837.]*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 September, 1837

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that each candidate for employment as an assistant surveyor in this Colony shall, previously to appointment, appear before a Board, consisting of the Commanding Royal Engineer, the King's Astronomer in New South Wales, the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor-General, to be examined as to his knowledge of the theory and practice of land-surveying. If found only qualified for employment, the Board will grant him a certificate accordingly, upon which he will obtain a provisional appointment from the Governor, to be confirmed in six months, if, after that probation, he be recommended by the head of his Department.

By His Excellency's command,
E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 2.
Gazette Notice.

[From Government Gazette of 13th February, 1844.]

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 February, 1844.

HIS Excellency the Governor having had under consideration the necessity of reducing the expenses of the Department of the Surveyor-General, and at the same time of affording to public bodies, as well as private individuals, the means of obtaining at their own expense surveys of land and reports on disputed boundaries, which, if previously authorised by the Government, will be received as official; as, also, projects for the opening of new roads, or for the execution of any other kind of public work, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers of the Surveyor-General's Department to be licensed surveyors in the following districts:—

1. Mr. Surveyor G. B. White—North, Hunter River.
2. Mr. Assistant-Surveyor J. J. Galloway—Hume, county of Cumberland.
3. Mr. Assistant-Surveyor J. Larmer—South, county of Murray, &c.
4. Mr. Assistant-Surveyor W. R. Davidson—West, county of Bathurst, &c.
5. Mr. Assistant-Surveyor J. V. Gorman—Port Macquarie.
6. Mr. Assistant-Surveyor J. Burke—Illawarra.
7. Mr. Surveyor H. C. Barnsley—Brisbane Water.
8. Mr. Assistant-Surveyor W. Shone—Hassan's Walls.
9. Mr. Assistant-Surveyor F. M'Cabe—Twofold Bay and Monera Plains.
10. Mr. Assistant-Surveyor W. W. Darke—Sydney.

These officers are authorised to act as surveyors or agents for private individuals, and every facility will be afforded them in so doing by the various Departments of Government. Applications for the purchase or occupation of land may also be made through them, though the Government will reserve to itself, as at present, the discretion of acting or not on such applications.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint the above officers to be Commissioners of Crown Lands, for the purpose of acting within their respective districts.

The limits of their districts will hereafter be more distinctly announced.

By His Excellency's command,
E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 3.

Copy of Circular issued to Licensed Surveyors.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 17 August, 1868.

Annexed is a copy of an extract of a minute of the honorable the Minister for Lands. I consider this decision of sufficient importance to warrant my making it the subject of a circular, as it implies that any transgression for which a licensed surveyor would formerly have ceased to be employed will now carry with it the cancellation of his license.

I have, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS,
Surveyor-General.

Extract from Minute.

"I WOULD draw the attention of the Surveyor-General to the necessity for defining the conditions on which surveyors are licensed, by explaining distinctly to each gentleman on receiving his license that the Government reserves the power to cancel such license, provided his surveys are not executed in a proper manner; or if he be in any way guilty of conduct unbecoming a Government officer;—for although licensed surveyors are not salaried officers, they work under Government sanction, and I consider the Government are, to a considerable extent, responsible to the public for their proper conduct.

J.B.W.,
17 July."

No. 4.

Office Memorandum.

[Immediate.]

At the request of the honorable the Minister for Lands, I have the honor to convey to him the following information relative to the appointment of licensed surveyors.

Previous to the 23rd November, 1863, the appointment was notified in the *Gazette*, as per form "A," annexed, and the surveyor was generally apprised by letter, not always of the same form, a copy of that which was commonly adopted is annexed, and marked "B." It is supposed that several surveyors received merely a verbal notification of appointment. No rule in this respect appears to have been followed.

A copy of the memorandum, dated the 20th March, 1848, referred to in the *Gazette* notice is also hereto annexed, and marked "C."

Subsequently to the 23rd November, 1863, a certificate of qualification has been, and is now, given to every licensed surveyor appointed, and also a separate certificate for those licensed as surveyors under the Real Property Act; the latter is conditional upon the person so appointed "continuing to be a licensed surveyor."

Copies of these certificates, on parchment, are annexed; also a copy of the usual notification of appointment, marked "D," which has been used of late years (since 23rd November, 1863), and which contains no reference to the Colonial Secretary's memorandum, dated 20th March, 1848, above referred to. Information of appointment as licensed surveyor is now conveyed by letter in form E wherein reference is made to a minute which in some measure defines the conditions on which a license is held, of which a printed copy is annexed.

E. TWYNAM,

1 March, 1871.

Under Secretary to the Law Department.—G.J.A. (for U.S.), B.C., 4 March.

[Enclosure A.]

[Enclosure A.]

[Copy of Gazette Notice.]

LICENSED SURVEYORS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 May, 1855.

His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified, with reference to the notice from this office of the 20th March, 1848, respecting licensed surveyors that Mr. William J. Tress has been appointed to act as a licensed surveyor.

By His Excellency's Command,
C. D. RIDDELL.

[Enclosure B.]

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 31 May, 1855.

I have to call your attention to the notice published in the *Government Gazette*, of the 24th ultimo, wherein your appointment to act as a licensed surveyor, is notified by desire of His Excellency the Governor-General, and to forward to you the copy of a memorandum respecting the mode of marking the boundaries of lands measured; also a copy of a circular showing the customary phraseology and mode of completing descriptions; a copy of the scale of fees, and some forms of licensed surveyors' accounts.

You will receive from me instructions for whatever measurements may be required, and I have to request as the delay of returning any imperfect documents would be considerable that you will be very particular in furnishing all surveys, descriptions, and accounts, in as perfect a form as possible.

Should you have occasion to visit Sydney, every information you may require will be afforded you in the office and by a reference to the maps and documents in the drawing-rooms, you may inform yourself of the manner of sending in your work.

You will observe that the plans are to be drawn on foolscap, if they are not too large, and that each description is to be on a separate half-sheet, and the three documents, viz., the letter of transmission, the plan and the description are all to bear the same date, and refer to each other. You will, moreover, observe that in your correspondence every distinct matter must be made the subject of a separate letter. A copy of a circular memorandum on this subject is herewith enclosed for your guidance.

I am, &c.,

T. S. MITCHELL.

[Enclosure C.]

LICENSED SURVEYORS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 March, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be licensed surveyors in the respective counties mentioned in lieu of all former appointments to that office, namely:—

1. Mr. John Frederick Mann, St. Vincent, Argyle, and Murray.
2. Mr. John Nicholson, Bathurst, Roxburgh, Westmoreland, and Georgiana.
3. Mr. Samuel C. Dalgetty, Northumberland, Cook, and Hunter.
4. Mr. Major E. L. Burrowes, Gloucester, Durham, and Brisbane.
5. Mr. John A. Edwards, Wellington, Phillips, and Bligh.

These officers, like the former, are appointed for the purpose of being employed by the Government on such work as may be necessary as well as to afford to public bodies and private individuals, the means of obtaining at their own expense surveys of land and reports on disputed boundaries, &c., which if previously authorised by the Government, will be received as official.

They are likewise authorised to act as surveyors or agents for private individuals, and facility will be afforded to them in so doing by the various Departments of the Government.

Applications for the purchase or occupation of land may also be made through him, though the Government will reserve to itself as at present the discretion of acting or not on such applications.

It is also to be understood that although generally confined to the counties named, yet that every licensed surveyor is competent to act in any part of the territory by His Excellency's command.

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

[Enclosure D.]

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 February, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed licensed surveyors, namely:—

* * * * *

J. BOWIE WILSON.

[Enclosure E.]

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.

I beg to forward to you herewith the certificate of your appointment as a licensed surveyor, and also a circular defining the conditions upon which such appointments are now held.

You will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of these documents.

I am, &c.,

Mr. Licensed Surveyor.

Surveyor-General.

No. 5.

Attorney-General's Opinion.

Attorney-General, respecting employment of Licensed Surveyors.

In all cases where persons who have obtained certificates as licensed surveyors have shown that their surveys are no longer to be relied on, and cannot be accepted by the Surveyor-General as accurate, steps ought to be taken to inform the public of these facts.

I think that the least invidious mode of doing this would be by the publication at such periods as might be thought necessary from time to time of the names of all licensed surveyors whose surveys will from the date of publication be received and considered by the Government.

JAMES MARTIN,

Attorney-General.

H.C.P., B.C., 16/3/71.—Submitted 30th. Honorable Attorney-General's opinion to be acted on.—J.M.N., 6 April. The Surveyor-General.—W.W.S., B.C., 13-14/4/71. List of those licensed surveyors whose surveys will be received and considered are herewith submitted for notification in the *Government Gazette*.—P. F. ADAMS, 21-24 April. Notice prepared by Under Secretary, 4th; notified 5th May, 1871.

No. 6.
The Registrar-General to The Principal Under Secretary.

Registrar-General's Department, Land Titles Office,

Sir,

Sydney, 30 August, 1883.

I have received the accompanying memo. from the Principal Draftsman in the Land Titles Office, drawing my attention to serious difficulties arising from defective surveys. I would respectfully urge that immediate steps be taken by the Survey Department to remedy the evils complained of, and beg to suggest that this memo. be forwarded for the consideration of the Minister for Lands.

I have, &c.,

E. G. WARD,

Registrar-General.

The attention of the Survey Department might be drawn to this matter.—C.W., 6/10/83. Approved.—A.S., 8/10/83. The Under Secretary for Lands.—C.W., B.C., 11-12/10/83. The Surveyor-General.—C.O., 19/10/83.

[Enclosure.]

Memo. for Registrar-General from Principal Draftsman, Land Titles Branch.

30 August, 1883.

I AM constantly troubled with complaints from licensed surveyors under the Real Property Act with regard to subdivisions of land under the said Act. I am at liberty to mention the names of the following gentlemen so licensed, viz. :—Messrs. Mann, Dawson, Binsted, Herborn, Bullock, Loxton, Acheson, Schleicher, and Stephen, who complain, and justly, I think, that architects, draftsmen, and unlicensed surveyors prepare subdivisions of land for the Department, and that plans of those subdivisions are certified to—comply with the provisions of said Act—by surveyors holding a license, but who have been dismissed from, or whose work is not recognised by, the Survey Department.

I have already drawn attention to this matter in a memo. to the Registrar-General, dated 10th November, 1881, which was as follows :—“Some years ago the standard of examination for licensed surveyors was very much lower than it now is; in fact, was of such an easy character that it enabled many surveyors to pass then who now would have no chance of doing so. Having obtained a license, they had but to apply to the Surveyor-General for one under the Real Property Act, which, as a matter of course, and without question, was granted at once. Subsequently, many of these surveyors were employed by the Survey Department, and as their want of the necessary qualifications became apparent the Surveyor-General ceased to employ them, and surveys made by them after that were not recognised by officers of his Department. They, however, although virtually dismissed for incompetency or other failings, still held their licenses. The effect now is that upon the strength of the one held under the Real Property Act, the public employ and pay them to make most important subdivisions for this office of land under the Act. The Registrar-General and Surveyor-General have no control over them, and apparently on this account we have surveys made of the most loose and incorrect description, and by surveyors who have proved themselves to be quite unfitted to hold a license.

No one will question the necessity of having work of the best description obtainable done for the Land Titles Office. The subdivisions deposited are plans of record which have to last for all time, and in the future, as the thousands of allotments delineated on them become built upon, they will be, for purposes of reference, invaluable. I would beg to suggest, for the consideration of the Registrar-General, whether it would not be desirable to appeal to the honorable the Colonial Secretary that powers— which I am led to believe do not now exist—may be conferred on the Surveyor-General, to enable him either to suspend or wholly cancel licenses under the Real Property Act upon satisfactory representations being made to him by the Registrar-General of the systematic bad work of a licensed surveyor. If the profession knew that he had this power I am satisfied it would have a very salutary effect, and would also enable the Registrar-General to insist upon having surveys made for this Department up to the required standard.

Perhaps the honorable the Colonial Secretary may be pleased to have these papers forwarded through the honorable the Minister for Lands to the Surveyor-General for his report. I am satisfied that that officer will cordially agree with me that surveyors holding licenses under the Real Property Act who from various causes are not employed by him should be under some restraint when making surveys for the Land Titles Office. He has the granting of these licenses, and he, I think, should have the powers conferred upon him embodied in the above.”

I think I have now done all that it is possible for me to do for the present, and would advise that this correspondence be forwarded to the honorable the Minister for Lands for his consideration.

ROBT. M. PEARSON,

Principal Draftsman.

No. 7.
The Surveyor-General to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 29 April, 1884.

I concur with Mr. Pearson that under existing arrangements, and without direct communication, the delay consequent on passing ordinary surveys under Real Property Act through this office for examination and verification would not be satisfactory, even if surveyors possessing the necessary qualifications were available at the rates now ruling, and it appears to me that there is no intermediate course between the present practice and the New Zealand system, under which the professional branch of the Lands Transfer and Survey Departments are one.

I only offered, as a suggestion for overcoming a serious difficulty, the rejection of plans irregularly signed. It is not for me to argue the point.

I concur with Mr. Pearson's recommendation of extending the period of renewal of licenses from one to two years, and recommend for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands that all licenses issued in future be limited to that period, and be made to expire on the 31st December of the year following that in which such license had been granted.

As to any difficulty which may occur in consequence of the expiry of a license which is not to be renewed, I think the difficulty would be met by adding to the license a foot-note to the effect that “Government being in no way liable for inconvenience which may follow the expiry and non-renewal of a license, the holder of this license, if desirous of renewing the same is advised to make application to the Surveyor-General at least three months before its expiry.”

A general cancellation of all existing licenses with a view to reissue or refusal would meet the difficulty, but I do not advise it, unless the Registrar-General is made equally responsible with myself in dealing with questions arising; and would further, before action, our joint reports be approved by the Minister under whom we may be each employed for the following reason :—If questions of renewal or refusal of licenses depend solely upon my report, I anticipate objections from those who have been removed from employment in this Department on the ground of their case being pre-judged to their disadvantage.

I have, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

In

In the case of the licensed surveyors whose work is not recognised by this Department, the course suggested in 1871 by Sir James Martin, when Attorney-General, would meet all requirements. Mr. Wisdom, the late Attorney-General, also advised in the matter. There can be no doubt that the Surveyor-General has power to cancel the licenses issued by him under the Real Property Act, and the only question to be determined in reference to that power is as to the form in which it should be exercised. As to the form of declaration to be made by the surveyor certifying to the plans, that should, I think, be met by alteration of the form now used. Submitted.—C.O., 13/6/84.

I thoroughly agree with the desirability of securing accuracy in the surveys for the Real Property Office, as well as for this Department, and I would be glad to give a decision that would bring about so desirable a result, but I can only gather from these papers general statements, which would not justify me in directing any course which would have the effect of withdrawing any license or authority from surveyors without their having an opportunity of being heard. Therefore, before I can deal with the matter, specific charges should be made in each case respectively. It appears to me that the opinion given by Sir James Martin should be followed with regard to this Department when any action of the character is necessary, and with reference to licenses issued under the Real Property Act the Surveyor-General has authority for sufficient cause shown to recommend their cancellation.—J.S.F., 23/6/84.

Surveyor-General.—G.H.S., 23/6/84. The Secretary and Cashier, 24/6/84. Noted and resubmitted for instructions.—J.R.L., 26/6/84.

The above minute does not touch upon the question of limitation of future licenses. It is proposed to limit them to two years. Does this meet with approval?—P. F. ADAMS, 1/7/84. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Resubmitted.—C.O., 5/7/84. I do not think that it would be wise to issue licenses for any specified period. When it may be necessary to take action in any case it may be submitted.—J.S.F., 21/7/84. Surveyor-General.—G.H.S., 12/7/84. Observed. The Registrar-General is more interested in this decision.—P.F.A. Returned to the Under Secretary for Lands, with a recommendation that these papers be transmitted to the Registrar-General for perusal.—P. F. ADAMS, Surveyor-General's Office, 1/8/84. The Under Secretary for Lands. The Registrar-General.—C.O., B.C., 5/8/84. To be returned. The Principal Draftsman.—H.A., 6/8/84.

The decision of the honorable Minister for Lands in relation to the withdrawal of licenses is a very unfortunate one for this Department. It, in fact, perpetuates indefinitely the evils we have been so long suffering under from licensed surveyors under the Real Property Act, whose conscience with regard to declarations is of a most elastic character. I had strong hopes that my memo. dated 28th February, 1884, would have made it clear how necessary it was to have licensed surveyors under some control. With regard to those holding licenses under the Act, at present they are subjected to none. The recommendations made by me in the above report and embodied in Surveyor-General's letter dated 29th April, 1884, would, I am convinced, have improved the standard of work at once, and got rid of the lying declarations with which we are now troubled. As an instance of the value to be attached to them, I beg to refer to a further report of mine forwarded to the honorable Colonial Secretary on the 9th August last, No. 84-872, in which, only by accident I have been able to name two licensed surveyors who made a declaration "that, under their immediate supervision" they had surveyed the same piece of land, neither of whom, it appeared, were ever on the ground. As the Survey Department will not help me to prevent such frauds, I see no way else to get rid of the difficulty but to advise that a sum of money be placed on the Estimates for 1885 for fees to be paid to one or two of the best of the surveyors licensed under the Act to make check surveys with report as may be required, then should the report be a bad one we may hope, on its being forwarded to the Lands Department, some steps will be taken to deal promptly with the surveyor.—R.M.P., 12/3/84. The Under Secretary for Lands. E. G. WARD, Registrar-General, B.C., 12/8/84.

In the two cases referred to, the surveyors have been called on to show cause, &c.—P.F.A., 30/9/84, 1/10/84. The Under Secretary for Lands. The Secretary and Cashier.—30/9/84. Has the case herein referred to been received? If not inquire at the Colonial Secretary's Department with a view to its being obtained.—C.O., 18/8/84. Herewith.—G.H.S., 20/8/84. There is no difficulty in dealing with cases of the character now brought under notice and separately submitted.—C.O., 20/8/84. Seen.—J.S.F., 3/9/84. Surveyor-General.—G.H.S., 3/9/84.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Registrar-General.

THE within papers are referred to the Registrar-General for his information as to the action now being taken as regards the two surveyors specially reported by him.

C.O., B.C., 14/10/84. The principal Draftsman may see the papers.—H.J., 14/10/84. When may we hope to hear of the result?—R.M.P., 4/11/84. The Under Secretary for Lands.—H.Y. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Registrar-General, B.C., 4/11/84. Referred to the Surveyor General.—C.O., 13/11/84. Returned to the Registrar-General in accordance with Mr. Pearson's request.—F.H.W. (for the Under Secretary), Department of Lands, B.C., 24/12/84. To be returned.—E.G.W., 29/12/84. Returned to the Under Secretary for Lands.—H.S., D.R.G., B.C., 8/1/85. The decision of the honorable the Minister for Lands anxiously looked for by this Department.—R.M.P., 8/1/85. Submitted.—C.O., 13/1/85.

The Surveyor-General appears to be unable to deal with the individual cases brought forward, I therefore adopt a course that I would have preferred to have avoided, and request the Surveyor-General to cancel the whole of the existing licenses to surveyors under the Real Property Act, and issue fresh licenses to such surveyors as he may deem competent, and the licenses should be issued for a stated period as he in his discretion may deem competent, and the licenses should be issued for a stated period as he in his discretion may think advisable not exceeding two years.—J.S.F., 13/1/85.

The Surveyor-General.—C.O., 13/1/85.

No. 9.

The Principal Draftsman to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Land Titles Office, Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, 23 December, 1884.

Dear Sir,

Certain papers were returned to you a short time since from this Department, having reference to bad work by surveyors licensed under the Real Property Act. When in Melbourne recently before the Royal Commission sitting in the Lands Titles Office, I was asked by the Chairman if any steps had been taken in Sydney with regard to surveyors who abused their licenses. I stated that twice I had written fully to the honorable the Colonial Secretary making strong complaints upon this very matter. The Chairman wished me to obtain copies of these letters and send them to him. Will you be good enough, therefore, to have the above papers returned to the Registrar-General for a few days that I may have the before-mentioned letters copied.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT M. PEARSON.

Return them at once.—C.O., 24/12/84. Papers 84-2,981 returned Under Secretary by G.H.S., B.C., 24/12/84. Await their return, end of January, 1885.—G.H.S., 29/12/84. Have they been returned?—T.B., 4/2/85. Papers now herewith.—T.B., 23/2/85. 85-886.

No. 10.

The Surveyor-General to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 21 January, 1885.

In order that effect may be given to the decision of the Secretary for Lands, of the 13th instant, I would suggest that a notice appear in the *Gazette* announcing the intention of the Government to recall or cancel all licenses under section 100 of the Real Property Act.

Such cancellation to take effect on the 30th June next.

Surveyors not in the permanent employment of the Crown who may be desirous of having licenses renewed be requested to lodge their applications with the Surveyor-General not later than the 30th April next.

It is necessary, in the interests of both the public and the surveyors, that sufficient notice be given, in order that outstanding surveys in their hands may be completed.

As soon as possible after the 1st July a notice should appear in the *Gazette* informing the public as to the surveyors whose licenses have been renewed.

That the first renewals should only extend to the end of the year 1886, and subsequent renewals two years.

In dealing with applications for renewals the co-operation of the Registrar-General and his officers should be secured, otherwise I shall still be under the same difficulty which I now experience in reference to complaints arising in that Department.

I do not anticipate any further difficulty in dealing with the matter if the principles above advocated are adopted.

P. F. ADAMS.

For approval.—C.O., 23/1/85. Approved.—J.S.F., 27/1/85. Surveyor-General.—T.B., 27/1/85. Draft notice submitted for the approval of the Secretary for Lands.—P. F. ADAMS, 3/2/85. Under Secretary for Lands. Submitted.—C.O., 8/2/85. The Secretary and Cashier, 10/2/85. Approved.—J.S.F., 14/2/85. Surveyor-General.—T.B., 14/2/85. Mr. Briscoe, 17/2/85. Notice may appear.—P.F.A., 16/3/85.

No. 11.

Gazette Notice.

[From Government Gazette, dated 27 February, 1885. No. 77.]

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 18 February, 1885.

LICENSES UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT.

In pursuance of the direction of the Secretary for Lands, dated 13th ultimo, all licenses at present in force under the 100th section of the Real Property Act will be cancelled on the 30th June next. Surveyors are therefore requested to return those licenses before that date, and those who may be desirous of obtaining a renewal of such license will lodge their applications for the same with the Surveyor-General for consideration not later than the 30th April next.

P. F. ADAMS,

Surveyor-General.

No. 12.

The Surveyor-General to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 15 June, 1885.

In accordance with the decision on min. 85-5,189, I have had the enclosed *précis* in re licenses to survey, prepared, and recommend that it be forwarded for the information of the Crown Law Officer, with a view to his opinion on the following points being obtained for the guidance of the Registrar-General and myself, in the consideration of applications for renewals of licenses to survey under the Real Property Act.

- (1) Licenses to survey under the Real Property Act and ordinary licenses (*vide* forms herewith marked "A" and "B") being concurrent. Can the former license ("A") be cancelled by itself without the cancellation of the latter ("B")?
- (2) As to the power to cancel ordinary licenses to survey (form "B"), the opinion of Attorney-General Martin is not conclusive, and that of Mr. Attorney-General Wisdom being in error, as regards the appointment of licensed surveyors by the Governor and Executive Council, leaves the question still in doubt.

(3.)

- (3) If surveyors holding the present license to survey under the Real Property Act ignore the notice to send in their licenses, has the Registrar-General power to refuse to accept work sent in to the Real Property Office by them?

Referred to Crown Solicitor.—C.O., B.C., 15/6/85.

P. F. ADAMS.

[Enclosure A.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 188
 THIS is to certify that having satisfactorily proved his qualifications as a surveyor, is hereby licensed for the survey of waste lands of the Crown, either for the purpose of adjustment of the boundaries of runs, or for the survey and measurement of lands conditionally purchased or applied for at auction sale, or in the survey of claims for mineral leases, or in the survey of roads under written instructions from me.

[Enclosure B.]

I, Surveyor-General of the Colony of New South Wales, having been applied to by licensed
 surveyor, for a special license under Act 26 Victoria No. 9, intituled, "The Real Property Act of 1862," do hereby
 specially license the said as a surveyor under the provisions of the said "Real Property Act of 1862," so
 long as the said shall be a licensed surveyor, and no longer.
 As witness my hand, this day }
 of 188,—

No. 13.

Messrs. Ward and Adams to The Crown Solicitor.

25 June, 1885.

WITH reference to the request contained in minute of the 15th instant for the opinion of the Crown Law Officer upon certain questions which arose in the consideration of the issue of new licenses to survey under the Real Property Act, we beg to inform you that the Board appointed for such purpose is unable to take action with regard to the cancellation of existing licenses, pending the receipt of the opinion sought, and that in view of the time for the publication of a list of those surveyors whom it is proposed to license being limited, viz., the 30th instant, we would be thankful if the matter could be expedited.

E. G. WARD.
 R. P. ADAMS.

No. 14.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 June, 1885.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers which were forwarded to me under B.C., 15/6/85, respecting licenses to surveyors, and to state that I have submitted the matter to Mr. Attorney-General Dalley, a copy of whose advising thereon is sent herewith.

I have, &c.,
 JOHN WILLIAMS,
 Crown Solicitor.

[Enclosure.]

COPY opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General *re* application for a new license to survey under the Real Property Act.

I CANNOT discover any statutable authority under which the Surveyor-General was empowered to issue the special license which purports to have been issued in conformity with the provisions of 26 Vic. No. 9. By the proviso to section 100 of this Act no one is permitted to practice as a surveyor unless he is specially licensed under the provisions of the Act by the Surveyor-General.

But no power is given to the Surveyor-General to issue this license for the period which is provided in the license itself, that is, so long as the licensee shall be a licensed surveyor.

It appears to me consequently that so much of the license as provides for the period is *ultra vires*. The certificate issued to a licensed surveyor is based upon the fact that at the time of its issue the surveyor had proved his qualifications, which I presume embraced both his ability and character. It could never have been contemplated that if from any causes the former became diminished, as, for example, from indulgence in bad habits, or from impaired intellect, or that his character became untrustworthy, he was still to exercise his powers as a licensed surveyor.

With this view I am of opinion that the license may be revoked, which authorises practice as a surveyor under the provisions of the Real Property Act. I have seen Sir James Martin's opinion, and I am quite in agreement with his view as to the course he suggests being the least invidious. But the opinion, as far as I can gather, does not meet precisely what is now required.

Perhaps the best course to be pursued would be to publish a list of the names of those persons who are now alone authorised by the Surveyor-General.

This action should be accompanied by the issue of a special license to such persons.

By the adoption of this course the licenses issued to persons whose names did not appear in the list would cease to operate

W.B.D., A.-G.

No. 15.

The Chief Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

License under the Real Property Act, Section 100—Recommending Fee.

23 November, 1891.

THE time is approaching for issuing the licenses to survey under the Real Property Act for next year, and I would bring under consideration the question of charging a fee for this license which is issued annually, and in support thereof I would adduce the following reasons:—

The issue of this license involves expenditure, viz., for inquiry, clerical work, and printing, also in respect of examination of surveys effected by those whose competency may not be known. I cannot state the amount, but in the course of a year the value of service so rendered might amount to £50, and this would be irrespective of my own attention thereto appropriated.

Many

Many surveyors who have acquired this license in former years seek its renewal annually, frequently regarding it merely as an honorary distinction. I think in such cases there can be no hardship in requiring payment of a fee, and to those who are not inclined to pay there is no deprivation of importance. To the surveyors engaged in business the payment of a fee would not be felt as an irksome charge.

The number of surveyors who were licensed last year is 228, and assuming that 200 are desirous of holding the license for the next year, a fund will be erected which will be sufficient to meet all probable incidental expenses.

There has been considerable service rendered in the past in connection with this license, the value of which may be partly recouped in course of time by imposing a fee.

There is nothing whatever in the Real Property Act against the charging of such a fee. I think it is legitimate and desirable to impose it, and I would recommend that the license fee be fixed at one guinea.

Subject to approval of this proposal, I would beg to point out that there is sufficient time now to notify the alteration in practice to the surveyors concerned, with a view to imposing the fee for next year, and I would beg to submit the matter for early consideration.

E. TWYNAM,

Chief Surveyor.

Submitted.—H.T., 24/11/91. F.H.W., 25/11/91. The course suggested by the Chief Surveyor is submitted for approval.—W.H., 30/11/91. Approved.—H.C., 30/11/91. Approved.—H.C., 1/12/91. The Chief Surveyor.—H.T., 2/12/91. Circular letter issued to those at present holding R.P. licenses.—4/12/91.

[Enclosure.]

[From *Government Gazette*, dated 22nd August, 1890. No. 454.]

Department of Lands, Sydney, 22 August, 1890.

It is hereby notified that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Act of 1889 (section 50), Edward Twynam, Esq., Chief Surveyor, is authorised to do all such acts or things, and give such directions as were required to be done or given by the Surveyor-General under the following Acts, viz. :—

Real Property (Title and Transfer) 26 Vic. No. 9.
Roads (Parish) 4 Victoria No. 12.
Roads (Public) 4 William IV No. 11.
Streets (Country Towns Alignment) 19 Victoria No. 10.
Country Towns Police Act, 2 Vic. No. 2.
Drainage Promotion Act. 29 Vic. No. 1.

Ml. 90-8,942.

JAMES. N. BRUNKER.

No. 16.

The Honorary Secretary, Institute of Surveyors, to The Secretary for Lands.

Institute of Surveyors, N.S.W., 3, Victoria Chambers,

Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 23 December, 1891.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Institution of Surveyors is desirous of representing to you certain matters in connection with the proposal to reissue licenses to survey under the Real Property Act only upon payment of a license fee.

I have the honor to ask at what time you will receive a deputation from the institution on the subject, and to request that as early a date as possible may be fixed, as the licenses are to be issued under the modified system on 1st January next.

I have, &c.,

T. F. FURBER,

Honorary Secretary.

Submitted.—H.T., F.H.W., W.H., 23/12/91.

May be informed they may pay under protest, and if after the deputation any change is made they will receive the benefit. I cannot receive deputation before Friday, 8th June, 11 a.m.—H.C., 23/12/91.

T. F. Furber, 23/12/91.

On 8th January, 1892.

No. 17.

The Honorary Secretary, Institute of Surveyors, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Institute of Surveyors of N.S.W. (incorporated),

5, Victoria Chambers, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 24 December, 1891.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of yesterday's date with reference to a deputation from this institution on the subject of the issue of licenses to survey under the Real Property Act, and to inform you that a deputation will wait on the honorable the Secretary for Lands at the time named by you, namely, 11 a.m. 8th January next.

I have, &c.,

T. F. FURBER,

Honorary Secretary.

No. 18.

No. 18.

Shorthand Notes of Deputation.

12 January, 1892.

A DEPUTATION, representing the Institution of Surveyors of New South Wales, and introduced by the Honorable W. H. Pigott, M.L.C., waited upon the Minister for Lands, the Hon. Henry Copeland, on Friday, 8th January, 1892, with reference to the fee of one guinea charged by the Department for the reissue of licenses to survey under the Real Property Act, which hitherto were issued without any such fee. There were present, amongst others, Messrs. C. C. Bullock, W. H. Cardew, E. Herborn, C. B. Dawson, A. T. Schleicher, A. E. Harris, A. W. Love, E. J. H. Knapp, R. H. Cambage, S. J. Pullitzer, J. F. Loxton, J. J. Haycroft, S. Chatfield, G. Clark, and T. F. Furber, (Secretary.)

Mr. Pigott, in introducing the deputation, said that when the Real Property Act came into force certain surveyors were granted licenses, which were issued for life "during good behaviour." Some time ago they were called upon to send in their certificates, presumably for the purpose of having an amended form prepared. They subsequently found that the new certificates only held good for a limited period, and that they had to pay a fee of one guinea for them.

This charge, they contended, was both illegal, and in this he concurred, and unjust.

Mr. C. C. Bullock, in apologising for the unavoidable absence of the President of the Institution, referred at some length to the course of procedure followed in the case of gentlemen desirous of becoming licensed surveyors. In the first place he had to serve a period of three years with some authorised surveyor, and obtain a certificate; then he had to send in an application to the Surveyor-General, accompanied by a fee of £5, requesting to be examined for a certificate. If he passed he was then recommended to the Minister for Lands for appointment, and his name was, in the ordinary course, published in the *Government Gazette*.

The conditions under which the certificate was eventually granted were contained in a Ministerial minute (which he read). The certificates issued prior to 1885, distinctly stated that they should hold good until the person to whom it was granted should be guilty of conduct unbecoming a Government Officer. Since then a change had been made, it having been thought that these licenses should be taken away; but instead of the whole of the certificates being cancelled they were withdrawn, on the understanding that those who had not committed any malpractice should have them returned.

On 9th December, 1890, Surveyor-General wrote to say that the licenses were to be revised, and, later, that it would be unnecessary to make application for renewal, as they would be supplied where advisable, without such request. On 3rd December, 1891, however, they were notified that the Minister for Lands had approved of the charge of a fee of £1 1s. on each license, and that it would be necessary to make application for renewals. To this the institution which they represented, objected.

They urged that it was illegal and unjust to charge anything whatever; the Department had neither right nor warrant to charge as they did to auctioneers, &c., where the fee was sanctioned by Act of Parliament. If the Government thought it a desirable imposition, the Institution of Surveyors thought it equally that they should be given a chance of protesting. What could be the object of such a charge?

Mr. Copeland: The object is to cover the expense of the issue of the licenses.

Mr. Bullock: At any rate, it was breaking faith with those surveyors who had held licenses for several years. The surveyors understood that the fund created by these fees was to go towards checking the work done, but surely the public should bear that cost. He hoped that the Minister would see his way to issue the licenses in the old way this year, and then appoint a Commission to inquire into the whole question.

The Minister, in reply, said that he had looked into the whole matter previously, and he was quite sure that no amount of argument would be likely now to influence his judgment. He might state at once that he was opposed to the deputation altogether, and he did not think this was a matter which should have agitated an institution like theirs to the extent that it appeared to have. There were other persons in the community who had to pay for licenses besides surveyors; in fact he thought it an advantage to the institution to make this charge rather than a disadvantage.

A surveyor, after passing his examination, paid a fee and obtained a certificate to practice under the Real Property Act, but this reissue of licenses every year was intended as a means of bringing them up periodically to be, as it were, "rebranded." A man might be a good surveyor for one year or for ten, but the time might come when his character might not bear close investigation, and his work might fall off in efficiency. As to the charge, he supposed it would not do more than pay the expense of issuing the license. He believed in everybody paying a *quid pro quo* for services rendered, and he did not see why a number of gentlemen [like those present, who had a sort of monopoly of surveying should be exempt from a charge because they did enjoy the monopoly. That they received a benefit from these licenses was evident from the fact that they were a guarantee to the public that those who held them were efficient and competent. He understood that there were a number of gentlemen who took out these licenses who did not practice,—who merely obtained them because they were the "pure merino" brand without any intention of practising, and simply to maintain their position in the institution. With reference to the licenses which had been called in, he had read the whole of the papers on the subject, as well as Sir James Martin's and Mr. Dalley's opinion thereon. They were both clear that the original licenses referred to were *ultra vires*. Originally, having obtained a license, a man was a licensed surveyor as long as he lived, notwithstanding that he might be decrepit or even intemperate or incompetent; but as Sir James Martin pointed out, these documents were illegal and should be recalled. In Mr. Dalley's opinion as well as Sir James Martin's, the least invidious way of getting over the difficulty was to issue new licenses annually, and he (the Minister) agreed with this opinion.

As to the legality of the charge, he thought it was quite within the powers of any Act of Parliament to frame regulations for carrying it into effect. In this Act there was no specified power given to make regulations, but he took it for granted that any Act was passed with the express intention of being put into force, and so long as the regulations were not opposed to the spirit of the Act, they were not necessarily *ultra vires*.

Mr. Pigott: You cannot impose a penalty unless by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Copeland: Just so; but the charge was not a penalty.

Mr. Cardew: Under the 100th section of the Act licensed surveyors are told to consider themselves "agents and advisers of the Crown," and they have to supply certain information to the Crown free of cost.

Mr.

Mr. Copeland: You are not charged this guinea because that duty is imposed upon you, it is charged to cover the cost of issuing the annual licenses.

Mr. Cardew: What guarantee have we that it will not be two guineas next year?

Mr. Copeland: You have no absolute guarantee that it will not be fifty or 100 guineas. Instead of raising an objection to the charge of one guinea he should imagine it would be more to their interest to charge even 100 guineas. It would create more of a monopoly. There was no question as to the legality of the charge. The point was simply whether they should have the use of the Department free of cost, or whether they should contribute the paltry sum of one guinea each per annum. He was sorry, however, that he could not accede to their request, but it was only asking them to pay for benefits received.

Mr. Bullock suggested that the licenses be issued provisionally until the question had been fully ventilated. This would leave it an open question.

Mr. Copeland did not wish to leave it an open matter. He was quite satisfied—they might call it firmness or stubbornness, whichever they liked—and he had no hesitation in saying that he was not likely to change his views.

Mr. Bullock said in that case he would refuse to pay the fee and withdraw from the Institution. They would be unworthy of the Institution if they consented to the charge.

Mr. Copeland: Very well, gentlemen, it rests entirely with yourselves. If you do not pay the fee you will not be gazetted, that is all.

FRANK WILKINSON.

No. 19.

Memo. by The Registrar-General.

Licensed Surveyors under the Real Property Act.

Memorandum.

Sydney, 12 January, 1892.

The public press of the 9th and 11th instant has, by reports of a deputation of the Surveyors' Institute to the Minister for Lands on the 8th idem, by editorial notes and by published letters, drawn general attention to the question of the annual licensing of surveyors under the Real Property Act, and to the proposed license fees for the current year.

In submitting the following remarks for consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, it will be readily accepted that there is here no assumption of questioning the decision of the Minister of Lands, or of traversing the legality of his action in the matter.

The sole object (a duty plainly resting upon me) is to suggest to the Minister, under whose control the Registrar-General's department is placed, what difficulties may possibly arise in administering the Real Property Act if the present position of the Secretary for Lands and the Institute should remain unchanged.

I may premise that for years past the licenses approved by a Board, consisting of the Surveyor-General (latterly Chief Surveyor) and the Registrar-General, have been annually reviewed, the Board formally passing those surveyors against whom no charge of misconduct or default of professional duty has been presented.

The cases of those specially brought under the cognisance of the Board were inquired into, and if it were considered that the proved circumstances warranted, the names of defaulting surveyors struck from the list for the ensuing year.

Until the year 1886 the form of license ran:—"Do you hereby specially license as a surveyor under the provisions of the Real Property Act of 1862, so long as he shall be a licensed surveyor and no longer."

These licenses, with few exceptions, were withdrawn by order in 1885.

From 1886 the license has been limited in time.

The foregoing system represents the practical outcome of the provision made in the last paragraph of the 100th section of the Act.

The limitation of the period of the license was, I am given to understand, regarded as within the power of the Surveyor-General, by reason of affirmatory opinions given by Attorneys-General Martin and Dalley.

Granted that plans of sub-divisions, prepared by surveyors holding certificates of competency, and licensed to survey under the Lands Department, but not gazetted under the Real Property Act for the year 1892, should be presented for deposit under the 100th clause, any course of action, under present conditions, would appear to be readily challengeable.

With the unmistakable position of the Minister for Lands, pointing to his conviction that the non-gazetting of surveyors for 1892 would bar the right to the practice of their profession under the Real Property Act, this Department, in the absence of authoritative direction—might well hesitate as to the proper course to pursue.

On the one hand, the surveyor protesting his right, notwithstanding the enforced withdrawal of his license, "so long as he shall be a licensed surveyor," to attest and deposit plans; on the other, the published dictum of the Minister for Lands, that such a surveyor, being ungazetted for the year 1892, is not competent to act.

The acceptance of the plans, either as a matter of expediency, or from any other controlling cause, might possibly be construed into the assumption on the part of this Department of a position overtly antagonistic to the public utterance of a Minister; while, if the opposite course were followed and persisted in, there can be no question that serious dislocation of the private land and financial business of the country, and consequent public dissatisfaction must ensue.

In the event of a refusal to accept such plans, there can be but little doubt that the Registrar-General would have to face an application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel him to recognise the surveyor under the Act, and to receive the plans proposed to be deposited.

I do not profess to suggest what the result of such an application would be, but I venture to express the hope that the several untoward contingencies here referred to may be avoided, and with that view alone, I submit the matter for the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

CHARLES PINHEY,

R.G.
To

To be placed with other papers. To be copied ready for laying on the Table on Wednesday next.—H.C., 23/1/92.

My Honorable Colleague the Colonial Secretary having handed me the within minute, I have gone carefully through the papers with a view to eliciting whether any real or substantial objections in the public interests either had arisen, or were likely to arise through the action of this Department with reference to charging a fee of 21s. to cover the cost of reissuing annual licenses to specially licensed surveyors to practice under the Real Property Act, and I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion the surveyors have no real cause to feel aggrieved, nor do I think that any serious inconveniences are likely to arise either to the Registrar-General's Department or to the public. In fact, I am in all seriousness much surprised to find that a number of gentlemen of mature age, I allude to the surveyors, should have shown such a childish and petulant disposition in dealing with a departmental matter of such little consequence to themselves. For the information of my honorable colleague, I may point out that out of the whole number of surveyors originally licensed for "So long as he shall be a licensed surveyor," only eight (8) of such licenses were not returned to this Department some six years ago when the system of issuing annual licenses was instituted. For last year 230 annual licenses were issued, but without fee. For this year already there have been sixty-five applications by gentlemen who have paid the fee of one guinea to cover cost to the Department, of which ten are resident or practising in Sydney. I therefore do not anticipate that anyone will be necessarily inconvenienced in their land transfer arrangements for lack of competent surveyors to do the work, especially when we know that land transfers are somewhat at a low ebb just now. For the information of the public, however, it is my intention to publish in the Press the names of those gentlemen who have responded to the public interests by acceding to the departmental view on this question, so that these seeking such services will have no difficulty in finding duly qualified officers to do their work. I would also point out that there can scarcely be much hesitation as to the course to be adopted with reference to the paragraphs in his minute which I have marked A and B. The 100th section of the Real Property Act is clear and specific—"Provided that no person shall be permitted to practise as a surveyor under the provisions of this Act unless specially licensed for that purpose by the Surveyor-General." It would seem to me that under this provision, should any legal course be resorted to by the surveyors, the Surveyor-General, and not the Registrar-General, would probably be the officer against whom the mandamus would be. It has now become a question whether this Department, or the remainder of the surveyors, should retire from the position each have taken. I may say here that as the question in dispute did not originate with me, but was approved of without a great deal of consideration, I should personally not have the slightest hesitation in giving way to the surveyors, did I think that the public would be benefitted by so doing. On the other hand, I am more convinced than before that the course adopted was the right one, believing, as I do, in the policy that every individual or section of the community should pay for services received. This can no more be correctly classed as a tax than a postage stamp can be called a tax on letter-writing. It is simply a charge for clerical services rendered necessary by the Real Property Act, and which surveyors are not compelled to pay unless they wish to obtain the special privilege of practising under this particular Act, which they can only obtain by acquiring a special license for that purpose. I would further draw my honorable colleague's attention to the frivolous objections which have been raised by the surveyors, both through letters in the Press, and personally at the deputation. Some have urged that it (the license fee) would degrade them to the level of cabmen or hawkers. I have yet to learn that there is anything degrading either in these avocations or any other legitimate occupation. Others thought they would be degraded to the level of auctioneers, at which the auctioneers who provide so much of the work for the surveyors must feel highly flattered. Others, Mr. Charles Brown, to wit have endeavoured (*vide Daily Telegraph* of 15th instant) to make the public believe that the system of annually licensing was something new, whereas this has been the practice of the Department for the last five years, and the only innovation is the charging of one guinea for a diploma, which is a warrant for their being allowed to practise in this most particular and most remunerative class of professional work. Each surveyor has to pay £5 5s. when he obtains his original license as a licensed surveyor, and I fail to see why he should not pay a smaller fee for this annual license, which this Department, in the interests of the public, some six years ago deemed it necessary to enforce.—H.C., 18/1/92.

Seen,—G.R.D., 21/1/92.

No. 20.

The Chief Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Surveyors licensed under the Real Property Act for the year 1892.

20 January, 1892.

IN accordance with the Under Secretary's request, I enclose herewith a list of surveyors who have been licensed by me to practise under the Real Property Act during the current year. The list is arranged according to towns, or business residence, as desired.

E. TWYNAM,
Chief Surveyor.

Submitted,—W.H., 22/1/92.

These names may be advertised in the *Herald*, *Telegraph*, *News*, and *Star*, as this should be done annually for public information as to which surveyors maintain their efficiency, and are considered by this Department eligible to do this class of work.—H.C., 22/1/92.

Authorities for insertion in *Herald*, *Telegraph*, *Evening News*, and *Star* of the 23rd instant, and *Sydney Mail* and *Town and Country Journal* of 30th instant, as verbally directed, issued.—F.B., 22/1/92

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

LIST of Surveyors licensed to survey under the Real Property Act for the year 1892.

Towns, &c.	Surveyors.	Towns, &c.	Surveyors.
Albury	Irwin Smith.	Milparinka	John Pool.
Armidale	Percy Garraway Chatfield.	Milton	Sigmund Frederick Arnheim.
Do	Ernest Ewbank Rhodes.	Mudgee	John Herbert M'Ewen.
Do	Walter Benjamin Hamilton Warner.	Murwillumbah	Edwin Hill Johnson.
Ballina	Frederick Verdon Hunter.	Narrandera	James John Baylis.
Balranald	William Berthon.	Orange	Henry Adam Torry.
Bathurst	James Russell Blacket.	Parkes	William Allwood Rae.
Bourke	Alfred Lisle.	Parramatta	Robert Hamilton Mathews.
Bowral	Henry Clarke Fowler.	Queanbeyan	John F. Camden Goodridge.
Brewarrina	Tarburton Bossley.	Richmond	George Matcham Pitt.
Casino	Cecil Pennefather.	Rylstone	James Dawson.
Condobolin	William Frederick Busby.	Scone	William Anderson.
Cooma	Alfred James Peterson Hitchins.	Silverton	Algernon Townsend Creswell.
Do	James Charles Martin.	Sydney	Henry Berry.
Coonamble	Herbert Mandeville Nash.	Do	Anthony Frederick Chamier.
Cootamundra	James Ewart Lester.	Do	John George Griffin.
Corowa	Arthur Hulance Bray.	Do	John Alexander Harrison.
Curlewis	Edwin Woodward Turner.	Do	George Joseph Lee.
Dubbo	Henry Margrave Terry.	Do	Carrick Paul.
Eden	Arthur Newton Small.	Do	Ferdinand H. Reuss, junior.
Glen Innes	Henry Charles Holmes.	Do	Edward George Sewell.
Goulburn	Edgar Reginald Deane.	Do	John Philip Sharkey.
Do	Frank Isaac.	Do	William Mann Thompson.
Do	William Newton Scott.	Tamworth	Broughton Clayton Garland.
Gundagai	Edmund Sanderson.	Do	George Loder.
Gunnedah	James Evans.	Taree	Rue Bergin.
Do	Thomas Henry Hall Goodwin.	Tenterfield	William Drummond.
Inverell	Henry Folkard.	Wagga Wagga	Charles Snell Chauncy.
Lismore	James Anderson.	Wellington	Samuel Hugh Dawson.
Do	Robert Henry Burt.	Wingham	Joseph Andrews.
Lithgow	William Mylecharane.	Wollongong	Charles Edward Cooke.
Maitland	James Frederick Capper.	Do	John Ewing.
Do	William Henry Foster.	Young	Henry Curtois Hosie.
Do	Lancelot Alexander Wilkinson.		

No. 21.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 21st January, 1892.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned Licensed Surveyors of this Colony have been specially licensed under the 100th section of the Real Property Act, 26 Victoria No. 9, for the current year, viz. :—

Towns, &c.	Surveyors.	Towns, &c.	Surveyors.
Albury	Irwin Smith.	Milparinka	John Pool.
Armidale	Percy Garraway Chatfield.	Milton	Sigmund Frederick Arnheim.
Do	Ernest Ewbank Rhodes.	Mudgee	John Herbert M'Ewen.
Do	Walter Benjamin Hamilton Warner.	Murwillumbah	Edwin Hill Johnson.
Ballina	Frederick Verdon Hunter.	Narrandera	James John Baylis.
Balranald	William Berthon.	Orange	Henry Adam Torry.
Bathurst	James Russell Blacket.	Parkes	William Allwood Rae.
Bourke	Alfred Lisle.	Parramatta	Robert Hamilton Mathews.
Bowral	Henry Clarke Fowler.	Queanbeyan	John F. Camden Goodridge.
Brewarrina	Tarburton Bossley.	Richmond	George Matcham Pitt.
Casino	Cecil Pennefather.	Rylstone	James Dawson.
Condobolin	William Frederick Busby.	Scone	William Anderson.
Cooma	Alfred James Peterson Hitchins.	Silverton	Algernon Townsend Creswell.
Do	James Charles Martin.	Sydney	Henry Berry.
Coonamble	Herbert Mandeville Nash.	Do	Anthony Frederick Chamier.
Cootamundra	James Ewart Lester.	Do	John George Griffin.
Corowa	Arthur Hulance Bray.	Do	John Alexander Harrison.
Curlewis	Edwin Woodward Turner.	Do	George Joseph Lee.
Dubbo	Henry Margrave Terry.	Do	Carrick Paul.
Eden	Arthur Newton Small.	Do	Ferdinand H. Reuss, junior.
Glen Innes	Henry Charles Holmes.	Do	Edward George Sewell.
Goulburn	Edgar Reginald Deane.	Do	John Philip Sharkey.
Do	Frank Isaac.	Do	William Mann Thompson.
Do	William Newton Scott.	Tamworth	Broughton Clayton Garland.
Gundagai	Edmund Sanderson.	Do	George Loder.
Gunnedah	James Evans.	Taree	Rue Bergin.
Do	Thomas Henry Hall Goodwin.	Tenterfield	William Drummond.
Inverell	Henry Folkard.	Wagga Wagga	Charles Snell Chauncy.
Lismore	James Anderson.	Wellington	Samuel Hugh Dawson.
Do	Robert Henry Burt.	Wingham	Joseph Andrews.
Lithgow	William Mylecharane.	Wollongong	Charles Edward Cooke.
Maitland	James Frederick Capper.	Do	John Ewing.
Do	William Henry Foster.	Young	Henry Curtois Hosie.
Do	Lancelot Alexander Wilkinson.		

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SILK CULTURE.(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING ITALIAN SETTLEMENT AT THE RICHMOND RIVER, KNOWN AS
"NEW ITALY.")*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1891.***Minute of The Colonial Secretary.***Subject:—Silk Culture.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1891.

It has been represented by Mr. Reginald Champ, who has taken considerable interest in the silk culture, that if some assistance could be rendered to the Italians in what is termed "New Italy" that a new industry in the cultivation of silk might spring up, which would ultimately prove self-supporting.

In view of this the Government would be willing to assist such of them as are "bona fide" settlers, who would undertake the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the rearing of the silkworm, providing them with seed and silkworm eggs, and even advancing them small sums of money, which would have to be repaid, and for which, of course, they would have to pay interest, but in no sense whatever is such assistance to be looked upon as permanent Government support or construed into a kind of Government institution.

Mr. Champ is authorized to proceed to the Clarence district for the purpose of inquiring and ascertaining to what extent the Italians are willing to avail themselves of this assistance. An advance may be made to him of £50 to enable him to pay his expenses while carrying out his inquiries, for which he must necessarily render an account.

It is also desirable that a quantity of seed may be obtained from England through the Agent-General, say 300 kilogrammes of the white mulberry.

HENRY PARKES.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. R. Champ.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1891.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will proceed to New Italy, on the Richmond River, and make enquiries, with a view to ascertain the number of inhabitants who are willing and able to undertake sericulture in that district, and also to what extent they will require assistance, and fully report on your visit.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1891.

I am directed to state that the Colonial Secretary has approved of Mr. Reginald Champ, who is proceeding to New Italy in the Northern district, for the purpose of procuring information regarding sericulture, being granted the sum of £50 to meet expenses, and to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the amount to be paid from the Advance Account, pending the passing of a vote by Parliament.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1891.
 I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to obtain from Messrs. Henry Zweifel & Co., 60 New Broad-street, London, E.C., and forward to Sydney, 300 kilogrammes of the best white mulberry seed, 150 to be of the *Morus Alba* and the remainder of the Moretti, the cost of which will be about 6 francs per kilogramme; and to state that the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to cause the sum of £36 5s. to be remitted to you for the purpose.

I have, &c.,
 (For the Colonial Secretary)
 CRITCHETT WALKER,
 Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1891.
 I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state that the Agent-General has been instructed to obtain from Messrs. Henry Zweifel & Co., 60 New Broad-street, London, E.C., and forward to Sydney, 300 kilogrammes of the best white mulberry seed, and to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the sum of £36 5s. to be remitted to Sir Saul Samuel to defray the cost thereof out of the Advance Fund, pending a vote by Parliament.

I have, &c.,
 CRITCHETT WALKER,
 Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. R. Champ to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 72 Newtown Road, Sydney, 28 January, 1891.
 In accordance with your instructions, dated the 10th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded on that date to New Italy, Coy. Richmond, and have thoroughly inspected the selections taken up by the Italians there, and interviewed the Italians themselves, with the view of ascertaining the suitability of the land for sericulture, and the willingness and capability of the selectors to undertake this culture, also finding out the amount of monetary assistance they need to enable them to stay on the land and properly attend to the work.

As I stated in a report, dated the 24th October last [laid on the table of Legislative Assembly 26/11/90], relating to a former and briefer visit to this settlement in company with the Director-General of Forests, the soil and climate are undoubtedly very suitable to the growth of the mulberry tree and rearing of the silk-worm.

On a closer and more detailed inspection I can confidently confirm this opinion, but at the same time would point out that the swamps and lower lands would have to be carefully avoided when planting, and the numberless ridges of which the country principally consists, alone utilised for this purpose, in order that no disaster might occur from the floods which have been so prevalent in this country the last few years.

As regards the Italians themselves I have interviewed all, and find that with very few exceptions the whole of them are desirous and capable of undertaking the industry, they having had more or less experience of it in their own country.

These people having expressed a wish to formally thank you for the proffered help to establish this industry in their midst, I enclose a letter to this effect which I wrote at their dictation.

I give on another sheet a list of those selectors, and the number of their families who are anxious to start sericulture, also the respective number of their selections, and the area of land each is able to plant this year.

The capability of each selector and the individual assistance needed of course varies considerably, and in proportion to the size of families, amount of cleared land they have, appliances wanted, &c., &c., but they inform me that to avoid leaving their selections the greater part of the year to earn wages for the general maintenance of themselves and families, as they are at present compelled to do, they would all require some monetary assistance. The sums that they have mentioned to me as being approximately the amounts they would require to carry them over the ensuing twelve months vary from £20 to £100, some of the larger amounts including the purchase of a horse and plough, or other appliances, in order that they may properly and expeditiously prepare the land, and being for those of larger families, or who are otherwise able to cultivate and produce more.

For two years, which time must be expected to elapse before any return can be anticipated, the advances needed would be necessarily double, but I presume the money for the second year would form a supplementary advance.

Totalling up these various amounts the sum that would be needed for the whole during the first year would be about £1,500.

I have informed them that the repayment by them of this money can be spread over a number of years (interest at a moderate rate being charged) in order that they may be fairly started in the industry, telling them in fact that the repayment will be made as easy as possible for them.

I would suggest here that perhaps similar terms might be made for the refunding of this money as are made for the payment of selected land.

The above sum of money would of course have to be divided up and advanced to them in proportion to the amount of work in connection with sericulture they would undertake and properly carry out, and also according to the circumstances under which they are placed.

The

The areas of land I have noted against the different names in the attached list represent the quantity of land they have now ready for planting. In this total area of 68½ acres a large number of cuttings can be closely planted and a quantity of seed sown—in fact, I suggest planting the cuttings about 5,000 to the acre, making a total, exclusive of seed-beds, of some 300,000 young trees, if all goes well.

Whilst these cuttings are rooting and growing the men can be clearing and preparing similar areas of land ready for transplanting the superfluous rooted trees on the following year, and can continue to do this each successive year, as the trees grow and become large, thinning them out and enlarging the plantations until the proper number of trees per acre is obtained.

The above number of trees is about the number I suggested in my former report might be cultivated in New Italy for a start, and, as I then pointed out, should be capable of rearing silkworms and producing cocoons in about two years to the value of some £2,500 per crop; and as at least three crops may be expected, the total yield may be estimated at a value of £7,500 in six months, or spread over the year, and exclusive of what they might produce from other sources during the balance of the year, an average of nearly £4 per week per family. After this period the productive capacity of the trees largely increases annually.

When, however, I state that most of the Italians have informed me that they would be amply satisfied if they obtained as soon as this £1 per week from sericulture, some saying as low as 10s. 6d., in order that they may be able to stop at home and cultivate their farms, it will be clearly seen what a boon the introduction of the industry would be to them if successfully carried on, even if my estimates were reduced by 50 per cent., and I have already made a low calculation both in production and price.

In addition to planting cuttings, and in order to, if possible, make an early start in the cocoon-raising, if only in a small way, I have suggested to the Italians—and they all agree with me as to its advantage—that as large a quantity as possible of the mulberry-seed be sown this autumn, so that a supply of trees may be assured in the event of the cuttings not turning out satisfactorily; and further, if the seed be good and germinate well, the seed-beds by next spring will have produced a large quantity of superfluous seedlings, which will be good silkworm food, and, according to the quantity there may be, a like proportion of silkworms may be at once raised, and a small beginning made.

I would respectfully suggest that if my proposals are approved as early a decision as possible may be made, as there is already little enough time to prepare the ground by the autumn, besides which a number of the Italians will shortly be compelled to seek work again and leave their farms for reasons explained above.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

[Enclosures.]

List of Selectors in New Italy desirous of undertaking Sericulture.

Name.	No of Family.	Land ready.	No. of Selection.
Giacomo Piccoli	3	3 acres...	54
Antonio Piccoli	3	2 "	58
Agastino Morandini	6	2 "	90
Lorenzo Roder	8	1 "	76-88
Angelo Roder	10	2 "	27-28
Luigi Antonioli	10	5 "	67-69
Santo Gava	2	1 "	108-109
Candido Roder	1	½ "	45
Antonio Melaré	5	1 "	6 special
Giovanni Guarischi	5	2 "	36
Santo Guarischi	1	1 "	75
Venenzo Nardi	7	3 "	34
Geovanni Battistuzzi	1	3 "	64
Lorenzo Spinazé	9	2 "	40
Pietro Mazzer	9	2 "	29
Mich. Scarrabolotti	7	½ "	74
Lorenzo Capelin	10	2 "	99
Angelo Nardi	3	1 "	55
Gacomo Martinuzze	1	1 "	39, 40, 45
Geovanni Bertoli	7	4 "	80-81
Augustino Pellizzer	7	4 "	53-102
Francesco Ceroni	1	1 "	31
Domineco Speiraze	3	3 "	35
Guiseppe Tadesco	6	2 "	32
Francesco Roder	5	1 "	39
Nicholas Pazzuti	1	½ "	60-107
Antonio Pazzuti	6	2 "	30
Geovanni Roder	6	2 "	37-66
Antonio Bazzo	6	3 "	54-98
Natale Favat	5	2 "	61
Domineco Battistuzzi	2	1 "	65-71
Antonio Filicietti	5	1 "	62-63
Guiseppe Martinuzzi	3	3 "	38
Antonio Nardi	2	1 "	37
Maria Gava	2	½ "	5
Domineco Roder	1	½ "	89-104
Geovanni Spinaze	5	1 "	70
Pietre Sanati	1	1 "	4
All told	180	68½ acres.	

[Enclosure.]

The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Sydney,—

Sir,

New Italy, 18 January, 1891.

We, the undersigned Italian settlers, residing on our selections in New Italy, have the honor of hereby most respectfully thanking you for the offer of assistance made to us by Mr. Reginald Champ, on behalf of the Government, to enable us to start the culture of silk on our land.

We all desire and are most willing to undertake this industry, and are confident that we can successfully carry it on.

We shall be only too glad to avail ourselves of the proffered help, consisting of the free supply to us of white mulberry-tree cuttings and seed, and silkworm grain, and small advances of money being made to us to help us to stay upon the ground and properly attend to the plantations we make.

Mr. Champ has taken full particulars of our different capabilities and individual needs, and we pray you will see fit to help us to the extent he will suggest, in which case we undertake to do our utmost to successfully introduce the industry, and thus in some measure show our gratitude for your help.

We have, &c.,

Giacomo Picoli.	his	Antonio Nardi.
Antonio Bazzo.	Lorenzo Capelin ×	his
Gacom Martenuzze.	mark.	Domenico Battistuzzi ×
Giovanni Bertoli.	Giovanni Bentoli.	mark.
Condido Rodere.	his	Antonio Piccoli.
Vincenzo Nardi.	Franco Garone ×	Nicholus Pezzutti.
his	mark.	Giovanni Guarishi.
Lorenzo Roder ×	his	Ganto Guarishi.
mark.	Domenico Spinaze ×	his
Santo Garva.	mark.	Laurenzo Spinaze ×
Antonio Pezzutti.	Angelo Morandini.	mark.
Giovanni Melar.	Agostine Pelizr.	Michele Scarabeloti.
Maria Gava.	Ligui Antoniulli.	Angelo Nardi.
Antonio Melar.	his	Gosep Tedesco.
his	Angeolo Roder ×	Patale Faba.
Giovani Batertuzzi ×	mark.	Antonio Felicietti.
mark.	his	
Piettue Mazzeo.	Francesco Roder ×	
	mark.	

Telegram from Mr. R. Champ to The Colonial Secretary.

South Woodburn, 5 March, 1891.

NUMBER of Italians informed me obliged to immediately leave land to seek work. Edward Jones, Lismore, Police Magistrate for district. REGINALD CHAMP.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 3 February, 1891.

Referring to the instructions contained in your letter dated 10th instant, I have to inform you that my report upon my visit to New Italy, and the information I have gained regarding the Italian residents, is now before the Colonial Secretary, and I beg to enclose a voucher for fifty guineas as a charge for my services thus rendered.

I am, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

Fifty guineas submitted and recommended for approval.—C. W., 3/2/91. Approved.—H.P., 3/2/91

Mr. R. Champ to The Colonial Secretary.

Sericulture and New Italy.

Sir,

South Woodburn, 6 March, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I arrived here on the 26th ultimo, and have since visited and informed all the Italians of New Italy that the Government is willing to give them the help asked for to enable them to start sericulture.

They are already beginning to clear and prepare land for planting, but a number of them are much in need of the promised assistance, and must immediately leave to seek work unless they get it.

As I have already intimated, in order to ensure the success of the project, it is very necessary that all those who wish to take up the industry should reside upon their selections and devote their time to the proper cultivation (in the first instance) of the mulberry-tree.

Considering the matter to be urgent, I took the liberty of telegraphing a few words to you, yesterday, to this effect, also giving the name of the Police Magistrate of the district, Mr. Ed. Jones, of Lismore, as the nearest responsible man to New Italy.

One of the Italians informs me that there are a few more of the survivors of the Marquis du Ray's expedition living near Liverpool, N.S.W., who would undoubtedly be glad to take up the industry of sericulture had they the opportunity.

I shall be glad to know whether you would wish them to have the same advantages and assistance for the development of this industry as are being given to their fellow-countrymen in this district.

The names, as given to me, are:—Antonio Belotti, Gioiologo Tomc, Henricho Acidentale, Salvatore Panasinisi, and Antonio Felletti, all with large families. It is needless for me to state that it will be to the advantage of the project for as many people as possible to now take up the industry.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

It

It is proposed to advance to these poor settlers small sums of money, to be repaid by them when they get a return from their silk industry; but before granting any monetary assistance the Crown Solicitor would, perhaps, kindly draw up a formal guarantee or bond to be used in each case where such assistance is to be granted.—C.W., B.C., 20/3/91.

Mr. R. Champ to The Colonial Secretary.

Sericulture at New Italy.

Sir, South Woodburn, 20 March, 1891.

I have the honor to confirm my letter of the 6th instant, to which I have received no reply to date.

I would again respectfully urge that the promised monetary assistance for the Italians be despatched with as little delay as possible, for many, if not all, greatly need it.

The whole of the people are working hard on their selections preparing land for mulberry planting instead of looking out for work in other parts of the country as heretofore, and of course any small debts incurred by them for stores, &c., are upon the strength of the promised help.

Independently of this several families are considerably handicapped in their sericultural work by the want of agricultural implements which they are unable to procure without the above aid.

Unless other arrangements have been made, I would suggest that the money be distributed to them on application to myself, in small amounts as they require it, in preference to lump sums being given to them, the maximum amount of £100 mentioned in my report of the 28th January to be given to any individual, being of course always observed.

Each applicant to sign a receipt, upon which is stated the purpose for, and the terms upon which the money is advanced, and binding the recipient to undertake the proper cultivation of a certain area of land for the purpose of mulberry tree-planting and subsequent production of silk cocoons, and properly attending to the same under my direction.

Such receipts might be printed and forwarded to me upon the despatch of the money, with instructions for me to act accordingly.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

Referred to the Crown Solicitor, who I think has the other papers.—C.W., 31/3/91. The Crown Solicitor.—C.W., B.C., 1 April, 91.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 April, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, applying for the Departmental papers in connection with "New Italy," at South Woodburn, set apart for sericulture, I have the honor to inform you that there does not appear to be any record in this Department of correspondence in respect to this matter; but I enclose herewith, for your information, a Schedule showing conditional purchases standing in the names of Italians who it is thought are survivors of the Marquis du Ray's expedition.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
(Per Under Secretary.)

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

New Italy.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 8 April, 1891.

I have the honor to state that I have received from the Department of Lands all the particulars necessary to enable me to take security on the selections at New Italy.

I enclose these particulars, and shall now be glad if you will return them to me with the previous instructions and any further directions you may wish to give to me.

I have, &c.,

Pro JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

R.S.

[Enclosures.]

DISTRICT OF LISMORE.

County Richmond, Parish Donaldson.

C.P. No.	Date.	Name.	Section.	Area.			Whether Certificate of Conformity issued.
				a.	r.	p.	
82-282	20 April, 1882	Rocco Caminiti.....	13	40	0	0	Deed prepared, 11 May, 1888.
426	1 June, "	Antonio Pezzutti	13	40	0	0	Yes.
427	1 " "	Guiseppe Todesco	13	80	0	0	Yes.
497	6 July, "	Pietro Mazzer	13	45	0	0	Yes.
498	6 " "	Antonio Melare	13	40	0	0	Yes.
540	27 " "	Angelo Rodero	13	50	0	0	Yes.
578	24 Aug., "	Vinconzo Nardi	13	50	0	0	Deed prepared, 9 March, 1888.
583	24 " "	Giovanni Rosolen	13	80	0	0	Yes.
635	12 Oct., "	Dominico Spinaze	13	40	0	0	Deed prepared, 17 July, 1888.
650	26 " "	Philippe Palis.....	13	80	0	0	Yes.
655	16 Nov., "	Angelo Rodero	21	40	0	0	Yes.
665	23 " "	Antonio Nardi.....	13	40	0	0	Deed prepared, 14 July, 1888.
666	23 " "	Guiseppe Mortinuzzi	13	50	0	0	Yes. " 11 May, "
83-24	22 Feb., 1883	Francisco Rodero	13	100	0	0	Yes.
49	5 April, "	Lorenzo Spinaze	13	41	1	0	Yes.

C.P. No.	Date.	Name.	Section.	Area.	Whether Certificate of Conformity issued.
County Richmond, Parish Richmond.					
62	12	Agstino Pelizer	13	60 0 0	Yes.
County Richmond, Parish Donaldson.					
105	10 May,	Natale Fava	13	45 0 0	Yes.
107	10	Maria Battestuzzi	13	40 0 0	Yes.
108	10	Giovanni Battestuzzi	13	40 0 0	Yes.
109	10	Dominico Battestuzzi	13	40 0 0	Yes.
176	5 July,	Giovanni Battestuzzi	21	84 0 0	Yes.
217	9 Aug.,	Luigi Antonioli	13	125 0 0	Yes.
218	9	Giovanni Roder	13	40 0 0	Yes.
219	9	Antonio Bazzo	13	60 0 0	Yes.
220	9	Angelo Nardi	13	40 0 0	Yes.
County Richmond, Parish Evans.					
250	6 Sept.,	Maria Gava	13	50 0 0	Yes.
County Richmond, Parish Donaldson.					
266	20 Sept., 1883	Luigi Antoniulli	21	a. r. p. 75 0 0	Yes.
271	27	Antonio Piccoli	13	40 0 0	Yes.
272	27	Giacconio Piccoli	13	40 0 0	Yes.
292	25 Oct.,	Nicolas Pezzutti	13	40 0 0	Yes.
308	22 Nov.,	Michiello Scarabelotti	13	40 0 0	Yes.
84-61	3 April, 1884	Lorenza Roder	13	60 0 0	Yes.
62	3	Giovanni Spinaze	13	63 1 0	Yes.
70	10	Michael Painsa	13	40 0 0	Yes.
75	1 May,	Adrian Palis	13	46 1 0	Forfeited, <i>Gazette</i> , 23 Oct., 1889.
203	11 Dec.,	Giovanni Bertoli	13	40 0 0	Yes.

Forwarded to the Crown Solicitor.—C.W., B.C., 9/4/91. New Italy. Very urgent. Kindly, according to promise, get Lands to send the papers to me to prepare security.—R.S. The Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. R. Champ to The Colonial Secretary.

Sericulture at New Italy.

Sir,

South Woodburn, 8 April, 1891.

I have the honor to confirm my letters of the 6th and 20th ultimo, to which I have received no reply up to time of writing.

The Italians are continuing busily to prepare their land for planting the mulberry tree, but are still much in want of the money promised. There are already one or two instances of the men undertaking other work in order to earn sufficient to keep them, and I fear others will be compelled to follow, unless the advances for them quickly arrive.

I need not again point out the importance of all undertaking this industry to demonstrate its worth. I should be glad if a telegram could be sent me, stating when this money may be expected, in order that I may show it to those concerned to re-assure them.

A great deal of interest is being taken, by the surrounding farmers, in the proposed introduction of this industry into the district, and a number are applying to me for cuttings and seed. I enclose the written applications I have received to date, and shall be glad to know whether I may promise them the material applied for, if available?

I have informed them that at present I have only authority to deal with the Italians:

I should strongly recommend that any of the farmers in the neighbourhood be supplied, if possible, as it will all be to the advantage of the project.

I believe there will be enough cuttings and seed available for all.

I have, &c.,
REGINALD CHAMP.

[Enclosures.]

Sir,

Swan Bay, Richmond River, 24 March, 1891.

Being the owner of several hundred acres of land joining New Italy, and desirous of giving silk-growing a trial, I would be obliged if you could spare me, say 1,000 mulberry cuttings, and a small quantity of mulberry seed. I would also ask you to inspect my land, that you might select the most suitable site for the planting of the mulberry.

Yours, &c.,

Mr. R. Champ.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Dear Sir,

North Woodburn, 3 April, 1891.

Hearing that the residents of New Italy are having considerable assistance from the Government in the cultivation of silk, and having myself a large quantity of suitable land in proximity, I should be glad if you would let me have some white mulberry cuttings—say 1,000—and a quantity of seed, feeling anxious to make a try in the industry.

Yours, &c.,

R. Champ, Esq., South Woodburn.

ALEXANDER MESTON.

Sir,

Sir, Breakie, near New Italy, 4 April, 1891.
 I have 300 acres of land adjoining the Italian settlement, the greater part of which, I believe, is suitable for the growth of the mulberry-tree; and hearing of your efforts to establish the silk industry in this district, I would like to render some slight assistance by planting a few trees if you could spare me (say) 500 for a beginning.
 Yours, &c.,
 P.S.—Please let me have a small quantity of seed.—T.F. THOS. FLETT.
 Mr. R. Champ, Silk Expert.

Dear Sir, Richmond Hill, Bungawalbin, 6 April, 1891.
 Understanding that silk culture is to be established at New Italy, and that cuttings and seed of the white mulberry are to be supplied to persons desirous of planting, I beg to make application for about 500 cuttings, and also a few pounds of seed.
 I am, &c.,
 Mr. Champ. JOSEPH PURSEY.

Dear Sir, S. Woodburn, 6 April, 1891.
 Understanding that the Government is encouraging the introduction of the growth of silk in the district, especially amongst the Italians, and having a large area of land myself in the neighbourhood of New Italy, which will no doubt be suitable for the growing of the mulberry-tree, I shall be much obliged if you will let me have some cuttings and seed when distributing them. Say 1,000 cuttings, in order that I may take a part in this new industry.

Yours, &c.
 R. Champ, Esquire, South Woodburn. JAMES BETTERRIDGE.

Telegram from Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

South Woodburn, 14 April, 1891.
 REFERRING my letter, dated Wednesday last, kindly endeavour send me telegram therein mentioned regarding advance for Italians. Urgent.
 REGINALD CHAMP.

This matter is still with the Crown Solicitor.—C.W., 17/4/91.

Telegram from Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

South Woodburn, 18 April, 1891.
 UNLESS I hear from you to the contrary shall sail Tuesday for Sydney in order to offer my assistance to arrange for advances for Italians about which I have no news and which they now urgently need.
 REGINALD CHAMP.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 27 April, 1891.
 By the present I beg to refer to the work undertaken by myself, at the request of the Government, in connection with the introduction of sericulture amongst the Italians of New Italy, and some of the neighbouring farmers on the Richmond River.

In October last I visited the district and Italian settlement, in company with the Director-General of Forests, and fully reported upon the adaptability of the country and people to the industry, at the same time giving approximative figures of the returns, &c., that might be expected.

In December last I was instructed to visit Adelaide, S.A., to contract with Dr. Cleland of that city, for a supply of silk-worm grain, and made very satisfactory arrangements with him to this end, also arranging for a large supply of mulberry-tree cuttings from the same source.

At this period I got Mr. Geo. Thorne, of Castle Hill, New South Wales, to consent to supply a similar quantity of grain and cuttings.

In January of this year I was again sent to New Italy for the purpose of ascertaining the exact individual requirements of the Italian settlers, both monetary and in cuttings and seed, and I also more minutely inspected their land as to its suitability for the purpose, and examined the people regarding their knowledge of sericulture and willingness to undertake the industry.

My report upon the information gained was duly laid before the Premier.

The Government having consented to try the scheme upon the lines I proposed I was again despatched to New Italy on the 24th February last to assist the Italians to carry out the preliminary operations connected therewith.

On the 6th and 20th ultimo, and the 8th instant, I briefly reported from the district the progress being made, enclosing in my letter of the 20th ultimo some applications from some of the surrounding farmers for cuttings and seed, all of whom are anxious to also start this culture. Many others are taking great interest in the matter, and will undoubtedly undertake the industry, but up to the time of my leaving, those sent were the only applications received in writing.

In addition to superintending the selection and preparing of land by the Italians, extending altogether over a considerable area, I inspected at the request of the abovementioned farmers their different farms, finding in every case the "high" and "ridgy" ground most suitable for the introduction of sericulture.

The Italians have in most cases now prepared their land for planting, and only await the promised aid and trees to further carry on operations.

Since the end of January last I have received no remuneration for my services, and I now therefore beg to enclose a voucher for £125, being three months salary at the rate of £500 per annum, and I am willing to continue my duties in regard to the introduction of this industry into the Richmond River district or other parts of the Colony, on payment to me by the Government of this same salary (£500) per annum, plus the usual travelling expenses.
 I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

Mr. R. Champ asks that he may be paid at the rate of £500 and travelling expenses. Account for salary herewith submitted at that rate for £125.—C.W., 30/4/91. Approved.—H.P., 30/4/91.

Mr.

Mr. R. Champ to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 April, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that I visited yesterday in the neighbourhood of Liverpool some Italian families, belonging to the same expedition (Marquis de Ray's) as those of New Italy, on the Richmond River, who want to undertake sericulture, and have the same facilities for so doing as their countrymen in the north.

The district and its suitability for orchards, vineyards, &c., are well known, and the land would do admirably for the mulberry-tree.

The silk-worm would also thrive well, for very good silk has already been produced experimentally in the vicinity of Parramatta.

Three or four of the older Italians (men and women) inform me that they have been engaged in their own country at sericulture for the greater part of their lives, and thoroughly understand it in all its branches.

I enclose statement showing requirements, &c.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

SERICULTURE AND NEW ITALY.

LIST of Italian Selectors anxious to undertake Sericulture, with Statement of their Position to carry it out, and their requirements.

No.	Name.	Number in Family.	Number of Selection.	Total Number of Acres of Selections.	Acres of Land to be planted this year.	Maximum Number of Cuttings to be supplied.	Amount of Money asked for the first 12 months.
1	Giavano Piccoli	3	54	40	2	10,000	£ 30
2	Antonio Piccoli	8	58	40	2	10,000	50
3	Angelo Morandini	6	90	100	2	10,000	35
4	Lorenzo Roder	8	76, 88	120	1	5,000	50
5	Angelo Roder	10	27, 28	90	2	10,000	60
6	Luigi Antonioli ..	10	67, 69	200	3	15,000	60
7	Santo Gava	2	108, 109	100	1	5,000	30
8	Candido Roder	1	45	40	0½	2,500	20
9	Antonio Melare	5	31	40	1	15,000	50
10	Giovanni Guarischi	5	36	80	2	10,000	50
11	Santo Guarischi	1	75	40	1	5,000	15
12	Vincenzo Nardi	7	34	50	3	15,000	50
13	Giovanni Battastrozzi	1	64	84	1	5,000	20
14	Lorenzo Spinaze	9	40	41	2	10,000	50
15	Pietro Mazzer	9	29	45	2	10,000	50
16	Michele Scarrabolotti	7	74	40	0½	2,500	25
17	Lorenzo Caplin	10	99	44	2	10,000	40
18	Angelo Nardi	3	55	40	1	5,000	30
19	Giacomo Martenuzzi	1	39, 40, 45	150	1	5,000	25
20	Giavanni Bertoli	7	80, 81	80	4	20,000	90
21	Augustino Pellizzer	7	53, 102	166	4	20,000	100
22	Francisco Ceroni	1	31	40	1	5,000	15
23	Dominico Spinaze	3	35	40	3	15,000	45
24	Guiseppe Ladeco	6	32	80	2	10,000	45
25	Francisco Roder	5	39	100	1	5,000	60
26	Nicholas Pazzuti	1	60, 107	80	0½	2,500	15
27	Antonio Pazzuti	6	30	40	2	10,000	35
28	Giavanni Roder	6	37, 66	80	2	10,000	35
29	Antonio Bazzo	6	54, 98	120	2	10,000	40
30	Natali Favat	5	61	45	2	10,000	35
31	Domin. Battistuzzi	2	65, 71	95	1	5,000	30
32	Antonio Filicicette	5	62, 63	80	1	5,000	40
33	Guisippe Martinuzzi	3	38	50	2	10,000	30
34	Antonio Nardi	2	37	40	1	5,000	30
35	Maria Gava	2	5	50	0½	2,500	25
36	Domin. Rodu	1	89, 104	200	0½	2,500	20
37	Giovanni Spinaze	5	70	63	1	5,000	40
38	P. Sonati	2	41	80	1	5,000	25
Totals		181	.....	2,913	61½	307,500	1,495

The Mulberry Seed ordered not having yet arrived, the quantity to be given to each individual cannot be here stated, as it depends upon to what extent the order is fulfilled.

REGINALD CHAMP.

Sydney, 27th April, 1891.

FARMERS in Richmond River District, near New Italy, who have applied for Cuttings and Seed.

Name.	Address.	Cuttings.	Seed.
1. W. H. Williams	Swan Bay	1,000	Small quantity.
2. Thos. Fleet	Near New Italy	500	"
3. Alex. Meston	Woodburn	1,000	"
4. Joseph Parsey	Bungawalburn	500	Few pounds.
5. Jas. Betteridge	South Woodburn	1,000	Small quantity.
6. Thos. Watson	Bolton Flat, New Italy	1,000	"
		5,000	

Sydney, 27th April, 1891.

REGINALD CHAMP.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing number of Italians, their position, requirements, &c., who belong to the same expedition (Marquis du Ray) as those of New Italy, and live in the vicinity of Liverpool on the Illawarra Road and on St. John's and Canley Parks, who want to undertake sericulture.

No.	Name.	Number in family.	Number of acres in selecting.	Acres to be planted this year.	Maximum number of cuttings to be supplied.	Amount of money asked for one year.
						£
39	Girolmo Some	7	44	1	5,000	40
40	Antonio Bellotti	10	40	1	5,000	50
41	Henricho Accidentale	1	5½	1	5,000	40
42	Salvatore Passanisse.....	4	14	0½	2,500	40
43	Batista Oneda	8	5	0½	2,500	50
44	Dominico Bellotti.....	4	10	0½	2,500	40
45	Antonio Felletti (working away from his land at present).	1	22	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	35	140½	4½	22,500	260

Sydney, 30th April, 1891.

REGINALD CHAMP.

I have consulted with the Treasurer on the proposal to turn to practical advantage the experience and special training of the Italian residents at "New Italy," in the production of silk as a permanent industry. Hitherto all attempts at silk cultivation have been futile, from the want of practical knowledge. These Italians, with their wives and children, appear to be the very persons to prosecute the project to a success, and to permanently establish the industry as a profitable undertaking. They have been visited both by the Director-General of Forests and by Mr. Champ (a gentleman having an intimate knowledge of the silk trade as well as of the latest methods of silk cultivation), and every means has been adopted to ascertain the trustworthiness and general character of the persons whom it is proposed to assist in following this industry. The Attorney-General has prepared a draft bond [A. B.] for the persons who receive assistance to execute for the repayment of the advances. Under these conditions, and directing that the utmost care and precaution be exercised for the protection of the Government, I approve of the schedule of advances submitted by Mr. Champ, exclusive of the residents near Liverpool.—H.P., 5/5/91.

Enclosure [A B.]

Know all men by these presents that I, _____ of _____ in the Colony of New South Wales, am held and firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in the penal sum of _____ sterling, to be paid to Her said Majesty, Her heirs, or successors, for which payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with my seal: Dated the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Now the condition of the above written bond and obligation is such that if the above bounden _____ his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall pay to Her said Majesty, Her heirs, or successors, the sum of _____ on or before the _____ day of _____ in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety _____ (or on demand), together with interest thereon at the rate of _____ per cent. per annum (such interest to commence and be computed from the day of the date of the above written bond and obligation), then the above written bond and obligation shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

T. Ewing, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Dear Sir, _____ Parliament House, 5 May, 1891.
Maybe Mr. Champ could report on this matter. I trust that Mr. McMullen may be met if possible. Yours, &c.,
THOS. EWING.

The Director-General of Forests, B.C., 21 May, 1891.—C.W., P.U.S. Submitted, 26/5/91.
Will the Principal Under Secretary please cause this paper to be referred to Mr. Champ for any remarks? —P.J.H., for D.-G. of F., B.C., Principal Under Secretary, 1/6/91. Refer.—C.W., 8/6/91.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir, _____ Pimlico North, 1 May, 1891.
I see that the Government (Colonial Secretary's Department) are distributing seeds and cuttings of the white mulberry and eggs of the silkworm to the Italians at New Italy, and others who would experiment with them. Perhaps you would get them to send me some if they have not been all distributed. I am, &c.,
T. T. Ewing, Esq., M.L.A., Sydney. W. B. McMULLEN.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. R. Champ.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 May, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, regarding your services in connection with the introduction of sericulture amongst the Italians at New Italy and some of the neighbouring farmers on the Richmond River, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of your appointment in connection with such industry with salary at the rate of £500 per annum, to take effect from the 30 January last.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 May, 1891.

Mr. Reginald Champ's service having been obtained in connection with the introduction of sericulture amongst the Italians of New Italy and some of the neighbouring farmers on the Richmond River, I am directed to state that the Colonial Secretary approves of the appointment of Mr. Champ in connection with such industry, with salary at the rate of £500 per annum and the usual travelling allowances, to take effect from the 30th January last, and to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the amount to be met from the Advance Account pending the passing of a vote by Parliament.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

"New Italy,"

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 9 May, 1891.

Pursuant to instructions I have had prepared and now have the honor to forward herewith forms of bond to be taken from settlers at New Italy to whom advances are to be made to enable them to carry on the silk industry.

I would suggest that the particulars appropriate to each case be filled in the schedule from the list with the papers, and that the bond be executed under seal, and *in duplicate*, one copy to be retained by your Department, and the other forwarded to the Department of Lands.

It will be necessary that one of such copies be stamped within one month of its execution with a £1 stamp, the cost of which should be borne by the obligor.

I forward a specimen copy as a guide in carrying out the above directions.

I have, &c.,

(Pro JOHN WILLIAMS),
Crown Solicitor,
C.S.

The bonds must be sealed with a wafer seal and attested by the C.P.S., or local Land Agent, or by a J.P.

For necessary action.—C.W., 11/5/91.

Specimen.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, _____, in the Colony of New South Wales, am held and firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, her heirs and successors, in the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful British money, for the due payment whereof I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and do moreover charge the lands situated in the Land District of Lismore, in the said Colony, particulars of which are contained in the schedule hereto (but not so as to exonerate any other property, whether real or personal, unto me belonging or to belong) by these presents.

Sealed with my seal: Dated this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

WHEREAS the above-bounden _____ is the owner in fee simple of the lands described in the Schedule hereto: AND WHEREAS the said _____ applied to His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales that a loan might be made to him out of the Public Revenue for the purpose of enabling him, the said _____ to plant and cultivate mulberry-trees upon the said lands, and to rear and tend silkworms upon such lands, and to take and render marketable the silk to be produced by the silkworms so to be reared and tended as aforesaid, and to do such other things and matters as might be necessary for or conducive to the purpose aforesaid: AND WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor was pleased that for the aforesaid purpose, and not otherwise, a principal sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable to the Colonial Treasurer of the said Colony on the first day of May in each year, should be lent to the said _____ in such instalments as His Excellency should think fit: And that any principal sum which might be so lent as aforesaid, together with all arrears of interest thereon, should be repaid to the Colonial Treasurer of the said Colony not later than ten years from the lending of the first instalment of such principal sum, provided that the said _____ should agree on his part that from the lending of such instalment as aforesaid until the repayment to the said Colonial Treasurer of all sums due whether as principal or interest as aforesaid, he the said _____ would with all reasonable diligence, care, and skill devote himself to the undertaking of planting and cultivating mulberry-trees upon the aforesaid lands, and of rearing and tending silkworms upon such lands, and of taking and rendering marketable the silk to be produced by such _____

such silkworms, and to doing such other matters and things as might be necessary for or conducive to the success of such undertaking: AND WHEREAS the said is, in consideration of the sum which His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to lend, willing to agree and hereby agrees to devote himself in such manner as His Excellency so requires as aforesaid:

NOW THE CONDITION of the above-written Bond and Obligation is such that if the said do, on the first day of May in each year, pay to the Colonial Treasurer of the said Colony interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on any principal sum which may have been lent to him by His Excellency the Governor and may for the time being be unpaid, and do not later than ten years from the lending of the first instalment of any principal sum which may have been lent to him as aforesaid, repay to the Colonial Treasurer such principal sum and all arrears of interest thereon, and do from the lending of the first instalment of any such principal sum as aforesaid, until the repayment in full to the said Colonial Treasurer of all sums due, whether as principal or interest, devote himself with all reasonable diligence, care, and skill to the undertaking of planting and cultivating mulberry-trees upon the lands described in the schedule hereto, and of rearing and tending silkworms upon such lands, and of taking and rendering marketable the silk to be produced by such silkworms, and to doing such other matters and things as may be necessary for or conducive to the success of such undertaking as aforesaid, then this Obligation will be void and of no effect: otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

C.P. No.	Date of Selection.	Original Selector.	Section of Act.	Area.			Whether Certificate of Conformity Issued or Deed.
				a.	r.	p.	

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden }
in the presence of }

[L.S.]

[Endorsement.]

Dated

189 .

to Her Majesty the Queen.

BOND to secure advances for the encouragement of sericulture at "New Italy."

WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sericulture.

Sir,

Sydney, 21 May, 1891.

I returned from Adelaide to-day after arranging for the transport to this Colony of white mulberry cuttings and trees for distribution at New Italy by the Government.

I beg to report that I have been very successful in my errand.

Cuttings.

The South Australian Forest Department will send over, as soon as the trees from which they are to be taken will permit, about 100,000 cuttings.

Trees.

Also from 1,500 to 2,000 young rooted trees. I am pleased to have been able to obtain the latter, as they will be most valuable in hastening the introduction of the industry, even if only on a small scale. In fact I intend to try and make an experiment on the spot (New Italy) with these trees next spring, should they yield to the extent I anticipate, and permit a small picking of leaves to be obtained so early.

I can in this case procure the needful small quantity of silk-worm grain.

Cost.

Both cuttings and trees are to be supplied free of charge, excepting of course the cost of carriage and packing, which will be trifling compared with their value.

The above quantity of trees, &c., is below the number required by the Italians and surrounding farmers, but will be augmented by a supply from Mr. George Thorne, Castle Hill, N.S.W. The Director General of Forests takes the bulk of these for rooting in the Government nursery at Gosford, to be transplanted next year.

I hope also to obtain a further hundred or so of trees from this source, which will be sent direct to New Italy.

The parent trees will yield still larger quantities of cuttings next year, as they are being specially pollarded this year for this end.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

Mr.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sericulture—Mulberry Trees for New Italy.

Sir,

Sydney, 29th May, 1891.

I beg to report having visited yesterday Mr. George Thorne, of Castle Hill, who is supplying the Department with a number of white mulberry trees and cuttings, *gratis*, as in the case of those coming from South Australia (referred to in my report of the 21st inst.), excepting cost of carriage, &c.

This gentleman will be able to supply about 400 young trees and a large number of cuttings, possibly 75,000 to 100,000.

I have arranged for the former to go direct to New Italy, whilst the bulk of the latter are to be taken by the Director-General of Forests in the first instance.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. R. Champ.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney 6 June, 1891.

Referring to your letter of the 30th April last, submitting a statement showing the number of persons at New Italy, Richmond River, who have applied for assistance to enable them to carry on the work of sericulture, also the amounts required to be advanced to them for such purposes, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of the schedule of advances submitted by you, provided that the utmost care and precaution is exercised for the protection of the Government, and to request that you will be good enough to have the bonds which were handed to you duly signed by the respective claimants and returned to this Office, so that the arrangements for payment of such advances may be completed.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. R. Champ.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 June, 1891.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith for any remarks which you may be pleased to offer a letter from Mr. Thomas Ewing, forwarding an application for seeds and cuttings of the white mulberry, and eggs of the silkworm.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

Telegram from Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

South Woodburn, 9 June, 1891.

MAJORITY bonds signed. Must I return Sydney or despatch bonds. Schedule instalments required account advances those unsigned men temporarily absent; advisable if possible remain here. Shortly expect trees arrive distribution.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sericulture.

Bonds for Signature.

Sir,

Woodburn, Richmond River, 12 June, 1891.

I telegraphed to you on the 9th instant, stating that I had obtained signatures to the majority of the bonds, and asked for instructions. I have since received your letter dated the 6th instant.

Bonds Signed.

In accordance therewith, I now beg to enclose twenty-one bonds duly signed and witnessed.

Bonds Unsigned.

Those men who have not yet signed are either temporarily away, or are inaccessible at present, owing to the extremely bad state of the roads. As, however, opportunity permits, I shall obtain their signatures and forward their bonds to you.

Instalments Wanted.

I enclose schedule of the first instalments on account of advances, required by those who have signed, amounting in all to £250, and as they are very much in need of these small sums, shall be glad if the cheques can be sent up without delay. It will be observed that all those who have signed do not at once apply for their advances. This is, I think, evidence of their honesty and integrity, for they are loath to unnecessarily involve themselves, and only want to borrow the money as they absolutely need it, and for carrying on work in hand.

Handing over the Money.

As I understand the cheques are to be given out in conjunction with the police, and that Mr. Casey, stationed at Grafton, has been mentioned for this duty, I would point out that this gentleman is not the officer for the district in which is New Italy, but that Sub-Inspector Dennis Carroll, at Lismore, is, and that it would be more convenient for all concerned if the latter could be employed.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

A.U.S., 18 6/31. Accountant.—22/6/91.

Mr.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

"Sericulture."

Sir,

Woodburn, Richmond River, 15 June, 1891.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, returned herewith, dated the 9th instant, with enclosures.

I consider, and have always maintained, that the more *bona fide* people who now undertake the industry of sericulture in the Colony the better will its value be demonstrated, and therefore recommend that the applicant mentioned in your letter be supplied with the material he wants, provided there be sufficient after supplying the Italians.

North Pimlico, the residence of the applicant, is situate on the Lower Richmond, in the same district as New Italy.

If approved, I can supply him from the stock to be shortly sent up here, together with the other farmers, whose names and applications of a similar nature I submitted in a letter dated the 8th April last.

I now append a revised list of all these farmers for approval. If sanctioned, I will see that they get the cuttings this year if possible. I enclose the last application received.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

FARMERS in neighbourhood of New Italy who have applied for mulberry cuttings and seed:—

W. H. Williams, Swan Bay; Thomas Flett, near New Italy; Alexander Meston, Woodburn; Joseph Pursey, Bungawalbin; James Betteridge, Woodburn; Thomas Watson, Bolton Flat, New Italy; W. B. M'Mullen, Pimlico North; A. Bashford, Llangothlin.

I propose to give them from 500 to 4,000 cuttings each if stock will bear it, also some seed when it arrives.

R.C.

[Enclosure.]

Reginald Champ, Esq.,—

Sir,

Bolton's Flat, New Italy, Swan Bay P.O., 4/4/91.

Having applied to the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes for mulberry cuttings and seed, but received no reply, could you inform me if it is any use to get the ground ready, as I should like to have the plants or cuttings I applied for and seed.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS J. WATSON.

A.U.S.—C.W., 18/6/91. Mr. Champ submits the names of eight farmers who are not Italians, and recommends that they be allowed cuttings, seed, and grain without monetary assistance.—22 June. Approved.—H.P., 23/6/91.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Woodburn, Richmond River, 19 June, 1891.

Sericulture.

I telegraphed to you on the 17th instant, asking for the promised translation of bond and explanation to be forwarded.

I now beg to hand you herewith nine more bonds duly signed and witnessed; also schedule No. of moneys required.

The translation referred to above will be of much assistance to me.

I shall be glad if the sums mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2 can be forwarded as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

This has been done, and is now in the printer's hands.—A.U.S., C.W., 22/6/91. Acct. for schedule.—22/6/91. Advance for £273 applied for.—27/6/91. Inspector-General of Police, with cheque, £273, R. Champ, with bonds.—3/9/91.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

INSTALMENTS on account Advances to be made to Italians at New Italy.

Sericulture.

No.	Name.	Amount.
1	Giacomo Piccoli	£ s. d. 15 0 0
2	Antonio Piccoli	20 0 0
3	Angelo Augustino Morandini	15 0 0
5	Angelo Roder	20 0 0
7	Santo Gava	15 0 0
14	Lorenzo Spinaze	20 0 0
15	Pietro Mazzer	20 0 0
20	Giovanni Bertoli	30 0 0
21	Augustino Pellizzer... ..	30 0 0
23	Dominico Spinaze	20 0 0
24	Guiseppe Tadesca	25 0 0
27	Antonio Pazzuti	20 0 0
		£ 250 0 0

REGINALD CHAMP.

Woodburn, 12th June, 1891.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE No. 2.

INSTALMENTS on account Advances to be made to Italians at New Italy.
"Sericulture."

No.	Name.	Amount.
19	Giacomo Martinuzzi	£ s. d. 13 0 0
13	Giovanni Battestuzzi	10 0 0
		£ 23 0 0

Woodburn, 19th June, 1891.

REGINALD CHAMP.

Telegram from Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Woodburn.

MUCH need Italian translation bond and explanation promised; kindly try send to-morrow's mail.

Attend to this.—C.W., 18/6/91. The translation will cost £3 3s. Appd.—C.W. Telegram, 19/6/91.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. R. Champ.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 July, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, submitting a schedule of advances, amounting to £273, to be made to the Italian residents of New Italy to assist them in the industry of sericulture, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that the Inspector-General of Police has been invited to cause payment of the amount in question (for which a cheque has been forwarded to him) by the Police authorities acting in conjunction with you, and to request that you will be good enough to obtain the necessary acknowledgment on the bonds forwarded herewith, and the abstract to be duly receipted.

2. In compliance with your request I am desired to forward under separate cover the bonds, duly translated in Italian, for the information of the parties interested.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 July, 1891.

Mr. Reginald Champ, of Woodburn, having been appointed to advise the Italian residents of New Italy, Richmond River, in carrying on the industry of sericulture, and the Government having decided to render assistance to them by advancing money from time to time under certain conditions, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to enclose a cheque for £273, which is to be paid to the persons mentioned in the accompanying voucher in the amounts set opposite their respective names, and to request that you will be good enough to cause payment to be made by the police authorities to act in conjunction with Mr. Champ, who has been instructed to obtain the necessary receipt from each claimant.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sericulture.

Woodburn, 6 July, 1891.

The erection of a model "Magnannerie" or silk-worm house at "New Italy" would greatly assist the operations being carried out by the Government to introduce the above industry into the district by practically demonstrating the capabilities of the land in regard to this matter, both to the Italians and surrounding farmers.

I have previously pointed out the importance of having these buildings properly erected to ensure good results, though they may be of the cheapest material. The favourable climate here, compared with that of European silk-producing countries, allows of a much more simple and economical building being utilised.

I beg to submit herewith a rough plan, drawn out by myself, of the building I think would be best suited for the purpose. [*Plan separate.*]

The characteristic features are:—

1. The material is nearly all obtainable on the ground.
2. The walls of mud and rough hewn timber supports, which will largely avoid variations of temperature, and are very durable.
3. Fine gauze-covered windows or openings, which will ventilate, and at the same time modulate the light of the room.
4. A system of double-swinging trays for the worms to feed upon, which almost automatically ventilate the insects in sultry weather, and, from their slight connection with the building, minimise the chances of any vermin, ants, &c., gaining access to the trays.
5. Duplicate trays, which enable the cleansing to be done with little labour and despatch.
6. At the end of the silk season the trays and supports are all easily removed, and the shed can be used for storage and other ordinary purposes of the farm.

I estimate the cost of erecting this building to be not more than £70 or £80, of which, of course, labour would be the largest item.

I beg therefore to respectfully recommend that the erection of such a building be approved.

In another letter of this date I apply for the granting of a site.

I have, &c.,
REGINALD CHAMP.

Submitted, 14/7/91. Approved.—H.P., 17/8/91.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

“Sericulture.”

Sir,

Woodburn, 21 July, 1891.

Herewith I beg to hand you fourteen bonds, with payments acknowledged on the fly-leaves, amounting in all to £273, as instructed in your letter dated 3rd instant.

Payments were made in conjunction with the police authorities, to whom have been handed the abstracts duly received.

2. I have received and distributed the bonds translated into Italian.

3. I should much like to have, if feasible, copies of instructions in planting printed and forwarded, mentioned in my letter dated 12th ultimo, in order to distribute them as early as possible, as I have already distributed some trees and cuttings, and am shortly expecting the final consignment from South Australia of cuttings. When these have arrived and been distributed I shall report the result.

Bonds received.—A.H., 29/7/91.

I have, &c.,
REGINALD CHAMP.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 25 July, 1891.

With reference to your letter dated 3rd instant, No. 91/7,695, forwarding a cheque for £273 to be paid to certain Italian residents of New Italy, Richmond River, I have now the honor to return herewith the abstract for the amount duly received and certified by Mr. Champ.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Abstract detached and forwarded to Audit Office.—A.H., 29/7/91.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. R. Champ.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1891.

Referring to your letter of the 15th ultimo, submitting a list of applications from farmers in the vicinity of New Italy, Richmond River, for mulberry cuttings and seed, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has approved of the distribution of such, in the quantities specified by you, to the applicants mentioned on the accompanying schedule.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sericulture.

Sir,

Woodburn, 3 August, 1891.

I beg to enclose statement of this year's distribution of mulberry trees and cuttings to the settlers at New Italy and some of the surrounding farmers.

The number falls far short of that ultimately wanted, but is all that was available this year.

Next season larger quantities may be obtained, which added to the trees being propagated by the Forest Department at Gosford State Nursery, will, I hope, make up the desired quantity.

In addition the seed ordered from Europe has yet to arrive and be distributed.

In the meantime land is being prepared for planting next season.

I have, &c.,
REGINALD CHAMP.

[*Enclosure.*]

[Enclosure.]

SERICULTURE.

FIRST year's distribution of white mulberry trees and cuttings at New Italy, Richmond River.

Bond No.	Date.	Name.	Trees.	Cuttings.
	1891.			
1	July 7 and 31	Giacomo Piccoli	60	900
2	"	Antonio Piccoli	50	950
3	"	Angelo Morandini	20	800
4	"	Lorenzo Roder	40	400
5	"	Angelo Roder		1,000
6	"	Luigi Antonioli		100
7	"	Santo Gava	20	600
8	"	Cando Roder		200
9	"	Antonio Melaré	20	700
10	"	Giovanni Guarischi		200
11	"	Santo Guarischi		100
12	"	Vincenzo Nardi		200
13	"	Giovanni Battistuzzi	20	600
14	"	Lorenzo Spinaze		600
15	"	Putro Mazzer		600
17	"	Lorenzo Caplin		400
18	"	Angelo Nardi		200
19	"	Giacomo Martinazzi		200
20	"	Giovanni Bertoli	50	1,000
21	"	Augustino Pillizzer	60	1,100
23	"	Dominico Spinaze		600
24	"	Guiseppo Sadesco	60	700
25	"	Francesco Roder		600
26	"	Nichs. Pazzutti		100
27	"	Antonio Pazzutti		900
34	July 31	Antonio Nardi		200
37	"	Giovanni Spinaze		600
		FARMERS.		
.....	"	James Betteridge		300
.....	"	Alexr. Mesler		300
.....	"	W. B. McMuller		300
		Totals.....	400	15,450

The varieties consist of:—"Morus Alba,"
"Morus Rosea,"
"Morus Lhou."

Woodburn, 3rd August, 1891.

REGINALD CHAMP.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sericulture.

Sir,

Woodburn, 10 August, 1891.

Referring to my letter and statement of the 3rd instant, I beg to inform you that the mulberry trees and cuttings therein mentioned have been satisfactorily planted.

Those first planted are already "shooting," which even now demonstrates the favourable climate of the district.

Should the applications for a building and land made in my letters of the 6th ultimo be approved, I think, judging from the growth of the common mulberry and other fruit trees in New Italy, that a practical start in cocoon-raising may be made in about eighteen months time.

I would again point out the necessity of erecting the "magnannerie," for, in making a beginning the product of the whole of the young trees distributed would be needed to feed even a comparatively small quantity of silkworm grain, which could be done at a central "house" such as I have suggested.

Otherwise any individual supply of leaves will not, of course, be sufficient to produce anything tangible for a longer period.

As the trees are multiplied and mature, and become more productive, each settler can build his own "magnannerie" after this model, and work independently.

I have, &c.,
REGINALD CHAMP.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sericulture.

Sir,

Woodburn, 10 August, 1891.

Herewith I beg to hand you Schedule III of instalments required on account of advances to residents of New Italy, amounting in all to £200 sterling, being for the encouragement of sericulture, as per bonds signed on the 8th and 16th of June last, and shall be glad if the money is despatched as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
REGINALD CHAMP.

Schedule of Advances required. Application for Advance to Treasury, 18/8/91. Inspector-General of Police, with cheque, £200, 1/9/91.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE III.
 INSTALMENTS on account of Advances to be made to Italians at New Italy.
 Sericulture.

Bond No.	Name.	Amount.
1	Giacomo Piccoli	£ s. d. 10 0 0
3	Angelo Morandini	20 0 0
5	Angelo Roder	20 0 0
7	Santo Gava	15 0 0
8	Candido Roder	10 0 0
9	Antonio Melare	25 0 0
13	Giovanni Battistuzzi	10 0 0
20	Giovanni Bertoli	30 0 0
21	Augustino Pillizzer	30 0 0
24	Guiseppe Sadesco	20 0 0
27	Antonio Pazzati	10 0 0
		200 0 0

Woodburn, 10th August. 1891

REGINALD CHAMP.

Mr. R. Champ to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sericulture.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 August, 1891.

Referring to my letters of the 6th July, applying for a small reserve at New Italy for sericulture, and permission to erect thereon a model "Magnannerie," the cost of the necessary clearing and fencing will probably be about £200, viz. :—

To Clearing, grubbing, and ploughing, 5 acres	£100
Fencing	50
Incidental... ..	50
	£200

I shall be much obliged if you will obtain for me authority for this expenditure.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD CHAMP.

£200. For approval.—C.W., 29/8/91. Approved.—H.P., 29/8/91.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 September, 1891.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state that Mr. Reginald Champ has been authorised to expend a sum of £200 in clearing, grubbing, ploughing, and fencing 5 acres of land at New Italy, which it is proposed to set apart for sericulture, and to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the amount to be defrayed from the Advance Fund pending a vote by Parliament.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. R. Champ.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1st September, 1891.

Referring to your letter of the 6th July last, I am directed to state that the Colonial Secretary approves of your expending a sum of not exceeding £80 in the erection of a Silkworm House at New Italy upon certain land, which it is proposed to set apart for sericulture purposes.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. R. Champ.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 September, 1891.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of your expending a sum of £200 in clearing, grubbing, ploughing, and fencing 5 acres of land, at New Italy, which it is proposed to set apart for sericulture.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 September, 1891.
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state that Mr. Reginald Champ has been authorised to expend a sum of £80 in the erection of a silkworm house at New Italy, upon certain land which it is proposed to set apart for sericulture purposes, and to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the amount to be defrayed from the Advance Fund, pending a vote by Parliament

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 September, 1891.
The Government having decided to make a further advance of money to the Italian residents of New Italy, Richmond River, to assist them in carrying on the industry of sericulture: I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to enclose a cheque for £200, which is to be paid to the persons mentioned in the accompanying voucher, in the amounts set opposite their respective names, and to request that you will be good enough to cause payment to be made by the police authorities, in conjunction with Mr. R. Champ, of Woodburn, who has been instructed to obtain the necessary receipt from each claimant.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under-Secretary.

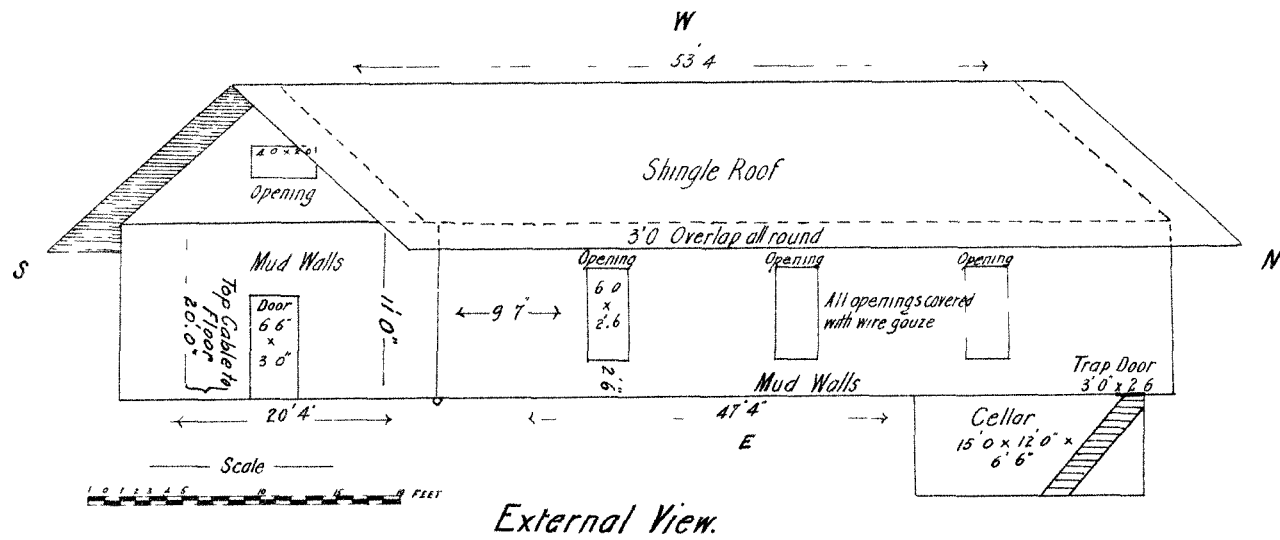
The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney, 28 September, 1891.
With reference to your letter dated 1st instant (No. 91-10,547), forwarding a cheque for £200, to be paid to certain Italian residents of New Italy, Richmond River, whose names appeared on the abstract which accompanied same, I have now the honor to inform you that the amounts have been paid, and return herewith the voucher duly received.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

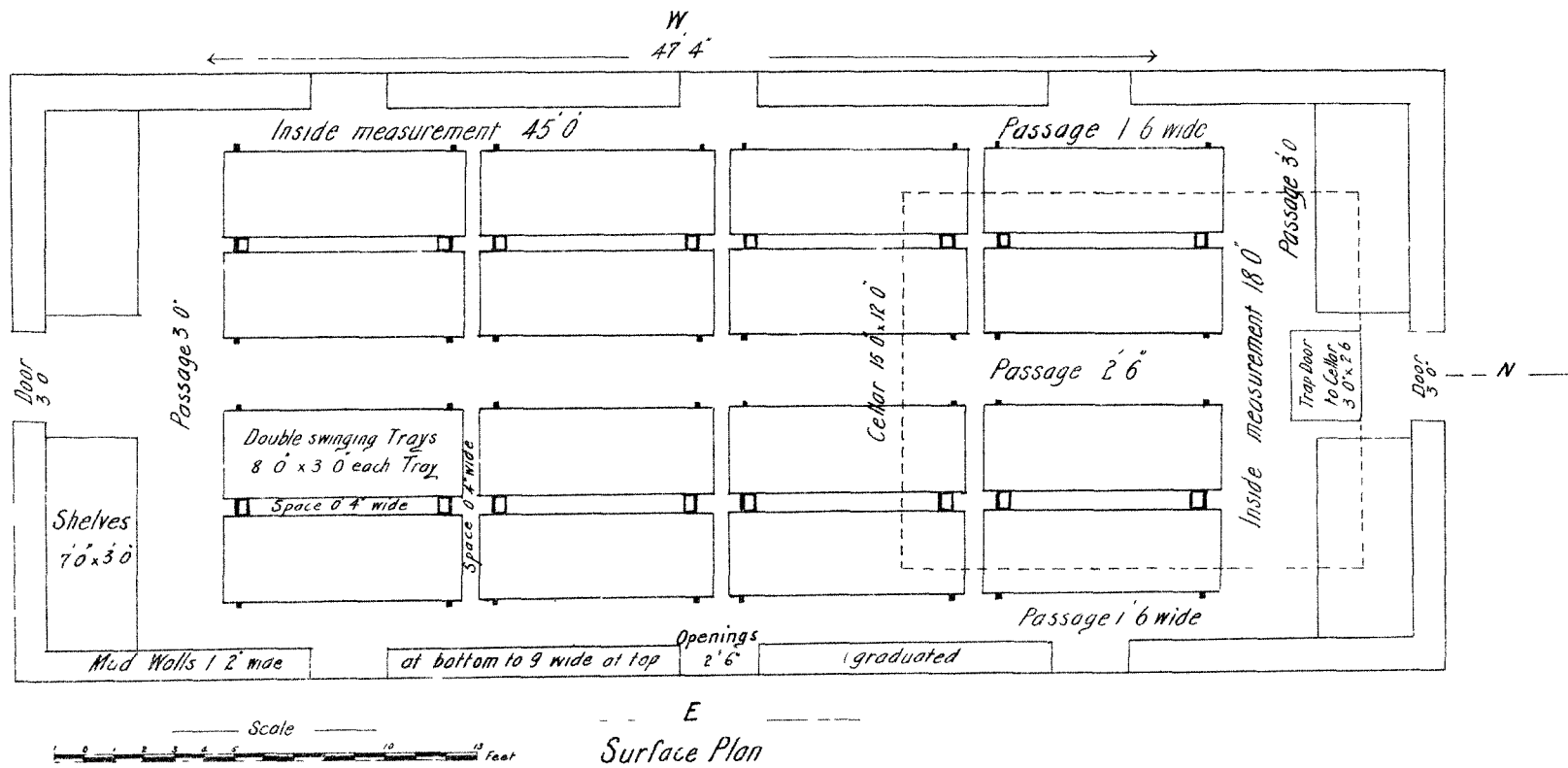
[One plan.]



External View.

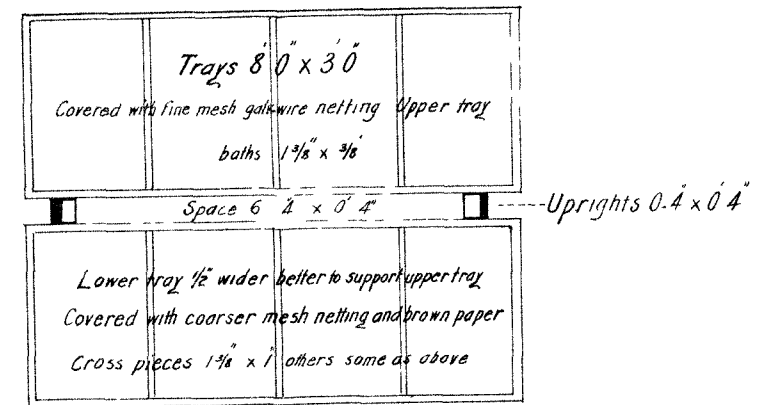
N & S same
E & W same

Uprights of rough hewn timber support the house and walls placed about 4ft apart



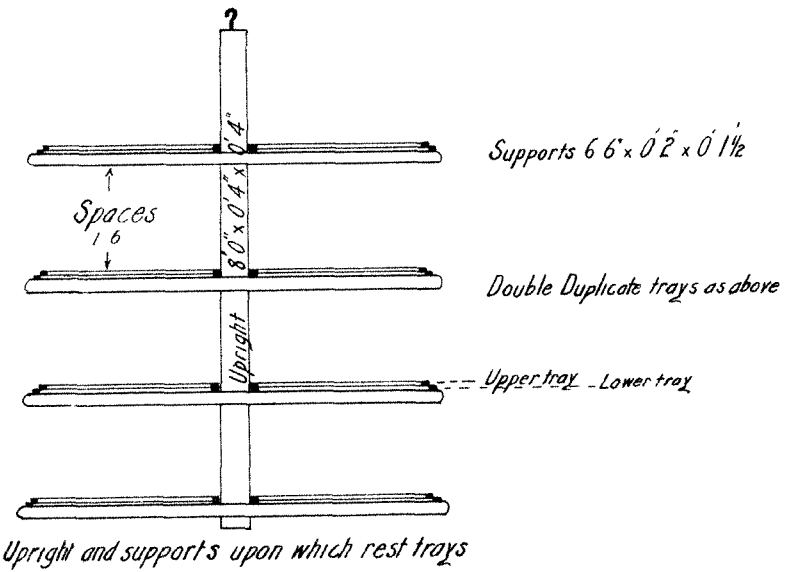
Surface Plan

Double Swinging Duplicate Trays
upon which
Silkworms are Reared



{ An upper and lower tray go together the latter catching the refuse from the former on which the worms feed }

Surface sketch Double Trays, swinging on two uprights



The two uprights are prevented from twisting by attaching them together by a batten or rod



MODEL SILKWORM MAGNANNERIE
FOR
NEW ITALY

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MR. CHARLES BRADY'S SERVICES IN CONNECTION
WITH SERICULTURE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
31 *March*, 1892.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

1891-2.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 67. MONDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1891.

8. MR. CHARLES BRADY'S SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH SERICULTURE:—Mr. Rose moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the services rendered to the Colony in connection with sericulture by Charles Brady.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. G. D. Clark, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Langwell, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Holborow, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 111. THURSDAY, 31 MARCH, 1892.

12. MR. CHARLES BRADY'S SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH SERICULTURE:—Mr. Rose, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 21st December, 1891; together with Appendices.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

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1891-2.

 MR. CHARLES BRADY'S SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH SERICULTURE.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 21st December, 1891,—“*with power to send for persons and papers to inquire into and report upon the services rendered to the Colony in connection with sericulture by Charles Brady,*”—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee, having examined the witnesses named in the list,* See list, page 5. whose evidence will be found appended hereto, find:—

1. That Mr. Charles Brady has rendered some service to the Colony by his pioneer efforts in the direction of sericulture.
2. That Mr. Brady has failed to make the industry of sericulture of commercial benefit to the Colony.
3. That the evidence taken serves to show that it would be premature, with our limited population, for the Government to embark in the industry of sericulture.

Your Committee are of opinion that there are no papers to prove that Mr. Brady has any legal claim on the Government for pecuniary consideration.

THOMAS ROSE,
Chairman.

*No. 1 Committee Room,
Sydney, 31 March, 1892.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Rose,	|	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. G. D. Clark,	|	Mr. Ewing.

Mr. Rose called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Twelve* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1892.

The House continuing to sit till the hour named for the meeting of the Committee, no meeting could be held.

THURSDAY, 4 FEBRUARY, 1892.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Barnes.

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

THURSDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Rose in the Chair.

Mr. Barnes,	|	Mr. G. D. Clark.
-------------	--	------------------

Walter Scott Campbell (*Chief Draftsman, Department of Mines*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Fry called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in a copy of a report by Mr. T. S. Mort on sericulture. [*Appendix A.*]

Witness withdrew.

William Richardson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

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

TUESDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Rose in the Chair.

Mr. Barnes,	|	Mr. G. D. Clark,
	|	Mr. Ewing.

Charles Brady called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced specimens of two hundred cocoons.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, 24th instant, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Rose in the Chair.

Mr. G. D. Clark,	|	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Ewing,	|	Mr. Kelly.

Harrie Wood (*Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry C. L. Anderson (*Director-General of Agriculture*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John George Cohen called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in two letters from Mr. Brady, dated 31st October and 10th November, 1890, relating to silk-culture. [*Appendix B.*]

Witness withdrew.

John Shedden Adam called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Dudley Adams called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, 2nd March, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 2 MARCH, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Rose in the Chair.
Mr. G. D. Clark, | Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Holborow.

Arthur Fry called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in a report of a deputation which waited upon the Colonial Secretary in reference to sericulture. [*Appendix C.*]

Witness withdrew.

John W. Ellis called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Horatio Aylward called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alexander Cumming called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 9 MARCH, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

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

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Rose in the Chair.
Mr. Ewing, | Mr. Kelly.
Chairman submitted Draft Report.
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Monday next, at *Half-past Two* o'clock.]

MONDAY, 28 MARCH, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Rose in the Chair.
Mr. G. D. Clark, | Mr. Kelly.
Chairman submitted Draft Report.
Same read and *agreed to*.
Chairman to report to the House.

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1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CLAIM OF MR. CHARLES BRADY.

THURSDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1892.

Present:—

MR. BARNES, | MR. G. D. CLARK,
T. ROSE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Walter Scott Campbell called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What are you? Chief Draftsman in the Department of Mines.
2. In your official capacity you are acquainted with what has been done in the Colony in regard to the question of sericulture? Yes. I was instructed by the late Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Mr. Sydney Smith, to make a report on Mr. Brady's farm, and to ascertain what he required. He made some claim on the Government. I happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time, and I received a telegram from the Minister asking me to proceed to Mr. Brady's place and ascertain what he really wanted.
3. How long ago was that? Last October twelve months.
4. What was the result of your visit? The result was that I furnished the following report:—

Mr. W. S.
Campbell.
11 Feb., 1892.

Sir,

Department of Mines, 2nd November, 1889.

In accordance with instructions by telegraph received when on leave of absence at the Richmond River, I proceeded on the 18th of last month to the Tweed River to obtain information respecting Mr. Brady's sericultural establishment, and matter connected with the reserve for silk culture, and I have the honor most respectfully to report.

I have carefully read through all papers, pamphlets, and other printed documents that I can obtain with respect to Mr. Brady's connection with the silk industry in N. S. Wales, and his occupation of the silk reserve in question, in order to enable me to form an opinion as to whether any promise was ever made, by any Government, that the land reserved for silk culture would be granted to Mr. Brady. I append copies of some of the most important papers in connection with the subject, as well as copies of Mr. Brady's petition to the Legislative Assembly, and correspondence printed by order of the Assembly.

In the year 1870, Mr. Brady was empowered to select 1,280 acres of land, to be reserved, and afterwards to be leased to him, in the vicinity of Curl Curl, near Manly Beach, for the purpose of establishing the silk industry, but the land not being suitable, Mr. Brady selected 1,280 acres on the north arm of the Tweed River. To this Mr. Secretary Robertson objected, and would not approve of more than 640 acres being set apart; however, on the 5th December, 1872, Mr. Secretary Farnell allowed the 1,280 acres on the Tweed River, selected by Mr. Brady, to be set apart and leased at a nominal rent. In April, 1875, a petition was sent to the Minister for Lands from "free-selectors, landholders, and inhabitants of the Tweed River," praying that the reserve of 1,280 acres "should no longer be permitted to retard the progress of settlement and improvement on the river, and that it may be at once revoked and the land thrown open to selection." In May, 1876, Mr. Brady forwarded a petition to the Legislative Assembly, and this I respectfully beg the Minister will read; and in July of the same year the committee of the Society for the promotion of the growth of silk made a request to Mr. Secretary Robertson that the 1,280 acres should be granted to Mr. Brady, but this request was declined.

After Mr. Brady had built a house, planted a number of varieties of mulberries, and made improvements, it was found that he had mistaken the boundaries of the silk reserve, and had effected his improvements on an adjoining village reserve, and Mr. Secretary Baker decided that "every consideration that is possible should be shown to Mr. Brady in regard to this matter. Perhaps a portion of the reserve on which are his improvements might be cancelled and a special lease be granted to him of such part, or the whole reserve be cancelled and the area be included in the special area he now has." Under this decision Mr. Brady was permitted a special lease, and then allowed to purchase 104 acres in virtue of improvements.

Mr.

Mr. W. S.
Campbell.
11 Feb., 1892.

Mr. Brady's special lease of the 1,250 acres lapsed by the effluxion of time, and he was not permitted to renew it in consequence of nothing having been done on the land. He then applied for a special lease of a part, 200 acres, but this application was not entertained in consequence of a report from Mr. District Surveyor Donaldson, based upon a report from Mr. Surveyor Johnson. Mr. Donaldson said, "No improvements were made on the land nor anything done with it . . . Mr. Johnson also reports that no other landholder in the district has engaged in sericulture, or has any intention of doing so, so far as he can ascertain. The granting of the lease would be against the wishes of the people of the district generally, and a petition was forwarded in April, 1875, protesting against the lease to Mr. Brady of reserve 186 acres. As the effect that all that has been done to encourage this industry by granting the leases before mentioned to Mr. Brady, and afterwards permitting him to purchase 104 acres in virtue of improvements made whilst under special lease, has not been favourable, there being only himself engaged in it, and as he has only an area of 10 acres, out of about 70 which are suitable, devoted to the purpose in connection with sericulture, I am of opinion that it is not desirable in the public interests to grant him a lease of 200 acres which he applies for, or any further lease for the purpose." As Mr. Donaldson has made use of the petition in support of his report, I think it only proper to invite attention to letters from some of the persons who signed the petition, and especially to one from the Hon. E. A. T. Pery, who says, "On consideration I have long come to the conclusion that the petition in question was malevolent in the extreme, and was started for private and spiteful motives. It has also come to my knowledge that other residents of the Tweed regret ever having signed the same."

There can be no doubt that many of the settlers have, until recently, considered sericulture a paltry industry, suitable only for little children, and could not realise its importance, and they doubtless have thought that the setting apart of a large area of land for the establishment of the silk industry to be ridiculous in the extreme. There are always great difficulties to be overcome in introducing industries, and I may mention that of sugar-growing. For years and years the late Mr. Scott, of Brisbane Water, advocated this industry and introduced sugar-cane, but without the slightest effect, until it was taken in hand at last by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company; and it is now proved to be very successful and remunerative to the farmers under contract to the Company, and also apparently to the Company, who are increasing their mills on the Richmond and Clarence Rivers. For his advocacy and experiments on behalf of that industry Mr. Scott was awarded a pension by the Government.

I respectfully beg to state that I can find no trace of any promise having been made, by any Government, that an area of land should be granted to Mr. Brady, and I conclude that if any such promise was made by Sir Chas. Cowper, or any member of a Government, that it must have been made personally. (See Mr. Brady's Petition.)

The magnificent silkworms belonging to Mr. Brady I saw at a most opportune time; they were in the most perfect state of health, very hardy, and were quite undisturbed by a heavy thunderstorm which occurred during my visit. I feel quite sure that they have no trace whatever of any of the virulent diseases which are so fatal in other countries. They are thoroughly acclimatised, and the dozen distinct "Australian Races," the remains of 200 distinct varieties, are the result of years of patient labour, great expense, and extreme care in breeding and selecting, and must no doubt be of great value. At one time, before the European diseases were successfully checked, Mr. Brady obtained as much as £3 3s. per ounce for his healthy eggs (or grain) in France.

There are many varieties of mulberries growing in the plantation with great luxuriance and vigour, so much so that during one season when a considerable quantity of food was required some of the trees were pruned back four times, and produced four crops of leaves, a most severe trial.

There can be no doubt that the climate of the Tweed, and also of other districts to the south, is admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry, which would grow wild, and successfully compete with the indigenous brush timber just as the edible passion-fruit, the *Sida retusa* and the *Lantana* do.

I beg now to invite particular attention to Mr. Brady's perfected system of artificial hybernation, by which a daily succession of silkworms can be hatched throughout the year. Dr. Bennett, writing in 1870, said, "The well-known operations of Mr. Brady in the Colony have already caused considerable attention to be directed to Australia; and the very remarkable system originated by that gentleman, and carried on from time to time during several years under the observation of this Society (acclimatisation) of producing a succession of daily broods and crops of silk during a great part of our long season is highly encouraging. This very important fact, so honorable, and, if rightly understood, so calculated to do good to the Colony, was thus commented on by Mr. Dickens, President of the Silk Supply Association of London, at a public meeting held at Coventry—"The fact of producing silk day by day was most wonderful, and was what was not done in any other part of the world," and Mr. Chadwick, M.P., at the same meeting, took occasion to say in reference to this Australian plan, "The daily production exhibited an improvement in the production of silk which would be as important a fact as ever occurred in the silk trade."

"When I first engaged in this enterprise," wrote Mr. Brady to the Colonial Secretary in 1870, "I own I myself entertained some misgiving about the cost of labour. It was this very circumstance which set me to work to contrive means to obviate what might prove a serious obstacle to a commercial success in silk-growing in these colonies, and I devised the plan of multiplying the number of crops obtainable in a single season. In every country besides this the most valuable worms (being annual only) give but one brood or crop a year, and this happening at the most unsettled and precarious period is attended with great risk, and frequently with serious expenses and casualties, it occurred to me to profit by our long season of clear weather, repeatedly to take advantage of our opportunities for providing sustenance during many months continuously for the worms, and by managing to have worms to consume the food at such times as the many different varieties of mulberry are severally in perfection. This is done by employing cold and moisture as well as warmth in the preservation and management of the grain, and also by having many varieties of mulberry silkworms adapted by their nature to thrive on the different varieties of food-plant. To thoroughly carry out my plan, I imported at great expense mulberry plants of every country, the quality of which at all (*sic*) gave hopes of obtaining useful sorts; and I also, at even much greater cost, and after many and repeated failures, succeeded in introducing and rearing in this Colony and in Queensland all the most celebrated and choicest breeds of silkworms from every silk-growing country. A large number of these have, after years of severe labour and close attention, become acclimatised, and many important races, under the influence of careful as well as special treatment, prolonged through several generations, have become freed from the taint of disease, and are now healthy." To arrange this system of "daily succession," one whole year of preparation is required.

Another important system has been perfected by Mr. Brady. During the period of "graining," as it is termed, that is, when the silkworm moths emerge from their cocoons, extraordinary care and attention are necessary with regard to the coupling of the moths, &c., &c., and the work is most severe on the attendants; but by Mr. Brady's system all this severe work can be avoided.

The importance of the system of "daily succession" in a climate where the mulberry succeeds so admirably cannot be over-estimated, for where one crop of silk will not pay, ten or a dozen or more would pay very handsomely; for instance, where one family could produce by one crop say £20 worth of silk under the annual system, it could, under Mr. Brady's system, produce ten times the quantity of silk without difficulty, or say £200 worth. Thus the value of artificial hybernation becomes apparent.

I have no doubt whatever that if sericulture were taken in hand properly by a sufficient number of intelligent settlers, to establish the industry and place it on a commercial footing, its ultimate importance could not be over-estimated, and might become equal to that of our wool. The industry could be divided into the raising of eggs or grain, the rearing of worms for silk only, and the growing of mulberries for food.

Mr. Brady informed me that he is now making arrangements to leave the Colony when he has secured his stock of grain, which will be ready in a month or so; that he decided to do so some years ago, but owing to the severe sickness of Mrs. Brady, who could not be moved (Mrs. Brady is now dead), he was prevented; and that he has received overtures from other countries to give instruction in sericulture. If his knowledge is lost to the Colony, it would, in my opinion, be a national loss, and I therefore respectfully beg to recommend that arrangements may be made as soon as possible to retain his services, and that he be offered a salary or retaining fee to give a thorough course of instruction in sericulture, embracing his systems of "artificial hybernation" and "graining" to intelligent persons. And for this purpose a school of sericulture be established on the reserve (if it be decided that this cannot be granted to Mr. Brady); and I also beg to submit that Mr. Brady be paid for his stock of worms (or the use of these) and for his mulberries, for it would take some years to provide sufficient food for even a small number of silkworms. I also beg to suggest that the value of the silkworms and mulberries should be determined by persons skilled in sericulture—one to be appointed by Mr. Brady and one by the Government; and I beg to suggest the names of Mr. Thorne, of Castle Hill, who is, I believe, a most skilful sericulturist, or Mr. J. T. Hobbs, C.P.S., of Casino, who I know is an expert in these matters.

I do not think that up to the present time any settler in the Tweed River district has attempted sericulture; but I met an intelligent farmer, one who had signed the petition against Mr. Brady (which he deeply regrets). He is greatly concerned at Mr. Brady's intended departure from the district, and is most anxious that he should remain. He informed me that some of the farmers were at last beginning to see that there was something in Mr. Brady's silk culture after all; that he felt sure that many of the farmers would cultivate the mulberry largely if Mr. Brady remained, for they were awakening up to the fact that they must take up something besides the growing of cane and corn, especially those settlers who have selected land on the uplands and mountains back from the river where cane cannot be grown with profit.

I beg most respectfully to add that Mr. Brady fully believes that a direct promise was made that the reserve for silk culture would be granted to him, to compensate him for his heavy expenses in introducing or creating perfectly healthy races of silkworms, and many varieties of mulberries; and that he has been living on year after year fully believing that the promise would be fulfilled.

In the meantime I beg to recommend that the reserve may be retained, because it is probable that it will be subdivided and sold, as a design for subdivision has already been made.

The Hon. the Minister for Mines.

I have, &c.,

WALTER SCOTT CAMPBELL.

Herewith are copies of—

Petition from Thomas Mort and others to the Colonial Secretary.
Copies of letters from some who signed petition against Mr. Brady.
Minute by Mr. Secretary Baker.
Letter from Mr. Brady to Mr. J. S. Farnell.
Reports from District-Surveyor Donaldson and Surveyor Johnson.

Printed Papers—

Petition from Mr. Brady to the Assembly.
Correspondence on silk culture.

5. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] In addition to what is contained in your report, have you any special knowledge with regard to silk culture in other parts of the world? No; I have merely taken the subject up myself as a little hobby, and as a boy would—that is all. I have a pretty good idea of what silkworms are, and what they should be.

6. I believe you have given a considerable amount of attention to this question, and also that of agriculture? Yes; all my life I have been mixed up with it—ever since childhood.

7. And you really think, as stated in your report, that it would be advisable to take such steps as would test the value of Mr. Brady's recommendations or opinions on this question, or at any rate provide for the diffusion of information on the subject? Yes, most decidedly I do. I think it would be a very important industry; but it is no use undertaking it in a small way. It must be done on a large scale, and the difficulty is for people to grow enough food for the silkworms. It is no use pottering with it—it must be done at once on a pretty large scale.

8. Could you give the Committee any information, and experience gained, since you furnished your report to the Minister two years ago;—could you, for instance, make any definite recommendation as to the best means to be adopted to establish this industry? You might have noticed that I say in my report that I do not think one crop would pay at all, and I am positive that it would not. Unless this system of Mr. Brady's is brought into existence, I do not think the industry is worth taking up at all. That is my experience of silk-growing in these colonies; and Mrs. Neal, on the Murray, tried it, and several other people tried it, but they never had sufficient food to begin with. They began on too large a scale at first, and then they had no food to keep the worms. But in tropical climates the mulberries grow like weeds, and you can always keep a crop, and they do not cast their leaves as they do down here. In some parts they are not deciduous; so that you always have food, and you can keep on year after year. Mr. Brady has several varieties of the mulberry—some fit for one purpose, some fit for another.

9. And you really think that the special information acquired by Mr. Brady from a study of this question during a long series of years should, by some method or other, become the property of the Colony? Most undoubtedly I think so. I have, of course, only an interest in the question as one of the people. My anxiety is to see agriculture attain to something better than it is, and to see various branches of it encouraged. The farmers stick to one or two crops only. When any disaster occurs to a single crop, they are done altogether; and I think that as far as possible other branches of the industry should be encouraged.

10. *Mr. Barnes.*] Do you think that in regard to climate and other conditions that the Tweed River is well adapted for sericulture? Yes, it is admirably adapted. Mr. Brady's worms are most magnificent specimens—in fact, he puts them outside, and the rain can go on them, and it does not seem to injure them at all. They are very hardy, showing that the climate is admirably adapted to their growth.

11. And you believe it to be possible to obtain ten crops a year? I am certain of it. I had a long conversation with Dr. Bennett, and he told me there was no doubt about it—that Mr. Brady had succeeded in doing it.

12. You are aware of course that to most persons who have had anything to do with silkworms the statement seems incredulous? Yes; but it is a fact. There is an old publication in which Dr. Bennett has made a report to that effect. I do not think there is the slightest doubt about it, because it was done here twenty years ago.

13. *Chairman.*] Is this the only part of the world where it has ever been done? Yes. It has been attempted in other countries, I believe, some trials having been made; but they have never been successful.

14. *Mr. Barnes.*] You can find no trace whatever of a promise having been made to Mr. Brady? I can find no evidence at all.

15. And there are no papers missing—you have had access to them all? Yes; I am positive I have all the papers. My report is the result of a very careful investigation of the whole matter.

16. Do these worms produce a crop of better quality than the worms in other countries? Yes; it is admirable silk. These are some of the cocoons (*produced*). You will see what splendid silk it is. The Government are trying to establish the industry amongst the Italians at New Italy, between the Richmond and the Clarence. Mr. Brady has about 10 acres of land devoted to this purpose on which he grows about eighteen or twenty varieties. That land is his own property. Some varieties are better for silk, and other varieties are better for grain, and so on. Then, again, some varieties suit different climates. It would be no use for instance planting a variety of the mulberries that does well up on the north down on the dry plains. Mr. Brady seems to have tested them very thoroughly, and got to know what is the best according to the peculiar conditions. He has the whole thing at his finger-ends as far as I can understand. I have here all the papers in the Department on the subject, which I will leave for reference by the Committee.

James Fry called in, sworn, and examined :—

- Mr. J. Fry.
11 Feb., 1892.
17. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? At Blacktown.
18. Have you had any experience in sericulture? Yes; for a number of years I took a great deal of interest in it. I have not done so during the last few years.
19. In this Colony? Yes, at Blacktown. I have got thousands of mulberry-trees there now which are in a state of neglect.
20. You were good enough to send me the other day a report of the evidence on the subject which you were prepared to give to the Committee;—will you hand in that report to be attached as an appendix to your evidence? Yes. [*Appendix A.*]
21. You say you have a large number of mulberry-trees at Blacktown? I had.
22. Did you make money out of the transaction? Not a bit.
23. You lost? No, I do not say that. The thing could not come to any head at all.
24. How was that? I do not believe in anything being obtained from sericulture except after years. The trees must reach a certain age. What I did at Blacktown was more in the way of experiment than anything else. I had rearings year after year, but it was only on a small scale. I did not produce anything for export that was worth mentioning.
25. Then your experience so far is this, that you have not proved whether or not mulberry-trees will pay? Certainly I have not proved it.
26. You only experimented for pleasure more than for pecuniary profit? All I got out of it in ten years was this: I sold 500 trees to go to New Zealand at £8 per 100 one winter. The following winter I sold 1,000 trees for New Zealand at £8 per 100. On another occasion I sold 17 ounces of my silk-worm eggs at £1 per ounce. You may call that a loss, because it did not pay me for the labour.
27. How many years do you estimate it would take before you got back any return? Eight years, as I have stated in my report. I believe it would be eight years before you could get any appreciable return. It is not enough to simply have the leaves and feed the worms. That is right enough so far as it goes. The worms will live and thrive, but they do not produce the silk in quantities. I have proved by experiment, and it is also the opinion of Italian authorities, that in the early years of mulberry-trees there is far more nutritive than silky matter in the leaf. The silky matter is a liquid resin. I have tested this matter, as I say, by practical experiment. I have taken worms of the same breed, and I have reared them in two distinct lots—one on two trees that were matured—old English mulberry-trees that were in the ground before my time—and the other lot I have reared on trees of my own planting. In the case of those reared on the mature trees the worms began to spin on the twenty-ninth day from the hatching, which was very good. The others that came out from their eggs on the same day did not begin to spin until from the thirty-fourth till the thirty-seventh day. Not only that, but the cocoons in the one case weighed 289 to the pound, and in the other case 350, 400, 450, and even up to 500 to the pound. Consequently there was so much more silk in the first lot than in the second.
28. From the old trees? Yes. The trees must have a certain maturity before any practical and commercial good can be obtained from them. This is a very important point, because there is a tendency to think that after a year or two the silk can be got for export. It is nothing of the kind. The worms will thrive and lay eggs, but when you come to weigh their cocoons you find the result is not satisfactory. In India, where they train the worms on young trees a year or two old, they take 3,000 cocoons to a single pound weight in some cases. The Italian standard is 240 cocoons to a pound, and that is fine work. So that it comes to this, that it costs far more to grow bad silk than it does to grow good silk. The good silk is reared in less time and with less labour.
29. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] You know Mr. Brady very well, I suppose? I do.
30. Do you understand the new process he is trying to bring into operation, whereby, in spite of the higher wages and other conditions, he thinks he can make the industry a payable one in this Colony? Yes. I had a good deal of conversation with Mr. Brady on that very point in former years, and I consider that his discovery—for it was a discovery on his part—was something wonderful, namely, that he could bring out silkworm eggs to hatch at will; that he could have them out on the day he wanted—looking forward, as the case might be. That is a most wonderful thing. It was something astounding when it was first mentioned. In Europe sometimes the peculiarity of a season is such that the worms have hatched out the eggs before the mulberry shoots have come, and the worms have consequently died. They have met this difficulty in Europe by taking leaves of the previous season, drying them and powdering them up and keeping them in jars, so that in case the worms come out before the mulberry shoots they can be fed on this powdered leaf of the previous year. Of course all that would be done away with if you could bring your worms out at will. In my own small way I have had two rearings in a season, and Mr. Brady has given me the eggs when I wanted them. In the ordinary course the eggs would have hatched out in September, but I did not want them until November or December, and Mr. Brady has given them to me at the exact time when I required them. He has said to me, “If you have those eggs now you will find that in about a fortnight’s time the worms will hatch out,” and I have found it to be so. This was a very great discovery.
31. *Chairman.*] And they have not discovered anything like that in Europe? No; not to the best of my knowledge.
32. Does Mr. Brady monopolise the secret still. Is he the only one in the world who is acquainted with this process? I do not know that there is much secret about it; it is a matter of science or skill. He has a monopoly of the skill.
33. In being able to bring that about? Yes. I believe it has got to be mentioned in Europe, but beyond that I do not know.
34. You have not heard of any other case? No.
35. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] I believe you were a member of the committee appointed some years ago with a view to the promotion of silk culture? Yes.
36. Did you hear of any definite promise being made by the late Sir John Robertson to Mr. Brady? I heard of no promise being made. I was a member of that committee. I went to Mr. Secretary Robertson with other gentlemen, including Mr. T. S. Mort and Mr. James Manning, whom I remember specially. I have been unable to find any newspaper report of that meeting. I used to keep these things posted in a book, but I have not been able to find this report. I cannot recollect therefore specifically what was said, but I remember this, that when we came out from the interview Mr. T. S. Mort expressed strong

strong disappointment that Sir John Robertson did not seem favourable to Mr. Brady having the land given to him, and Mr. James Manning also expressed disappointment.

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37. From your own experiments, do you think it is possible, if the information acquired by Mr. Brady were put into practical effect, that sericulture could be made a profitable industry in this country? I do. I have not lost my faith in it at all. I have not been actively engaged in it because I am getting into years, and for private and domestic reasons I wanted to move nearer town. I have not lost my faith in it, but it must be gone about in the right way. You must have a superabundance of trees all over the country in suitable parts before anything can be done. I have no faith whatever in the system of putting in the cuttings and feeding the worms a year or so afterwards.

38. *Chairman.*] You think it will take eight years? Yes. I have said in my memorandum that I do not think the industry could be brought into operation until the beginning of next century.

39. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] Do you know anything of the northern rivers? No; I have never been there.

40. Do you know any parts of the Colony which, in your opinion, are specially suited for the growth of mulberries? No; my acquaintance with the country is too limited.

41. *Chairman.*] Have they not very cheap labour in connection with the production of silk? Yes, they have. On this point I may say that Dandolo, the great Italian authority, who revived the silk business when it was in a bad way in Italy at the beginning of this century, gives in his book two account sales of silk which he had sold and leaves which he had bought. From these account sales I took out every item of labour and multiplied it by 5, and I said, "Suppose this labour had been five times the amount, there would still be a profit on the silk after the man had bought the leaves." To my mind the labour difficulty is no difficulty. One season I resolved that I should do everything myself and have no assistance. From the getting up in the morning until the last feed at night I did everything. I collected the leaves from my ground, I fed the worms, I cleaned them, and did everything. Then it simply became a matter of arithmetic. If one man can attend to so many thousand silkworms, ten men can attend to ten times the number or more, because division of labour would materially help. I know it became perfectly clear to my own mind that the labour difficulty was no difficulty.

42. If we establish this industry we shall have to export the product and compete against cheap labour in the open market;—do you think we could afford to pay a man £2 10s. a week to produce silk and compete in a foreign market? I do not think so. I do not think at the first blush that you could afford to pay every man occupied in the industry 50s. a week.

43. Could you give us an idea as to what would pay;—could you pay a man 35s a week? Dandolo in his book says that to rear 5 oz. of silkworm eggs requires labour equal to that of one man for 100 days.

44. Is it not your opinion that while you could afford to pay one foreman the great bulk of the work would have to be done by boys and girls? No, that is not my opinion. I distinctly based my calculations some years ago on adult labour.

45. But only poorly paid? The wages in Italy being 1s. a day, multiply that by 5 and it will give 5s. a day here, or 30s. a week. I would say 30s. without hesitation.

46. A great many people seem to think that silk culture can only be made payable by the employment of boys and girls? I know that is a prevalent idea; but I have given the result of calculations I made on the subject some years ago.

47. *Mr. Barnes.*] You think then that sericulture could be made a payable industry in the Colony? Yes.

48. From what you say I conclude that you think that the trees should be grown in different parts of the Colony so that the silkworms should be provided with food continuously, that when the leaves failed at one place you could procure them at another place? Not for that reason. I would have them fixed in different parts of the Colony to form a sort of nucleus to attract the people to begin with while they were growing. If those trees are not carefully cultured no good will result. Dandolo says distinctly that if the trees are not cared for during the first eight or ten years a man will not get from 1,000 trees at the end of that time what he will get from 200 trees at the end of six years.

49. You feel confident I suppose that Mr. Brady can produce eight or ten crops of worms a year? Theoretically so—it all depends upon the food.

50. You believe he can do it? Yes, I believe in the working of that plan, and I believe further that you could so prune trees as to have your crops of leaves coming on at the time you wanted them, so that you could keep your labour more continuously at work. At the present time, when there is only one rearing, in a year, you have six or seven weeks occupied, and what are the men to do the rest of the time; whereas if you could have different plantations so that as soon as one was done the other would begin, and so on, you could keep your men continuously at work.

51. *Chairman.*] And you think that we could compete against France, for instance, with our raw silk? Certainly. I believe there are possibilities about the production of silk that you do not dream of now.

52. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] In France they get but one crop during the year? Yes, that is all.

53. Can you give us any opinion as to the reason of Mr. Brady's failure so far to make sericulture a commercial success? I suppose he has been hampered for one thing. And then he is a peculiar man. That is to say, if the country had treated him well I believe the country would have got immense benefit out of him, but as far as I understand he has been very badly used. I may mention a matter in this connection that has just occurred to me. The great French Exhibition was held in 1878. On a part of the ground a building was to be erected specially for the exhibition of insects useful to man. Amongst these insects of course were silkworms, which were to be exhibited in all stages. Mr. Brady at that time was in communication with me, and he said, "Why, this will be a rendezvous for all the men interested in silk, for capitalists and workmen from all parts of the Continent, and all the visitors attending that great Exhibition in Paris who are interested in silk will be found hanging about that particular part of the building." It was then proposed that Mr. Brady should be sent Home specially to represent the Colony in the matter of sericulture. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was then Colonial Secretary, at first objected, saying that Mr. Combes had been appointed to represent the Colony, and as an expense of several thousand pounds would be involved he could not think of appointing a second Commissioner. I pointed out in answer to this that the whole expense of Mr. Brady's trip would not exceed £600, including his passage home and back and his expenses, as he would not go with a view of having a jollification or of making money out of the country; and I dwelt upon the fact that he would be brought in contact with all the capitalists and workmen connected with the silk industry, and

Mr. J. Fry. a great advantage would result to the Colony. Mr. Fitzpatrick then said that in that view he would decidedly support the proposal, and that if Mr. George Day, who was a member of the Committee, would bring it forward in the House, he would support it. It was at the fag end of the session, and the night when it was brought on there was a count-out.

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54. Do you think Mr. Brady would do any good if the Colony sent him to represent it at the Chicago Exhibition with regard to sericulture? I do not think there would be the same opportunities at Chicago as there were at the Paris Exhibition of meeting persons practically engaged in the silk industry. The Colony lost a great opportunity when Mr. Brady was not sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Mr. Brady formed a plan of this sort. My wife made some muslin bags for the purpose, and Mr. Brady said, "I will take a quantity of my silkworm eggs with me, and I will go to the French growers and say, 'Here are some Australian silkworm eggs. I want you to give these out to the growers over the country gratis on condition that they will keep the rearing of that little lot separate from their other rearings, and report the result to the Minister of Agriculture.'"

William Richardson called in, sworn, and examined:—

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55. *Chairman.*] What is your profession? I am a commission agent in Sydney.

56. What experience have you had in connection with sericulture? If you mean practical experience, none.

57. What is your acquaintance with the subject theoretically or from reading? I have had my attention drawn towards sericulture for many years past, and particularly since the Wealth and Industrial Exhibition, of which I was chairman, was held in Prince Alfred Park in 1884. Mr. Brady had a large exhibit there of cocoons and grain, and also some coffee and other products grown in the northern part of the Colony.

58. In how many years from the planting of the trees do you think sericulture could be made commercially payable? Mr. Griffith, British Consul in Asia Minor, exerted himself to re-establish the silk industry in that country, which had become absolutely destroyed, and he took about the same interest in the matter that Mr. Brady has taken here for the last thirty years. Mr. Griffith managed to get the industry pretty well under weigh in about eight years. But it takes some years before the mulberry-tree is in its best form for yielding silk—in fact, it appears to me that half the silk comes from the tree as well as from the insect, and unless the tree has age you cannot get the best results from the worms, however good they may be; so that it would take some years, probably eight, before the industry would be at its best, and after that the older the trees the better.

59. And you think that both in regard to climate and soil New South Wales is suitable for the production of silk? I think so. I do not know from my reading of any place as suitable. For instance, my reading teaches me this fact, that in older countries the slightest insanitary condition, such as our children commonly allow their worms to get into, would create a disease. Here it has not done so. Therefore I take it that the climate is pre-eminently adapted for the culture of this insect.

60. Then there are diseases in France and the other countries of Europe which at times completely sweep away the mulberry? Yes; I have the figures here, which are marvellous. In France they were nearly 100 years in the first instance trying to get the industry, and utterly failed. Then great efforts were made by Henri Quatre and his Prime Minister, who in fact compelled the land-owners to plant mulberry-trees. The culture of the mulberry and the rearing of silkworms in France commenced in an amateur way in Languedoc in the 13th Century. Historians mention that some noblemen were only beginning to study the habits of the silkworm at Dapping that year, with a view of promoting the silk industry on their own estates. In 1521, Milanese artisans were invited to Nismes to teach the French peasant how to manage the mulberry-trees, and to treat the silkworms, and harvest their silk. This effort was enthusiastically encouraged by King Henri Quatre. The first tree then planted still survives. Louis XIV also encouraged silk production, as did Napoleon. I recently saw in the newspaper *Industries*, published in London, of date 25th December, 1891, a paragraph under the heading of "Agricultural Budget of France," in which the Paris correspondent said: "The Chamber of Deputies have voted, among other items: Aids to agriculture, £75,000; prizes for silk cultivation, £180,000." That will give some idea of the efforts on behalf of the industry in France. Notwithstanding the money and the energy expended in creating and fostering the silk industry in France, owing to disease among the worms, the industry declined to the following extent:—

Year.	Kilogrammes* of cocoons.
In 1854 there were produced	21,500,000
" 1855 " " " " " " " " " " " "	19,800,000
" 1856 " " " " " " " " " " " "	7,500,000
and progressively.	
In 1863 the produce declined to	6,500,000
" 1864 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6,000,000
" 1865 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4,000,000

* A kilogramme is 2·205 lb. avoirdupois.

The progress of the silk industry in France may be shown by the following results of the silk harvest in that country:—

Year.	Kilogrammes of cocoons.
1821	10,000,000
1831	14,000,000
1841	17,000,000
1846	21,000,000
1853	26,000,000

The value of the crop of cocoons in France, in 1853, was 130,000,000 francs, or £5,145,833. Had a similar increase been maintained up to 1887, the value of the crop of that year would have reached 1,000,000,000 francs, or £39,583,333.

61. Do you consider that Mr. Brady has any legal claim upon the Government for compensation for services performed? Yes, I do.

62.

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62. Legal claim? Yes.

63. Upon what grounds? I have read the reports of meetings, and in hunting up the matter I saw a speech of the late Mr. T. H. Mort. I know something about this, because I was a friend and constant visitor of Dr. William Brooks, at that time a Member of the House, and who took an active interest in the matter.

64. That is hardly sufficiently specific. Have you seen any writing, or anything binding on the Government? I have seen the published report of a deputation that waited upon the Government. Mr. T. S. Mort said promises had been made of a grant of land and a sum of £500. That was in 1870.

65. Are you aware whether the late Sir John Robertson, on behalf of the Government, ever promised to give Mr. Brady a free selection, or a certain area of land? I saw once that Sir John Robertson thought that Mr. Brady had got something of the sort. Mr. Cowper was the Premier. Mr. Brady was about to leave the country and take his stock with him. He had got a healthy stock that was simply invaluable, and he had a breed of worms that are now lost to the world, which is a great calamity. He was about to leave the country, and Mr. Mort upbraided him with being unpatriotic, telling him that he ought not, under the circumstances, to take away what would prove a source of national employment and national wealth. Mr. Brady said, "Well, with me it is a commercial speculation." I then, with a number of others, interested myself in the matter. There was at the time an Acclimatisation Society actively engaged in this and many other branches of agriculture, trying to give information to the public. Acting under this pressure Mr. Brady remained in the Colony. Mr. Mort was a great enthusiast, and persuaded him to stay. What was promised him was a grant of land, and on the basis of that a silk reserve was set apart on the Tweed.

66. Can you call to mind any instance in New South Wales where the State has subsidised an individual specially for introducing a new industry? Yes.

67. Will you name the instance? There was the case of Mr. Scott and the sugar industry. A Select Committee sat, and, although I do not remember the amount, there was a vote of the House in recognition of Mr. Scott's services.

68. When that subsidy was paid to Mr. Scott, had the industry proved payable? No; it could not be said to be any more payable than sericulture is to-day. It was strongly opposed by numbers of people, who declared that the labour difficulty would defeat any attempt of the kind. Mr. Scott wrote on the subject of sugar for years and years, and experimented on his own farm at Brisbane Water, as Mr. Brady did, and he distributed cuttings of the cane gratuitously all over the Colony, as Mr. Brady has distributed his silkworm grain.

69. In reference to the sugar industry, do you consider that it was Mr. Scott's efforts that made that industry a success, or the duty imposed on the article by the Government? It never would have been a success without the aid of the duty, because that made up the difference. Without that aid it hardly could have been established, because of the early preliminary difficulties. For instance, Mr. Scott produced 70 tons of sugar under Government aid at Rawlings Plains in 1823, and fifty years rolled by during which he was writing, teaching, and experimenting and distributing his cane, and yet during that time there was no practical result.

70. To put it shortly, the Government had to go to the aid of the industry before the sugar-cane was made payable? They did not go to the aid of Mr. Scott directly, but they put on a duty, and under that duty capitalists embarked in the growth of sugar, and commenced to erect mills, which were all failures. It ruined almost everybody. Everyone failed in the beginning. I have been on the spot on the Manning where sugar-mills utterly failed. They could not granulate the sugar, and did not know how to treat it. Earlier in the history of the Colony, John Macarthur had an estate of 10,000 acres at Camden given him for successfully introducing sheep into the Colony. Those sheep were not even his own property. If history is correct, they were given to him by the King. He only brought them here, and he was not the only man who brought sheep here. But Mr. Brady travelled the world for his worms. He stands unique. There is no man with his knowledge; there is no man who, like him, gave a lifetime to the study of a thing so paltry, as it appears to outsiders, as a worm.

71. Are there any other instances that you know of where the State has subsidised an individual under such circumstances;—have you heard about the introduction of alpacas to this country—do you know if the individual who brought them here was subsidised? I do not remember.

72. Is there any other instance? There is that of gold. Rewards were given for the discovery of gold, a matter in which the difficulty involved was not so great as in the cure of disease in worms.

73. Then the three instances you give are those of gold, sugar, and sheep? Yes; I might say that in his evidence when being examined in Mr. Scott's matter, Dr. Lang laid it down as an acknowledged principle that those who originate forms of industry that prove valuable to the State should have their services recognised in some way or other.

74. *Mr. Barnes.*] You have obtained your knowledge of this subject from reading, I understand—you know nothing of it practically? I have read extensively on the subject of late years. It is a matter with which you become infatuated.

75. You think that sericulture could be made payable in the Colony? Yes. Finding from my early reading that the countries in which the industry existed were those with large populations where wages were low, I concluded that the industry belonged to such countries. But after reading about the habits of the worms, and what can be done with them, and the great importance, as pointed out by Consul Griffith, of having the very highest intelligence that can be procured, that popular fallacy has been eradicated from my mind. Mr. Griffith lays it down that the persons employed cannot be too intelligent and too reliable. I may mention here that only as recently as 1867 the coffee-planters of Ceylon refused to believe that tea could be produced in that country. They said that the labour difficulty was too great, and they did not want to bother with it, and would have nothing to do with. When disease smote the coffee plantations of Ceylon and the planters were ruined—and you will remember that the failure of the Oriental Bank arose from that cause—the planters were obliged to turn their attention to the cultivation of tea, and Ceylon is now going to challenge China for supremacy in tea production. I think we may have the same experience here in regard to silk. People at first have a natural objection to a thing they do not understand. My reading in regard to these worms shows me that men will work all day, and almost fall down exhausted before they will leave the insects. But as far as the culture of silk has gone in this country, we know that children forget to feed the insects for two days, and of course such want of
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attention is fatal. The very highest intelligence requires to be constantly given to the process. If this is done you can increase the cocoons in size from being little bits of toys like the top of my finger until they become beautiful things like these (*Cocoons shown*).

76. Do you think, considering the price of labour in this Colony, we should be able to compete against the cheap-labour countries? Yes, I think so; because the natural conditions in regard to climate are so suitable, and in addition to that, Mr. Brady by his method can control the birth of his worms. According to all the books you read—and I was reading the last year's report of the Bureau of Agriculture in America—they do not understand this—that is, retarding the birth of the worm, so as to bring them out to be handled. Under this system men can be employed all the months of the year, instead of there being a rush of six or seven weeks, and then the harvest is over. Month after month throughout the year there will be regular employment for the highest intelligence on the part of both man and woman. In Asia Minor the work is largely done by families. Under Mr. Griffith the whole family—father, mother, and children—are employed. But there they have only one season and one crop. There is a rush, and then it is done with; but under Mr. Brady's method you never run out of food, for you can retard the birth of the worms until your mulberry leaves are ready. In China they sell bales of mulberry leaves as we sell hay. The industry there is largely divided into two parts. Some men grow mulberries for food only. There are millions of trees growing, and the babel of noise on the part of persons selling these leaves is very great. The leaves are sold there as we sell fruit here. Then there are Chinamen who never grow a leaf, but produce the worms and the grain. You can carry on the business as a whole, or you can divide it into three sections—the production of grain, the production of cocoons, and the growth of the leaf. You can do this, or you can combine the whole three operations on one farm in the hands of one family.

77. You think that something should be done to retain the services of Mr. Brady in the Colony? I think he is the most valuable citizen the country has. It took the French nation, who are naturally quick and intelligent, 100 years to establish this industry, and then it had to be done under compulsion. I think the Government should establish a Silk Department or silk school, as has been done in Philadelphia and New York. I notice from recent statistics that in America the Congress every year votes a large sum in the shape of bonuses to these silk schools, which are for the purpose of teaching the people. In a few years they hope in America to be able to produce sufficient raw material to keep all their factories going. They have now—or they had ten years ago—36,000 hands employed in the silk factories, and with the assistance given in the shape of bonuses and the establishment of schools it is hoped that the American people will produce in a few years sufficient silk to enable them to cease importing the article. They import now about £5,000,000 of silk as raw material. The conditions in America are equal to ours. If not better, they are equal, and if they can succeed there we should be able to do so here. The real difficulty is to get our people to understand that these worms with which we have been playing for the last twenty years are really valuable in a commercial sense. And this can only be done, in my opinion, with the assistance of the State, which cannot be given to the best advantage unless Mr. Brady's services are utilised. Mr. Brady's position is unique in the world. He has made a discovery in regard to silkworms which even Pasteur knows nothing about.

78. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] Can you give us any idea of the present value of silk production in France? I do not think I have the statistics for last year.

79. At any rate, they can only produce one crop a year in France? That is all.

80. And we can produce quite a number? There is no limit to what we can do except as to the food, and, of course, you know that in this climate there need be no limit to the growing of mulberry-trees. They will grow anywhere.

81. *Chairman.*] In some districts—as for instance at Crookwell—I believe they are killed by the frost? There are mulberry-trees that will stand the frost.

82. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] Have you any knowledge of the northern rivers? I have been to most of them—as far north as the Clarence.

83. Do you think that the climate in that part of the country is suitable in every way for the production of the mulberry? Yes, the whole of the coast district is suitable. As for the frost, it is considered in some parts of India an advantage, as it enables the worms to keep up their stamina. A colder temperature is an advantage sometimes for silk-egg production, as otherwise there would be a danger of producing a weak worm, and high uplands would be suitable as breeding-places. There is no part of this Colony where silkworms could not be successfully produced.

84. Do you think that the comparative failure so far, commercially, of the undertaking on the part of Mr. Brady has been owing to the want of encouragement he has received from the Government? I think that is as clear as anything can be. He has all along got promises, and nothing else. For the last twenty months I have seen him weekly, and I know that he has been subjected to continual disappointments. He has always been told, "The matter shall be dealt with," or, "We intend to go into this thing." But changes of Government, all-night sittings, and the overwork of Ministers have prevented anything from being done, and you know how difficult it is to get a matter through a Government department. I saw his splendid worms that are now dead. The remains of them are in my house. I never saw a man so agonised in my life as Mr. Brady was when he saw them vainly holding up their heads for food. He took them to the late Minister and showed him the worms dying, but the Minister said, "What can I do?"

85. *Chairman.*] Could he not get mulberry leaves with which to feed them? No.

86. Why could he not;—how could the Minister help to feed them? He could have gone home to the Richmond, but he had not got his business done. His interviews with the Government were put off from day to day and week to week.

87. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] Could you suggest anything definite to guide the Committee in any recommendations it might make with a view to starting this industry? I have sketched out an idea of what I think would be fair. I consider that Mr. Brady, after having for years written to the Press on this subject, lectured upon it, and distributed his eggs, has utterly failed to enthruse the people or to induce them to take any practical steps. Everything that is possible has been done in the shape of lecturing, exhibiting the cocoons, and efforts of that kind, and nothing would be gained by trying again. The only way to get over the difficulty and to induce men to encourage any new enterprise is for the Government to start a department. They should establish a department of sericulture and a silk school. In such a case Mr. Brady's services would be invaluable

invaluable. He can cure a disease in a worm, a thing which even Pasteur is unable to do, and his knowledge with regard to holding back the birth of worms would also be of wonderful utility. In fact, the efforts of such a man practically directed would be a national blessing. The English Government gave Mr. Brennan £200,000 for a torpedo. Now here is an industry that will be greater than the wool industry in a few years, say thirty years, and for that reason I think the Government ought to recognise Mr. Brady's services. He has devoted a lifetime to the discovery of the new methods which he has succeeded in introducing, and he has done this at his own cost, unaided by the Government. It is not common honesty that he should be asked to divulge this valuable information and give it away to the State.

88. You have no interest in this question beyond a natural interest evoked by reading and studying and the patriotism you naturally feel;—you have no pecuniary interest? I have no pecuniary interest direct or indirect.

Mr. W.
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TUESDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1892.

Present:—

MR. BARNES, | MR. G. D. CLARK,
MR. EWING.

T. ROSE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Brady sworn and examined:—

89. *Chairman.*] Will you make a statement to the Committee giving an outline of your services in connection with sericulture in New South Wales? My work began in the year 1862, and the particulars of my services in connection with sericulture are set forth in a petition which I presented to the Legislative Assembly in May, 1876. I have that document with me, and it explains what I did prior to 1876. It states as follows:—

Mr. C. Brady.
16 Feb., 1892.

That your Petitioner has for many years devoted himself to establish in Australia, and particularly in the Colony of New South Wales, the production of silk and of silkworm grain as industrial pursuits new and valuable to the Colony.

That although mulberry silkworms of various kinds had previously been introduced into this and into other Colonies, no one, before he so devoted himself, had succeeded in establishing this industry as a productive occupation on the soil of Australia.

That the continued failure after many attempts to do so, either by public bodies or by private individuals, pointed clearly to the necessity of systematic and earnest studies, and of a series of rigid investigations, to ascertain and demonstrate the conditions under which success would be accomplished. And further, following up the knowledge and experience gained, to apply ascertained means and acquired stock to the end desired, namely, the ready raising of silk by ordinary people as a common crop in Australia.

That, previous to the operations of your Petitioner, the continued existence in Australia of any valuable races of mulberry silkworms was unheard of, and no indigenous mulberry silkworm has its habitat in any part of the Southern hemisphere.

That before the year 1851, in Europe as well as in Asia, the rearing of silkworms, although they were always subject to various and complicated diseases, was not more risky than the raising of other stock and productions dependent on soil and season, but was regarded as at least equally sure, and at the same time the most profitable of all agricultural pursuits, and still is so regarded if only sound grain be obtainable—in other words, reliable brood stock, silkworm seed or eggs of approved varieties, races, or breeds.

That about and after the year named disease of a special and peculiar nature began to attack the mulberry silkworm, and spreading with extraordinary rapidity soon destroyed all the old-established and finest races on all the entire continent of Europe. That the disease still exists in an aggravated form, and has extended to every other silk-growing country in the world.

That, except the races of China and Japan (which, however, are known to be infected), greatly inferior to those of Europe, all the best, most useful, and most valuable varieties and breeds of mulberry silkworms in every country are nearly, if not absolutely, extinct, and that for all practical purposes the famous races of Europe, which yielded annually many millions of pounds sterling in value, are absolutely lost.

That, as one consequence of the disease referred to, European rearers of silkworms have been for years past, and are still necessitated to procure from elsewhere silkworm grain of such inferior kinds as only are now procurable, and which serve as a makeshift—that the whole silk industry in Europe has been disorganised—and the labour material of millions of people reduced to a very low condition both as to quantity and quality.

That it seems impossible to overstate the extent of the market for raw silk or for silkworm cocoons; the demand for silk in all civilised countries appears more than likely to outrun for many years the world's present powers of supply.

That after much inquiry, study, and reflection, deeply impressed with the premises, and seeing in strong faith the noble opportunity for an earnest endeavour to render not only the highest service to the several important nations in Europe, but at the same time to enormously enhance the prosperity of Australia, your Petitioner, in the year 1865, abandoned all other thoughts and occupations, and resolutely devoted himself to bring together materials from Home and foreign sources wherever procurable, to study, to inquire into, and to search out cause and effect, to experiment, and to practise, to work up—to master—the whole subject in all its details and its bearings.

That in his own mind the self-imposed task and aim of your Petitioner was to rehabilitate one of the greatest and most profitable industries of the old world by a judicious application of the natural resources of a new, a virgin, and unquestionably healthy and fertile land. Also to implant the same in Australia by giving information and results of study, personal assistance, and by “free distribution of any quantity of acclimatised silkworms, or silkworms' eggs, of any variety and races or species which I might possess, that might be needful to spread the culture throughout the Colony.”

90. The facts so far show that you have been in the Colony since 1862, and you came to Sydney with the view of rehabilitating this industry? Yes.

91. And one of the services rendered by you was that you produced a superior character of silkworm? Yes, and I did a number of other things besides. In the petition just referred to I proceed to say:

That in the very beginning, and as part only of his difficulties to overcome at starting, it was by reason that no sound stock of even a single one of any of the many old kinds of valuable mulberry silkworms was procurable in Europe, or in Asia, or indeed anywhere, essential to obtain from all countries (their native sources) the best they had, such as actually existed, even though severely diseased, and to endeavour, by a long persistent course of investigation, experiment, and practice, to free the best or indeed any varieties of breeds from the devastating and fatal disease which then as well as now rendered silk husbandry in Europe, with the old races peculiar to their several countries or districts, an impossibility.

In 1870 I had over 200 different varieties of silkworms which I had introduced from other parts of the world, and which had never been brought here before. I have a number of specimens here by which I desire to illustrate to the Committee the improvement effected in the character of the silkworm. I may say that at the time I first put these specimens together, forty of the different varieties of the silkworms were alive and

in

Mr. C. Brady. in actual rearing. These show the cocoons produced in the Colony by the healthy silkworms, successors of the diseased silkworms imported by me about nine years previously. It therefore took me from seven to nine years to produce the healthy silkworms, such as I now exhibit, and to eradicate the disease and make the worms healthy.

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92. How has the country benefited by what you did prior to 1875? It benefited by my time, my labour, and my expenses in procuring the silkworms, eradicating the disease, and developing a healthy insect, so that anybody could start with healthy material.

93. Has anybody taken advantage of your experience, and has it given the country any practical result? No, not to my knowledge.

94. Then up to the present time all your experience has been thrown away? It has simply been destroyed, owing to want of faith.

95. That is to say, that the public have had no confidence in the industry, and have done nothing? That is so.

96. What about Mrs. Bladen Neil, of Corowa? Knowing what I was doing, Mrs. Neil began to study silkworms.

97. *Mr. Ewing.*] In what year did she begin? She must have begun about 1873 or 1874.

98. *Chairman.*] Did she begin in consequence of your having started the work? Yes, entirely so. I had made it easy for anyone to take it up.

99. You were the pioneer of the silkworm industry? Yes; there is no doubt about that. I distributed silkworms to a number of persons.

100. To how many people did you distribute them? I could not say, but to anyone who required them.

101. You have not refused anybody? I refused to supply them to people who had not the food with which to rear them. If persons showed me that they had the mulberries with which to feed and rear the silkworms I gave them the means to begin, and gave them healthy instead of diseased stock. The idea is often put forward that a silkworm is only a silkworm, and that it does not signify whether it is good, bad, or indifferent. Some people refuse to distinguish any difference in quality. I desire by reference to the cocoons on the table to explain the value of one silkworm as compared with another. On the cardboard are two rows of cocoons, with some others in the centre. The cocoons on the one side are small in size, and represent the types of the original insects found in the Colony. The silk from one of these is about 1 grain to each worm. On the other side of the cardboard are cocoons much larger in size, and producing five, ten, or twenty times as much silk, with almost the same amount of labour and expense in feeding and so forth. The yield in one case would be at least ten times greater than in the other, which would make a considerable difference between profit and loss. Besides its superiority in quantity, the larger or improved cocoon is three or four times of greater value in respect to quality.

102. *Mr. Barnes.*] And there is the same amount of labour in each case? Exactly; except that in dealing with the more highly-organised creature a little more care and attention is necessary than in dealing with the rougher creature, which could, to some extent, take care of itself. The higher the breed the more care and intelligence is required. And still more is greater intelligence and knowledge necessary in distinguishing the particular variety of mulberry suited to a particular kind of silkworm. This latter was a work to which I gave considerable attention, and I had to pursue it with the disadvantage of having to deal with a diseased worm in the first instance. Perhaps I may as well explain what I mean by a diseased worm. All through Europe a new disease broke out, and precisely at those places where the highest qualities were produced. The French bred too much from the same soil. They refined too much, and instead of caring for the physical strength of the creature, they merely looked to the production of the finest cocoon. If they had studied, as we have done here, and while at the same time producing a superior cocoon, had produced a reliable and healthy worm, they would not have got the disease. But they went on breeding the same insect on the same soil with the same food over and over again until at last it was completely worn out. When I took the matter in hand I thought that in a new country, with new conditions and virgin soil, and a far superior climate, I might, without injuring the quality of the silkworm, develop increased physical vigour. That I have attained this object I think is sufficiently shown by the specimens produced. Among these are what are called out-door worms. These are some that I brought out here, thinking that with such a vast extent of country it would be very hard if I could not find something in our own indigenous timber which would serve to propagate these insects. The result is shown here. There are millions a year sterling in value produced by most of these, and particularly by the one called the Ailantus. This is the worm that produced the silk used in manufacturing the old-fashioned silk pocket-handkerchief called the Bandana. There is another of these out-door silkworms whose food is obtained from the castor oil tree. I succeeded in domesticating the Ailantus until it became quite tame and would clamber about me. The moth of the Ailantus is now a denizen of the bush of Australia, without being cared for by anybody. Another, which is a very near relation to that, feeds, as I have said, on the castor oil which exists in the country as a weed. I was not so successful in domesticating this insect, but if you can master it, it is more profitable than the Ailantus. These matters made a considerable noise at the time, and I received a great many inquiries about the silkworms. The Government, of which I think Sir Henry Parkes was a member, asked me to write a pamphlet giving an account of the Ailantus moth, which I did. The pamphlet was printed and distributed, and had some effect in inclining people's minds to the subject, because I devoted two or three pages to an explanation of the nature of the silkworm. I should like to show the Committee also two specimens of raw silk. [*Silk shown.*] It is true raw silk, and the first ever made in this part of the world. It was made by my own hands on my own premises from the worm shown as the "Queensland" worm among the specimens produced. I cannot remember accurately when this silk was produced.

103. *Chairman.*] How much silk have you made altogether in this country? I could not give you an idea.

104. A hundredweight? Yes; many hundredweights.

105. What did you do with that silk? I did not dispose of it commercially. It was the result of my various successful attempts to demonstrate that silk could be produced in the Colony. Each one of the fibres is made up of several cocoons. The raw silk is therefore a manufactured article. Considerable skill and a particular kind of machine are necessary.

106. You have never embarked in this industry with the idea of making it a financial success? Yes, undoubtedly I did, and I should have made it a financial success if it had not been for the persuasions of the Government of the day.

107. In what respect did the Government prevent you from making it a success? I can best answer Mr. C. Brady, that by quoting from my petition, already referred to, which says:—

That after many failures, and much exhaustion of mind and body and of means from the strain of long-continued exertion and expense, and much privation and injury to the health of his family as well as his own, your Petitioner had about the year 1870 so far succeeded as to have in his possession a very considerable collection of the finest silkworms in existence, healthy and fully acclimatised in the Colony.

That his long trial, his efforts, and procedure were observed by many persons, and his success witnessed by gentlemen who perceived and appreciated the importance of his labours.

I further go on to say—

That results secured by your Petitioner in a comparatively short time (he having been able to raise sufficient grain for export early in 1870) were thought to give promise of a great future for the country. That in consideration of the wishes and representations of gentlemen who regarded the work done by and the stock acquired by your Petitioner as the materials, till then unattainable, for the development of a new and most important staple, and especially in deference to the suggestions of Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, Dr. George Bennett, and other well-known colonists, who had for years been cognisant of his labours, your Petitioner was induced to forego his intention to export his produce to Europe or California, and by its disposal abroad recoup part of his outlay.

108. *Mr. Barnes.*] You intended to take your stock and go to California? No; I intended to export it, that being a favourable time to catch the market. Mr. Mort met me in the street, and asked me what I was going to do. I said, "I have my first crop, and I am going to send it Home." He got a little angry with me;—perhaps I spoke sharply myself—and he insisted on it that I had no business to send them away. My petition goes on to say—

Moved by Mr. Mort's earnest entreaty not to let the Colony lose the advantages of the possession and extension of the healthy grain within the Colony, coupled with the positive and repeated assurances of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cowper, both to Mr. Mort and to himself, that your Petitioner's interests should not be prejudiced, he was induced to retain his stock in the Colony and to enter into negotiations with the Government.

109. *Mr. Ewing.*] Through Mr. Mort? Mr. Mort proposed that.

110. *Mr. Barnes.*] Mr. Mort's interference prevented you sending your stock away when you might have made money by it? Exactly.

111. *Mr. Ewing.*] And you connect that action with the Government? I then go on to say—

Public comments on these negotiations and their unsatisfactory conclusion, indicating that they were not clearly understood, your Petitioner had occasion to show their true nature in a statement which was printed as follows: "In the beginning of last year (January, 1870) I had just completed the rearing of a considerable number of my best kind of silkworms, the stock of which I had raised year after year with extreme care and labour. They were several of the finest races peculiar to Europe, and the most valuable of any in existence. I had for a lengthened period lavished every care to render them free from disease, and to give them so sound a condition of strength as well as health that they might not only be a reliable source for other silk-growers in the colonies, but form the foundation of an export of eggs (silkworm grain) from the Australian Colonies to those countries in Europe where their value would be understood. In January, 1870, notwithstanding the impediments of a severe illness from overwork, which had prostrated me for several weeks at the most critical period of the rearing, I had a large quantity of grain, and as my illness was mainly caused by exhaustion from too long and too unremitting attention by night as well as by day, I naturally thought that though the crop had been materially lessened in amount by the failure of my health, I ought to apply it to the relief of my exchequer, and also, if possible, to procure personal assistance to relieve me in future in some degree from the risk of over-exertion.

112. *Chairman.*] The matter you are reading is somewhat extraneous, and does not answer my question. In what respect did the Government stop you from making this industry a success? I think you will see as I proceed—

Meeting with Mr. Mort, I asked his advice about verifying the nature of the stock and entry for export, so that I might in any eventuality be entitled to any honor or advantages which might be awarded to the first to make such an export. Mr. Mort did not quite at first comprehend the necessities of my position, and with rather more warmth than I relished reproached me with my want of patriotism. I could only reply that it was no matter of patriotism, but simply of paying my debts, and that if I did not use the proceeds of my work to discharge my obligations I should be more fairly open to reproach, as I had no other means left. After some mutual explanations Mr. Mort insisted it was a case for the Government to act in, for if the stock which had cost so much time, labour, and expense to introduce, and which was unique in its character, was sent out of the country, in all probability I should go with it, and the Colony would never have such a chance again. I rejoined that that consideration ought not now to influence me to incur the peril of delay, and express my want of faith in anything to come from the Government. Mr. Mort combated my reluctance, and proposed to be the medium of communication, and also to make it, as far as it could be done with propriety, a personal one to carry some arrangement through. The school plan was mooted and others, and on Mr. Mort's personal assurance that I might rely on something being done to justify my keeping the stock in the Colony, I relinquished the idea of parting with my produce to be realised in Europe or California. Had I sent the grain forward I have good reason to know I should have had in due course returns to the amount of several hundreds, probably not far short of £1,000. Mr. Mort without any avoidable delay represented the matter to the Colonial Secretary, and I was invited to see Mr. Cowper in person. To my great surprise Mr. Cowper entered warmly into the expediency of an arrangement with me, and agreed, if his colleagues should assent, to place £500 at once at my disposal, upon my undertaking to retain the stock in the Colony, and to continue operations so as to make an export of value and yet secure enough of the best breeds of silkworms for the benefit of the public. All the then members of the Cabinet but one approved of this arrangement, but as the one objected the whole negotiation fell through, and I was left to get on as well as I could. The season for export from here had passed during this futile treaty. I had declined other plans which would have given me a personal income as well as interest in my earnings, and I found myself with a quantity of many valuable kinds of worms, with quite inadequate provision to rear them.

113. First of all, you say that Mr. Mort was mainly instrumental in preventing you from exporting your silkworms? Yes.

114. In the next place, did Mr. Mort bind the Government, or did he only promise you that he would use his influence with the Government? He proposed to bring the matter before the Government, he being a gentleman of recognised position.

115. Did Mr. Cowper on behalf of the Government of the day propose to subsidise you? In as distinct a manner as possible Mr. Cowper said, "How much would serve you?" "Well," I said, "£500 will do me for a while." "Will you," Mr. Cowper said, "keep your stock here if I give you £500." I said, "Yes, I am willing to do that." He said, "I am quite prepared to give you the £500; when will you be in town again?" and I said, "I can come in at any time." Mr. Cowper said, "Well, if you come in next time you are in town I will give you a cheque for £500."

116. *Mr. Ewing.*] He promised you that? Yes; the promise was as direct as language could make it. He asked me when I should be in town again, and I said I could come in any day he wished.

117. *Chairman.*] What position did Mr. Cowper occupy at that time? He was Colonial Secretary.

118. And did you come into town next day for the £500? No, not on the next day. I think our conversation took place on the Monday, and I came into town, as far as I remember, on the Thursday.

- Mr. G. Brady: 119. You came in on Thursday for the £500? Yes.
120. Did you see Mr. Cowper? I did.
- 16 Feb., 1892. 121. What did he say? He said, "You have come for that cheque?" and I said, "Yes." He said, "Well, it is all right. Everybody agrees to it except Mr. Forster. I wish you would just go and have a word or two with him. It will be all right, it is a mere formal thing." I demurred to this, but Mr. Cowper said, "His office is only a few steps off; surely you can go there"; and as he pressed me I consented to see Mr. Forster. When I saw Mr. Forster, and told him about it, he said, "Well, now, Brady, I do not want to hurt your feelings. Cowper sent you to me. He had no business to send you to me. He could only have done so for one purpose, and that is that he does not intend to do it."
122. *Mr. Ewing.*] Had you anything in writing from Mr. Cowper? No. It was all done by word of mouth. Mr. Forster said, "It is just like him; it is Cowper all over. He sent you to me, so that I should refuse, and I am not going to refuse you. He can do it. There is no occasion to ask me or anybody else. He is Premier, and he can do it or leave it alone, as he likes. I will not interfere." I went back to Mr. Cowper and told him, and he said, "It is only his cross temper. It will be all right. Come in again in a day or two, and it will be all right." I did come in. I think I must have seen him once or twice afterwards, but I saw very clearly he did not intend to do it, and he did not do it.
123. How long a time elapsed between the promise of the £500 and the certainty that you were not going to get anything? I should think not more than two or three weeks.
124. You would not export the silkworms because you thought you would get the £500;—when you knew that you were not going to get the £500, why did you not export them? There was no steamer to take them.
125. How long would you have had to wait for another steamer? In all probability another month.
126. The promise of the £500 threw you out of your reckoning for some weeks? Yes; it destroyed the chance of a market in Europe.
127. Do you think that seven weeks would have made such a difference in the market in Europe? In those days the market in Europe was limited to one month—February, I think. If you were not prepared with your grain then you could not sell it in Europe. In those days they had no notion of hibernation.
128. At that time there was a great disease among silkworms in Europe, and the worms were very inferior, why could you not have sent them Home next year? Next year they were all dead.
129. Do you consider that you have any legal claim on the Government? Yes.
130. On what ground? On the ground of breach of faith.
131. But Mr. Cowper did not promise you on behalf of the Government? Yes; he spoke on behalf of the Government.
132. Have you got any official communication on the subject? No; nothing in writing. It was merely by word of mouth. He told me that if I came he would give me the cheque.
133. Have you any witnesses who heard him say so? There is only the statement by Mr. Mort.
134. Did you ever have a promise from the Government subsequent to that? Yes; another promise from the Government was made some years afterwards by Mr. Secretary Robertson in reference to some land.
135. He was Secretary for Lands then, I suppose? Yes. That was done more particularly through the silk committee. They negotiated that.
136. Was that promise kept? No; the Government shirked it. They offered me a lease of the land for five years, which they called a gift, and I would not accept it, and I refused to lay out any money in making improvements on the land. It was called the silk reserve. I would not consent unless I had some security for the improvements I should put on the land.
137. Then I understand you do not propose to deal with that aspect of the case—with what the Government did or did not do in connection with the Tweed? I wish to explain with regard to the Tweed matter. I was not only ill myself, but my wife, whose labour was equal to my own, by the long delay and so on, fell ill also, and I could not leave the country on account of the condition of her health. This lasted for a number of years, and when she died I prepared to quit the country altogether. But I took ill myself afterwards, a reaction having set in, and I was laid up. When I recovered from that illness one of my neighbours, one of the pioneers of the district who had known me for a number of years who had recently been married, came to introduce his wife to me. When they arrived I happened to be engaged in delivering some goods. I was selling off and getting rid of everything I could. I did this with the object of leaving the country. My friend, who had been accustomed to visit me, on noticing that the silkworms had gone was very much vexed, and eventually took his leave. A couple of days afterwards I got a letter from him in which he said that he believed I never had any real intention of leaving the country—that he had spoken to some of the other neighbours, and they thought they would apply to some of the Members for the district to see if something could not be done to induce me to stay, and he sent me a copy of the letter which he wrote to the Members. The date of his letter was July, 1879.
138. I want to go further back than that. Do you consider that the Government misled you in connection with your operations on the Tweed? Yes, distinctly.
139. In what year did you go to the Tweed? In 1871 or 1872.
140. What then were the distinct promises made to you by the Government? That I should have 1,280 acres of land. I was asked what would be necessary. That was a distinct promise.
141. Is there any way of proving that there was such a distinct promise? This promise, as far as I can make out, was never reduced to writing. I have asked to have the documents produced, but they have not been produced.
142. You believe that there are documents in existence which have been kept back? Yes.
143. And you believe that if the whole of the papers were produced there would be something that would go to prove your case? Yes.
144. You believe that the Government have not given us the whole of the papers? Quite so. There should be amongst the papers some minute made in consequence of an interview between myself and Mr. Secretary Robertson, at which Mr. Adam, the Chief Draftsman, was a witness. I have asked that Mr. Adam should be called, but I understand he writes to say he can give no evidence.
145. You say that you were distinctly given to understand by word of mouth—though you have nothing yourself to prove it—that you were to get 1,280 acres of land? Yes.

146. What did the Government do? They made this reserve, which they called a silk reserve, and they gave me a nominal hold of it to the extent of a five years' lease. Mr. Secretary Robertson said to Mr. Adam, as near as I can recollect, "The Government want to assist Mr. Brady in this matter. The only way to do it is by Bill. The Government cannot grant anything more than a lease. We will give the lease as a preliminary step, and I will bring in a Bill to ask the House to sanction the giving of the land."
147. This was all by word of mouth—you had nothing to prove it? No. That is why I want the evidence of Mr. Adam. It not being in his Department, Mr. Adam must have explained it to somebody else in the office, because I got a letter, and that letter is in print. That shows there was something done, and I wish to get the evidence of Mr. Adam on this point.
148. *Mr. Ewing.*] You say you were given to understand by the Government that you would get 1,280 acres of land? Yes.
149. What did the Government do? The Government gave me a letter authorising me to go into occupation, and I asked repeatedly to have the engagement of the Minister carried out, and a Bill brought into Parliament, so that it could say whether or not it would sanction the land being given to me.
150. The Government gave you to understand that you would get 1,280 acres of land;—what did they do. They gave you the right to purchase—what? They did not give me the right to purchase.
151. Did they not give you 100 acres? No; they never gave me an inch.
152. They allowed you to buy as an improvement purchase? The land I have there now I got by paying ready money.
153. £1 5s. per acre? Yes; I paid that cash down for the land.
154. They allowed you to buy it as an improvement purchase? Yes.
155. 100 acres not on the silk reserve? No.
156. That is all you have to say in regard to the Tweed speculation? Yes.
157. In regard to the shortcomings of the Government, you say that in consequence of their action you lost the sale of your stock in what appeared to you to be a good market, and in relation to the Tweed land you suffered a loss of 1,280 acres? Yes.
158. Can you tell us what benefit you have been to the country in regard to this matter? I think that is fully set out in the petition from which I have quoted. I may say, also, that by word of mouth and by writing I have given information during all these years to any persons who sought it from me.
159. The injury that has been inflicted upon you has been in consequence of the non-fulfilment of a large number of promises that were never put in writing? Yes.
160. And the benefit you have done to the country consists in this, that you have been able to produce a better silkworm than had ever been produced before, and you have shown people who desired the information how sericulture could be carried out? Yes.
161. But really there has been nothing done? Yes; there has been a great deal done, because the work has been in actual view for a great number of years. Any person who wanted to see it could do so. I made no secret of the work, and my place was open to any visitor. Before I left Sydney to go to the north I wrote inviting all the Members of the House to come down to Curl Curl to see the silkworms in actual rearing, and inspect all that was being done. I invited the House formally, but only one gentleman came—Dr. Brook.
162. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] Did you have possession of the 1,280 acres of land at the Tweed for the full term of five years? All I did with that land was this: in consequence of the necessity of having a larger scope for my operations I explored the land, which was dense brush, and I selected eight or nine places where I could have plantations and separate establishments for what I considered the choicest and most profitable worms.
163. The land was really in your possession for the five years? Well, I was authorised to occupy it, and I refused to lay out a shilling upon it until I had got some security for the improvements. I wrote to that effect, and no notice was taken of my communication. I wanted some guarantee that if I laid out not only my own money but also the money of my friends—because to make use of that land would have meant the expenditure of a few thousand pounds—the improvements would be secured to me. I was not inclined to expend money upon improvements under a five years' lease which was not renewable.
164. I understand, then, that you declined to lay out any money on this land because you had not got security of tenure, and the Government cancelled the lease, or allowed it to run out at the end of five years because you had not made these improvements? Exactly; that is the dispute between us. I would not incur any expense, and the country has lost the benefit of the operations that I would have carried on.
165. *Mr. Barnes.*] Did the piece of land which you purchased under the improvement clause adjoin the silk reserve? Yes.
166. *Mr. Ewing.*] I believe the block of 100 acres fronts the north arm of the Tweed River, and the reserve of 1,280 acres lies a distance of three-quarters of a mile back from the river? Yes. It is mountain land, and I selected it partly on account of the climate, and partly because it was out of the way of any interference.
167. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] Have you at any time attempted to form a company to place this silk upon the market? No; I have always had an aversion to joint stock companies.
168. Has the silk been exhibited at any of the great Exhibitions? Yes, it has been exhibited at all of the great Exhibitions, and there have been records of it of rather a remarkable character, and particularly in regard to the exhibit at the Indian and Colonial Exhibitions.

Mr. C. Brady.
16 Feb., 1892.

WEDNESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY, 1892.

Present:—

MR. G. D. CLARK,	|	MR. HOLBOROW,
MR. EWING,	|	MR. KELLY.
T. ROSE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.		

Harrie Wood, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Harrie Wood, Esq.
24 Feb., 1892.
169. *Chairman.*] What are you? Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.
170. Have you any papers in the office in connection with sericulture? None, except those which were produced by Mr. Campbell.
171. Do you know anything about Mr. Brady's claim for compensation? I know that Mr. Brady made a claim for somewhere about 1,280 acres of land, which he said were promised him by the Government some long time back. At that time I had charge of the Occupation of Crown Lands, and his claim had to be dealt with by me in that way. But so far as I can recollect, we could never find any trace or any written promise of the land.
172. Is there any further information which you could give the Committee? No, except that from time to time we had the matter before us, and the question was as to whether there was any advantage to the Colony to be gained by encouraging Mr. Brady's project. We were advised on one side that sericulture would not pay, on account of the high rate of wages in this Colony—that it was only in countries where cheap labour could be got where sericulture could pay; and, on the other hand, we were informed that Mr. Brady had some process of hibernation not known to anyone else in the Colony, or possibly elsewhere, which, if practised, would make the industry profitable.
173. The Department have never tested Mr. Brady's invention? Well, we could not, for this reason—that I think he would not make his process known unless he got either this grant of land, or something he would consider equivalent.
174. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] Mr. Brady says that a definite promise of £500 was made to him by Mr. Cowper, and he thinks there should be some minute in reference to it in the office? That was before I came to the Colony. I could find no record amongst the papers of any promise in writing, either of land or any other reward.
175. Mr. Brady was put in possession of the 1,280 acres of land for a period of five years, was he not? Yes, I think so—he was allowed to occupy it.
176. He says that he could not raise the money to go on with the business in consequence of the insecurity of tenure? Yes.
177. And the Government, at the end of the five years, refused him any further occupation of the land, on the ground that he had not done anything? Yes. Those are the facts as shown by the papers, as far as I recollect.

Henry C. L. Anderson, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- H. C. L. Anderson, Esq.
24 Feb., 1892.
178. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in the Government service? I am Director-General of Agriculture.
179. Can you give us any information as to the claims of Mr. Brady in connection with cultivation of silkworms? I have read all the papers in the possession of the Department. I read them two years ago.
180. Did you come across any paper in reference to the Government promising a certain acreage of land or a sum of money? No; I have never seen such a paper.
181. What is your idea of the cultivation of the silkworm in this Colony—do you think it could be made a profitable industry? No, I do not. I do not think that under our labour conditions it could possibly be made to pay. Mr. Brady's papers were brought before me about two years ago. At the request of Mr. Sydney Smith, then Minister for Mines and Agriculture, I read them over with remarkable care, because it was a matter of supporting this industry, and I made full inquiries. I found, for instance that in Queensland they offered a large bonus for the first quantity of silk that was made, and the bonus was actually won, but there was never another atom of silk made. That was disheartening to begin with. As our botanist happened to have been manager of the Acclimatisation Society's gardens in Brisbane, he had a good deal of knowledge about the matter, and he spoke very discouragingly of it. He said the labour difficulty was the obstacle. At the same time a Pole named Danitzueski wrote to the Department and proposed that he should start a sericultural farm. I had an interview with him, and he gave me clearly to understand that he could not possibly do it unless he had children and women to work it. He said that an indispensable requisite would be to have the labour of children and women. I asked him what wages he could afford to give men for their work, and he said he reckoned 5s. a day would be ample wages.
182. And their board and lodging? No. I pointed out that he would not get Englishmen to work for that in this Colony. He said no, he did not expect to, but he would have it done by Italians; and he was prepared then with a gang of Italians to go and start at once on a mulberry plantation which actually existed.
183. *Mr. Kelly.*] Was that in this Colony? Yes. On the A.A. Company's estate, in the Newcastle district, there is actually a mulberry plantation existing, and he was ready to start there and then if we would give him any encouragement. I discussed the matter fully with Mr. Sydney Smith, who said, "It will never do to countenance such a thing if he is going to get any Italians or foreigners. He will never get Englishmen to work, and he must pay low wages to women and children." Danitzueski said he must have children constantly labouring, and I pointed out that he could not have them except at holiday-times, under the Public Instruction Act. He left it very clear in my mind that it could not possibly be made to pay. He was quite prepared to admit that it could not be made to pay under our labour conditions. At the same time Mr. Brady asked us to make some proposal to him by which he might carry on his place at the Tweed River. I may say that Mr. Smith, the then Minister, was anxious to do so, and therefore asked me to go into the matter very fully. The result was that we asked Mr. Brady to make a definite proposal to us. I could not suggest a way by which we could help him. He then made a suggestion that he should be engaged by the Government to look after this place at a fixed salary of £250 a year—that was his own property. That paper is with the batch of papers I sent down. I am only speaking
now

now from memory. The Minister would not hear of that at all. He said at once, "The thing is not to be thought of for one instant." That was the only proposal made by Mr. Brady to us. I then asked Mr. Brady if he could possibly help me by producing some silk he had made. I said, "Now, if you could produce 1 cwt. of silk I think I could do something for you. Give us a balance-sheet, and show us what the silk costs, and I think we can make out a good case for you." He said that had nothing to do with it. He would not hear of that at all; he would not show me any silk. In fact, he said it was not his business to make silk; his business was to rear the worms, and to make the splendid breed of seed or grain he had. We could get no definite information. The old gentleman was always flying off at a tangent—he would not stick to one thing. I said to him, "Put it down in writing, and give us a plain statement of what you have done in the way of making silk—not rearing eggs at all; show the Minister it will pay, and I am sure the Government will be most friendly disposed." But he never did anything of that sort. He referred me to the *Town and Country Journal* of fourteen years ago, and also to other papers, but I could never find one line in all these papers about actually making silk. They all referred to the rearing of a splendid breed of worms which Mr. Brady had grown.

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184. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] You are aware that Mr. Brady claims to have overcome the labour difficulty by the numerous crops that could be obtained during the year by his process of hybernation? Yes. I understood that he could produce more than one crop in a year, which must be a great boon.

185. *Chairman.*] Did you understand that he could produce fifty crops in a year? No.

186. Or twelve crops? No. I did not see the place, and did not study the subject from that point of view.

187. Do you think that if this were true it would influence the labour question? No; it would make more labour, and the more labour you need the worse will be the trouble.

188. The hybernation process then will not counteract the difficulty of dear labour, in your opinion? I cannot see that it will. Of course, I have not studied the matter from the position of an expert. I have only studied it as the Head of a Department going over the papers in order to give the Minister the best possible advice.

189. Do you think that the increased output consequent on the more numerous crops by Mr. Brady's process would involve a corresponding increase in the amount of labour? I should understand so, and from what was shown by Danitzueski especially.

190. And therefore the result would be just the same? Yes. I may mention that Mr. Reginald Champ, who, I believe, is engaged by the Government up on the Richmond River, also came to see me.

191. *Mr. Ewing.*] Do you know anything about his engagement, and what he is doing? I have no idea at all.

192. Is he under you? No.

193. Whom is he under? The Director-General of Forests, I understand—under the Colonial Secretary's Department. I think he has nobody supervising him. He came to see me, and we went into the matter fully. I asked him to produce a balance-sheet. He did. The very first sight of it was enough to show me, as a practical man, that it was bunkum. He put down so many acres of land cleared on the Richmond River at £5 an acre. That was the value of the land and the clearing. I said, "Mr. Champ, you will never get land at that price in New South Wales. You might probably get it at that price without the clearing, but with the clearing you could not possibly get it." That was the first item. Then there was an item for labour which I knew was under-stated. I knew it would not be possible to attend to 100 acres with the small amount of labour he proposed. Then there was an item for manager's wages—his own—£500 a year. That struck me as being very excessive. He said at once that it was no use discussing anything more with me, that I did not look at it in the right way, and he went to another Department. I showed the proposal to the Minister, and he simply laughed at it.

194. You place sericulture in the same category as you do all the small cultures—you think our population is not pressing enough on the resources of the country to demand that this sort of thing should be undertaken in a general way? That is what I think.

195. You feel that we are so differently situated to Italy and other older countries where there is an enormous supply of cheap labour that we could not possibly compete? Yes. The labour used in those countries is that of females and children, and that would never be tolerated here.

196. I think there is no doubt whatever that at one time the Italians and French had a bad time with their eggs, and the eggs here were very good—that is quite possible in a new field? Yes; we escaped that disease.

197. I think the French paid about £17,000,000 at one time to get new eggs, and under those circumstances the cultivation of worms might be a very profitable thing, but you could not expect that to happen again? Well, the rearing of eggs in itself is a very small industry. I would like to add one remark. Mr. Brady suggested a scheme by which young women should be sent up to learn the industry. He referred specially to young women, as, after a little conversation with me, he thought that probably very few young men would go in for it. It would be too limited for them. He therefore suggested young women, and I think he has made a written suggestion to that effect in some of the papers—that he would take charge of these young women, and superintend them and educate them. Of course you could not tell until you tried it whether or not that would be a success, but, as far as I could judge, young women would not offer to go up there and learn an industry like that pure and simple. But Mr. Brady offered to superintend all that, if the Government would pay him £250 a year. I asked him what he would do for the £250—superintend his own property and his estate. He said no, he would manage these young women, and teach them the industry, and he said he could get scores of them.

198. *Mr. Kelly.*] Would the fostering of this industry tend to bring about cheap labour? Under the conditions at the Tweed River, I should say that it would never pay without cheap labour.

199. *Mr. Ewing.*] You say it could not exist without it? No, it could not on the Tweed River. I only give this opinion for what it is worth. I gave the subject a good deal of thought at the time, because Mr. Sydney Smith himself was anxious about it, and it struck me as being a likely way to bring kudos to our Department, and I studied it for about a month at night-time. It struck me that the industry might be worked in connection with some of our large farms, as a subsidiary industry. It must be a subsidiary industry in connection with others, or under peculiar conditions, but it could not be managed in an out-of-the-way place like the Tweed River, where labour is scarce, and where it is masculine labour.

200. You place this amongst the small cultures for which the time has not come? Subsidiary cultures.

The

H. C. L. Anderson, Esq.
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The time has not come, except in densely-populated centres. At our horticultural stations we might undertake it in a small way. Dr. Cleeland, of South Australia, has given a great deal of attention to it, and he has made silk—which we have not really done in New South Wales—and he has sent the silk Home and sold it and obtained excellent returns; but he does not profess for an instant that it pays.

201. Does he say that it does not pay? I understood him to say that it must be worked in with something else to make it pay, and that women must do a good deal of the light work at low wages. He has done it as a hobby, and done it very well too.

202. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] In the papers which have come under your observation, have you seen anything approaching a definite promise to Mr. Brady of either money or land as compensation for the work he has done? No. I have specially looked for that. Mr. Sydney Smith asked me specially to look for that. I went all through the papers very carefully myself, and subsequently my chief clerk went through them, and there is no promise whatever amongst those papers.

John George Cohen called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. G. Cohen.
24 Feb., 1892.

203. *Chairman.*] What is your official position? I am Clerk of Records in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

204. Have you any papers in connection with the claim of Mr. Brady for compensation? I have two letters from Mr. Brady—the one dated 31st October, and the other the 10th November, 1890, addressed to Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary, relating to silk culture.

205. Are those the only two papers? Yes.

206. You distinctly say that you have no papers recognising a pecuniary claim on the Department on the part of Mr. Brady? These are the only papers I can trace that have been recorded.

John Shedden Adam called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. S. Adam.
24 Feb., 1892.

207. *Chairman.*] I believe you at one time held a position in the Government service? Yes; I was formerly chief draftsman in the Surveyor-General's Office.

208. I understand that you are acquainted with Mr. Brady, and that some years ago, as a member of the silk committee, you took some interest in Mr. Brady's efforts towards making the production of silk a profitable commercial industry in this Colony? No; I was never a member of any committee on that subject.

209. Did you take any interest in the project? No.

210. You took no interest in it at all? My only acquaintance with Mr. Brady that I can recollect at this distance of time was that I was residing in Lime-street at Mrs. Thomson's house, around which there were a number of ailantus trees. Mr. Thomson had given Mr. Brady permission to feed his worms on these trees, and during my tenancy there of fifteen months he used to come and look after his worms and gather the cocoons, and so on.

211. Do you know whether Mr. Brady has any pecuniary claim on the Government? I am not aware.

212. Is there any other information you can give the Committee? There is nothing that I can recollect.

Mr. Brady used to come to the office sometimes. I knew his face when I met him just now, but I could not have told who he was unless I had been informed. But after such a long period of time, not being in very good health, my memory is not so good as it was. After such a long distance of time—I retired from the office sixteen years ago—one cannot remember all the things that transpired in the hurry of official life.

213. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] Do you remember being present at any interview between Mr. Brady and Mr. Cowper, who was then Premier, in regard to this matter? No; I have no recollection of it—there might have been such an interview.

214. *Mr. Ewing.*] Mr. Brady is strongly of the impression that at some period or other distinct promises were made to him by the Minister for Lands, acting for his chief, the Colonial Secretary, but we can find no documentary evidence of the fact. Mr. Brady informs the Committee that at one of these interviews you were present, and received some instructions, which would be strongly confirmatory of his position, in regard to a grant of land;—have you any recollection of anything of the kind? I have no recollection of it. It might have been so, but it has quite faded from my memory.

215. There would be records, would there not? There would be records, certainly.

216. Such an important matter, dealing with the public estate, could not have been only by word of mouth? The late Surveyor-General, Mr. Adams, would have been there to have been made aware of it.

217. The departmental routine makes it absolutely imperative that it should be in writing, does it not? Yes; it would have been noted on the maps too.

218. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect an occasion when you were called up by Mr. Secretary Robertson to his room to take some directions about some land for Mr. Brady? I do not recollect. But it is quite possible that such a thing may have occurred, and that it has faded from my mind. I have no doubt there are hundreds of occasions like that, and I have no recollection of them now.

219. *Mr. Holborow.*] If the Secretary for Lands called you in and gave you instructions of that nature, you would at once make a note of it when you got back to your office? Certainly.

220. There would be sure to be some record of it? Yes.

221. *Chairman.*] Do you remember giving any order on the subject to anyone else? No. If such instructions had been given to me I should probably have instructed the draftsman who had charge of that particular duty at the time, and of the particular map in question, to act. There would be a record of it; he would note the official record on the map—the number of the paper, and so on—so that it might be referred to.

222. *Mr. Kelly.*] Is there any possibility of obtaining those records? I think so.

223. Where are they to be obtained? From the Colonial Secretary's Office.

224. *Chairman.*] Can you remember having any interview at all with Mr. Secretary Robertson in connection with Mr. Brady's project? No, I cannot remember having any interview.

Robert Dudley Adams called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. R. D. Adams.
24 Feb., 1892.

225. *Chairman.*] Will you tell the Committee what you know with regard to the silkworm industry and Mr. Brady's connection with it? As many of you know, the late Mr. T. S. Mort was a man who exerted himself

himself to forward any industry he possibly could. I had great influence in London in those days, and Mr. Mort used, generally speaking, to come and see me, and I used often to help to work matters with him. Amongst others, Mr. Brady came to see him, and he came to me about it, and he said, "What do you think of this?" At first I was opposed to the idea. I said, "Where is your labour to come from?" He said, "See Brady and talk it over." When Mr. Brady explained that he had a method of regulating the hatching of the grain so that it could be kept back or pushed forward, I at once saw that there was some money in it, and I said to Mr. Mort, "Suppose you and I go and see Cowper." I knew Mr. Cowper intimately. Mr. Cowper listened to us, and said yes, he thought the project ought to be considered, and he promised a vote. He said, "Well, if I can by any means arrange to get the Government to pass a vote, I should like to put £500 on the Estimates for it." I cannot remember if he did do so, but my recollection is quite strong that he promised he would do so. My old friend, the late Sir John Robertson, was then becoming a prominent man, and I went and saw him about it. Mr. Mort was very good that way. He would go out of his way to serve anybody, although his time was so terribly taken up. I forget now whom we saw after that. Then the matter seemed to drift for some years, and I can only remember forming one of a deputation in the year 1876 from the fact that my partner died in that year, which fixed the date in my memory. Mr. Secretary Robertson rather pooh-poohed the proposal; in fact, he had not thought about the matter much. He took the same ground at first that I did, and said, "How the deuce is it going to pay?" When I explained what Mr. Brady had said, "Well, can Brady prove it?" I said, "That is what he wants to do. He wants to be in a position to prove it; and under all the circumstances it is surely worth while to give him a chance of proving it." I do not remember the exact result of the deputation now. I remember that I met Mr. Secretary Robertson some time afterwards with regard to other matters, and I went fully into this subject with him, and he said, "Look here, Adams, I believe Brady is an imposter, but for all that I will do something for him. I will see that he gets a show, anyhow." At that time I had a lot of business and domestic troubles, and other people's affairs got out of my mind. As a matter of fact the matter pretty well dropped, except that Mr. Brady called to see me occasionally, and Mr. Mort and myself kept the matter up in a sort of desultory way. I remember that we waited, I think, on Mr. John Bowie Wilson, though I cannot be sure. I know that Mr. Secretary Robertson told me personally, "I think the fellow is a humbug, but for all that he shall have a show." Those were his words.

Mr.
R. D. Adams.
24 Feb., 1892.

226. Do you remember if Mr. Secretary Robertson showed you any papers? I do not remember that.
227. *Mr. Ewing.*] It was all by word of mouth? It was all by word of mouth so far as I was concerned.
228. *Chairman.*] To the best of your knowledge, has Mr. Brady any claim on the Government? He certainly has got a claim in honor. How far he has got a business claim is another thing. Mr. Cowper promised that he would have £500; Mr. Secretary Robertson said that he would have a show; and Mr. Bowie Wilson said something to the same effect. I know Mr. Secretary Robertson said, "Give him a grant of land—that will be the best plan. Give him some land."

WEDNESDAY, 2 MARCH, 1892.

Present:—

MR. G. D. CLARK, | MR. HOLBOROW,
MR EWING.

T. ROSE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Arthur Fry called in, sworn, and examined:—

229. *Chairman.*] Can you give the Committee any information as to whether Mr. Brady is entitled to compensation for his services in connection with sericulture? I am not in a position to give any information on that point.
230. Can you substantiate any of Mr. Brady's claims for compensation? No, I am not aware that I can.
231. *Mr. Holborow.*] Do you know whether a promise was ever made by the Government to give Mr. Brady compensation either in money or in land? I have here a report, cut from the *Cumberland Mercury*, of a deputation which waited upon Sir John Robertson in which a promise is alluded to. [*Appendix C.*]
232. Do you know anything about any official papers? No.

Mr.
A. Fry.
2 Mar., 1892.

John W. Ellis called in, sworn, and examined:—

233. *Chairman.*] I believe you were formerly engaged in the Survey Office? Yes.
234. Do you know anything about any papers bearing on Mr. Brady's claim for compensation? I know there were some papers in reference to an application by Mr. Brady for some land for silkworm culture. The Surveyor-General dealt with the matter so far as to have a report made, but if there was anything further done it would have been transacted in the Occupation of Lands branch.
235. Do you know whether the Government of the day recognised Mr. Brady's claim at any time? That I could not say unless I saw the papers; it is more than twenty years ago.
236. You have no recollection of any papers bearing on the question of compensation to Mr. Brady? No; I do not know anything about compensation.
237. *Mr. Holborow.*] We want to know whether the Government made a promise to Mr. Brady, either in land or money? That I could not say.
238. You have no recollection of any promise being made? Not the slightest.
239. *Mr. G. D. Clark.*] Did you at any time hear of a promise of £500 having been made? No.
240. You know that Mr. Brady was in occupation of 1,280 acres of land at the Tweed? I could not even answer that question, because I was not connected with the Occupation of Lands Department, where all applications of that kind were dealt with.
241. So that you cannot speak positively, either from documentary evidence or otherwise, as to whether Mr. Brady had a claim against the Government, or whether a promise was made, either in the shape of money or land? No, I certainly cannot.

Mr.
J. W. Ellis.
2 Mar., 1892.

Horatio

Horatio Aylward called in, sworn, and examined :—

Mr. H. Aylward. 242. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am a clerk in the Lands Department.
 Mar., 1892. 243. Can you give us any information with respect to certain papers dealing with the claim of Mr. Brady against the Government? I believe the papers were sent to the Forest Branch, and then from the Forest Department to the Mines Department, by whom they were furnished to the Committee.

244. Do you know of any papers binding the Government to give Mr. Brady compensation, either in money or land? No, I do not. Among the papers is a minute by Mr. Secretary Robertson, in 1870, in reference to an interview with Mr. Brady. This is the paper. It is a letter from Mr. Brady, dated the 12th September, 1870, asking for an appointment with Mr. Secretary Robertson, and attached are the following minutes :—

Consultation.—I should like to see Mr. Brady any day, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 a.m. He to give notice the day before—
 JOHN R., 25 Oct.

The Cabinet approves of the arrangement I have made with Mr. Brady, under which he is to select (to be afterwards leased to him) 280 acres of land.—JOHN R.

Inform by letter, and then await selection.—Written by J.G.A., 16 Nov.

245. *Mr. Ewing.*] Is there any record of the letter written to Mr. Brady in pursuance of the minute “Inform by letter, and then await selection”? There is a letter written on the 21st November, 1870, from the Mines Department, as follows :—

Referring to your letter of the 4th instant on the subject of the production of silk in this Colony, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that the Government have approved of the arrangements made by Mr. Secretary Robertson with you, under which you are empowered to select (to be afterwards leased to you) 1,280 acres of land in the vicinity of Curl Curl, near Manly.

Alexander Cumming called in, sworn, and examined :—

Mr. A. Cumming. 246. *Chairman.*] What are you? Secretary to the New South Wales Commissioners to the Chicago
 Mar., 1892. Exhibition.

247. Can you give us any definite information with reference to papers in support of the claim of Mr. Brady for compensation? I have no definite information with reference to papers.

248. Do you know of any papers binding on the Government with reference to giving Mr. Brady compensation for his services in connection with sericulture? No.

249. Have you any knowledge as to the Government having made a promise to Mr. Brady? No, I have no personal knowledge of any such promise. As a representative of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, about twenty years ago, I attended some meetings on the subject of sericulture at which Mr. Mort and others were present, and at which reference was made to Mr. Brady's services.

CLAIMS OF MR. CHARLES BRADY.

APPENDIX.

A.

[*To Evidence of James Fry, 11 February, 1892.*]

Memoranda re a public meeting in 1874. Observations by Mr. James Fry, Sunnyholt, Blacktown.

FROM report in *T. & C. Journal*, 20/6/74, Mr. T. S. Mort said, at my house, Mr. Parkes (Colonial Secretary) “promised, what I suppose business of another kind has prevented him from performing, to introduce into Parliament a Bill having for its aim and object something of the scheme that we had tried in earlier days.” This referred to a scheme proposed “in Cowper's time” that Government should attempt to start the silk industry (which Mr. Mort held to be “entirely a Government matter”) by engaging Mr. Brady at £300 per annum and travelling expenses, to furnish materials, disseminate instruction, and superintend plantations.

Hon. S. D. Gordon “thought the Government should be urged to make a grant of the land that is now under a lease for five years.”

Mr. G. Thorne, who seconded resolution appointing a deputation to wait upon the Colonial Secretary, said :—“The Government might well be asked to make a grant of this land, and otherwise to promote the silk industry.”

Mr. Prince “suggested that the grant should be made to trustees on behalf of the Colony.”

Mr. Brady said “the Government had promised to bring in a Bill to give him a Parliamentary title to the land he occupied.” The meeting closed by arranging that Government should be appealed to “to aid Mr. Brady, leaving the way in which that aid should be afforded to be determined hereafter.”

From report in *T. & C. Journal (or)* of interview with Mr. Parkes (Colonial Secretary) :—“Something was done to promote his (Brady's) views six or seven years ago. More recently, a short time ago, he proposed to get a piece of land. That was given him wherever he chose to take it. (Mr. Mort : A lease for five years.) But still it was available for all his purposes.”

In view of the general subject, I submit the following from Dandolo, the great Italian authority :—“If the proprietor does not attentively watch the plantation of the mulberry-trees and their culture, particularly during the eight or ten first years, he will not receive from 1,000 trees the quantity of leaves which an able agriculturist will get from 200 mulberry-trees at the end of six years.” (D. held that the sixth year should be the first year for stripping the leaves.) “The above observation,” he continues, “deserves the strictest attention, for it is the basis of all lasting advantages in this valuable industry.”

Perhaps also, in view of the general subject, and of Mr. Brady's peculiar faculty and efforts as known at that time to Mr. Mort and others, I may take the liberty to quote from a letter I wrote in the *S. Mail* (11 Dec., 1874) :—“I find in Tomlinson's ‘Cyclopædia of the Useful Arts,’ in the appendix published as recently as 1863, the following very startling statement :—At one time an ounce of silkworm eggs yielded 140 lb. of silk. By gradual diminution the quantity came to be 100, 80, 50, 30, 20, down to 14 lb. in 1856. And now I believe the average yield is reckoned as something under the 10 lb. of silk per ounce of eggs.”

The higher figures here given seem almost beyond belief; though, upon the estimate of Dandolo, a most painstaking observer, six worms at the period when preparing to spin, or, in other words, six living bags of the liquid silk, should weigh

an

an ounce ; and this, supposing all the hatching to be reared within, say, 10 per cent., gives a total weight which allows a large margin for evaporation and weight of the chrysalids over and above 140 lb. Disregarding, however, the extreme figures, what if it be given to Australia to commence a scale, in which as it stretches far away into the future the above figures should come to be in the reverse order ! The possibility of treating the worm in Australia for "systematic improvement," and aiming at results not now even dreamt of in Europe !

The possibility could only begin to be, in my judgment, with the opening year of the next century. Nor even so soon, unless the country, through its Government, set to work at once in downright earnest. First is required, to the exclusion of all that would distract attention from this as the fundamental *sine qua non*, the existence of mulberry leaves on a scale so vast as to be unimagined, except by those who are familiar with the details of the industry. Second, that the trees bearing these leaves shall have attained to a certain age. It is a demonstrated fact that the proportion of resinous or seric matter to the saccharine or nutritive matter in a mulberry-leaf is much less when the tree is young than when the tree has grown older. My suggestion is : That the Government should very carefully select suitable spots in many different localities over the Colony for planting in each a reserve of 30 acres with young mulberry, of approved kinds, according to soil and climatic conditions. That these trees be not touched, except by the expert in charge of their culture, for eight years. That, a considerable time before the eighth year, it be publicly announced, and made well known, that tenders will then be received for the leasing of these mulberry reserves, collectively or separately.

It is obvious that the Government expert would need to give much time to the superintendence of the plantations in their early years. And as commercial silk-growing is as much an art as an agricultural industry, the rest of his time would be fully occupied in other preparatory work.

It is thought, if the localities be wisely chosen, that the plantation would operate as a nucleus to attract settlers. That each settler would give a portion of his holding to mulberry-trees, and of his time to silkworm-rearing, by way of experiment, and to get his hand in. The number thus interested in the eight years might grow into hundreds. But it is also probable that the display of these masses of leaf, appealing direct to the eye, would stir up capital to ask : Can this vast, almost boundless, profusion of leaves be profitably transmuted into a new staple for export ? If it can, of which there is little question among those who have studied the supposed cost of labour difficulty, and found how unreal it is, private enterprise on a large scale would provide the necessary gear and plant for gathering in the crop economically, according to the latest approved scientific methods.

B.

[To Evidence of John George Cohen, 24 February, 1892.]

Sir,

Could this kindly be laid before the Premier ? We should be glad if Mr. Ednie Brown could be asked to report as soon as possible. He could discuss the matter in detail with Mr. Brady, whose address is care of B. B. Nicoll, Esq., M.P.

Parliament House, 5 November, 1890.
Yours, &c.,

THOS. EWING.
B. B. NICOLL.
J. PERRY.

To Principal Under Secretary.

Submitted, 10/11/90.

Sir,

With reference to the interview of the Members for the Richmond electorate with you yesterday in regard to silk-culture, I would wish that any assistance desired from me might be rendered if possible in a way to avoid my becoming a salaried servant of the Government.

Should you be pleased to accept my services, and I be allowed to afford them without my doing so at my own expense or to my own loss, I would gladly maintain in the Colony a stud stock of mulberry silkworms for the use of the Government, and also supply sets of various mulberry plants suitable for propagation in different localities. My advice and experience, together with provision of healthy brood stock, the outcome of twenty years' acclimatisation, would probably be useful to such gentlemen as would be charged with the work of organising operations until the staff should be enabled to dispense with assistance.

Should the Government decide upon taking practical measures to permanently establish the production of silk on a commercial scale as a staple industry in the Colony, I venture respectfully to recommend as a first step thereto that all operations be placed under the control of the Director-General of Forests, and the growth extensively of the mulberry in many widely-separated localities. This, economically, would largely benefit the State, and at the same time as well a great many people whose occupations are of the soil.

Besides a large number of our own countrymen and women, who, I believe, would eagerly seize the opportunity of getting instruction (hitherto beyond their reach), there is also in this Colony a considerable number of Italians and other foreigners with whom the industry in Europe has been more or less familiar or traditional, but who have neither the means nor opportunity to obtain local knowledge and local experience essential to success in this new and, to them, strange country. Some of these people might be placed in a position to work under guidance to a good purpose while plantations are being formed and growing.

The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES BRADY.

Sir,

I find it expedient to supplement my letter of 31st October by requesting your early attention so far as regards securing (if required for the use of the Government) before too late a succession of the Autony yearly silkworms.

In May, 1889, in reply to the Honorable Minister for Mines, through Mr. Ewing M.P., what I would propose or desire *re* silk-culture, I made certain representations—and later on, as I had had no answer for several months, I announced my intention not to incur further expenses, and to leave—the season's rearing was therefore not commenced as usual at end of July—in fact, not until about six weeks later, when Mr. Perry, M.P., wrote me stating that the Minister had at last promised to send an officer to report. Upon this notification and his suggestion, I began rearing again, and hatched day after day, so that when Mr. Campbell arrived in October there were numbers of worms of various races in several stages of growth for his inspection, which he viewed.

In December, 1889, hearing nothing further of his report, I wrote to Mr. Campbell, asking him to request the Honorable the Minister to acquaint me with his intentions so far as I might be personally concerned. To this I had no reply except an oral statement by the Director of Agriculture, about the end of March, 1890, to Mr. Ewing, to effect that my place (Autony) was "too near Queensland."

Being in Sydney in August last on other business, at the instance of Mr. Nicoll, M.P., who, as well as the other Members for the district, was very desirous the season should not be wholly lost, and my property perish through official indifference, I had several interviews with Mr. Sydney Smith, who, after much delay, on 14th October, professed his inability to deal with the matter.

If my stock is to be utilized, prompt proceeding is now necessary. I should be pleased if you would grant me an interview, or appoint some one to confer with me.

The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES BRADY.

Submitted, 11/11/90.

C

[*To Evidence of Arthur Fry, 2 March, 1892.*][From *Cumberland Mercury*, Parramatta, Saturday, 22 July, 1876.]

SERICULTURE.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Messrs. T. Mort, Powell, Calvert, G. Thorne, J. Manning, and J. Fry, waited upon the Hon. Colonial Secretary, on Thursday, 20th instant, for the purpose of asking him to take such steps as might be necessary to enable Parliament to make a free grant to Mr. Chas. Brady, sericulturist, of 1,280 acres of land at the Tweed River, as a recognition of the services rendered by him to cause of silk-culture in this Colony.

Mr. Mort said that the principal grounds on which the request was based were the importance of Mr. Brady's methods of (1st) hibernating the grain, and (2nd) hybridising the races of worms. These were points to which he had been the first to introduce to the world; and as instancing their importance he might mention that at a meeting held in England lately the chairman had said that Mr. Brady had rendered a great service to the world by his discovery of hibernation, by which means the grain could be kept sound until it was required for hatching, when the food was fit, instead of as heretofore, having the worms hatched out at wrong seasons, before the leaf was ready. Hybridisation had been very successful in the Colony, and some very fine descriptions of worms had been reared and cocoons obtained, notably the Queensland briff, which Mr. Brady produced, and the silk from which had received very great attention at Home. Mr. Brady had laboured long and earnestly, and it was thought that the free grant of the land asked for would be only a reasonable recognition of his services, and would enable him to carry on his operations to the further benefit of the Colony.

Mr. Thorne thought that, taking into consideration that worms could not be fed without large plantations of trees being made, the Government should give every encouragement to the people in different parts of the Colony to plant such plantations. He suggested that a bonus should be given to the grower of a certain number of mulberry-trees of, say, three years old. Mulberry-trees were very hardy, as had been uncontestedly shown during the late drought, and once planted were of permanent utility; and by encouraging this industry the Government would see a result in largely-increased exports from New South Wales in the course of a few years.

Mr. Robertson recollected a Mr. Bate growing silkworms largely in Sydney about fifty years ago. He reared worms and produced silk, and Mr. Robertson believed that the Government granted him some land. The newspapers commented favourably on this great new industry, and there was some fuss in England about it too; but it came to nothing. The Government had also granted land for growing cotton, which industry also came to grief. Mr. Brady had already considerable advantages afforded him in being allowed to choose some of the best land of the Colony and occupy it without rent for nearly ten years.

Mr. Mort believed that the lease was only for five years, which time had not yet expired.

Mr. Robertson said it was much more than five years ago. It was when Mr. Wilson and Sir James Martin were in office. However, he had got the land subject to certain conditions—as to planting trees, &c. Had these conditions been carried out? But if they had been performed, the land could only be granted by an Act of Parliament; and before the Government could bring in a Bill to that effect they would require to be satisfied that the conditions had been so far performed on Mr. Brady's part. He knew that Mr. Brady had planted some mulberries there, but how many? they might be a great distance apart; it was easy to cover ground in that way. It was advisable before the Government took any move to look into the matter of the promises, and see whether they were certain or implied. However, he knew very well that Mr. Brady had spent both time and money, and he thought that the Parliament would not be inclined to deal illiberally with a gentleman who had been the first to commence this industry, and who had so much as Mr. Brady was said to have done to forward the cause of silk-culture. He (Mr. Robertson) knew from personal experience that a difficulty anent the silkworms was that they hatched out frequently before the mulberry leaves were ready for them, on which occasions he had had to feed them on lettuce leaves.

Mr. Mort reminded Mr. Robertson that the discovery of hibernating the worms until the leaf was ready obviated that difficulty; and Mr. Brady had carried the system out with such care and exactitude that grain sent Home by him had hatched out just three days within the time calculated upon. Mr. Mort drew attention to the fact that some years ago Mr. Brady had undoubtedly received promises from Mr. Cowper, which had not yet been fulfilled. And he had strongly advised Mr. Brady, in the assurance that these promises would be fulfilled, to keep back some grain then in his possession, and which he intended to send to Europe, so that the Colony might have the benefit of it. This Mr. Brady did; and he had in consequence suffered great loss. He repeated that Mr. Brady's claims were based, not on having planted trees, but on his discovery of hibernation, which was of value to the whole world; and which was not merely a crude idea, but a scientific fact recognised by the Silk Association at Home.

Mr. Fry mentioned two facts which spoke for themselves. The first had been mentioned in Mr. Brady's petition to Parliament a short time ago, namely—"That he had, for one thousand consecutive days, summer and winter, brought worms out, and had produced leaf to feed them with." The other fact was that last October twelve months the Victorian Sericultural Co. had sent Home a large quantity of grain, which would, in the natural course of events, have hatched out in the heat of summer when there were no leaves; but being hibernated in accordance with Mr. Brady's process, was kept all that summer and through the following winter, and in the spring, just three days from the time mentioned, four millions of worms came out. At last accounts the operations were going on very successfully, and it was estimated that those worms would produce about £2,000 worth of cocoons. And if it had not been for Mr. Brady's discovery every one of those worms and their product of silk would have been lost.

Mr. Calvert instanced, as an evidence of the quality of Mr. Brady's grain, that he had sent Home some time ago 300 ounces, which had realised £1 an ounce, and he had letters certifying to its superiority and healthy condition. That was only on a small scale, but Mr. Brady was cramped for want of means. If this industry were well carried out, and made of national interest, it would be a source of untold wealth to the Colony.

In reply to a suggestion that selectors should be informed by circular that mulberry-trees should be reckoned as improvements, Mr. Robertson said they were already recognised as such; and he did not consider it the business of the Government to issue such circulars.

After a few remarks, Mr. Robertson said that if those interested would put their wishes definitely on paper he would be glad to give such assistance as the circumstances warranted.

The deputation then withdrew.

1891-2.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY LABOUR.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN HOUSEHOLDERS AND CITIZENS OF NEWCASTLE, PRAYING THE HOUSE NOT TO ASSENT TO ANY MEASURE THAT WILL LEGALIZE SUNDAY LABOUR.)

—

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 March, 1892.

The Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Householders and Citizens of the City of Newcastle, New South Wales,—
HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest from labour is essential for the highest well-being of this and of every community.

2. That your Petitioners believe that the Sunday laws of this Colony conserve the rights of all classes in this respect and curb individual selfishness and greed of gain, to the great advantage of the community.

3. That your Petitioners submit that no class in the community has shown any good or valid reason for altering the law.

4. That your Petitioners have learned that an attempt is being made to frustrate the efforts of the police of this city in enforcing the closing of shops in the city on a Sunday, which they have done in the case of some, kept chiefly by a class of foreigners who settle among us, and who have come from parts where the Sunday is almost wholly set aside, and who thus, *as aliens*, produce far from a healthy morality in this community.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable House will see fit to withhold your assent to any measure which will interfere with the sacredness of the Sunday, and legalize Sunday labour.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 1,717 signatures.]

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY-TRADING.

(RETURN RESPECTING SHOPS AND BUSINESS PLACES IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS KEPT OPEN FOR TRADING PURPOSES ON SUNDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 February, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 2, of 18 February, 1892.]

Question.

2. MR. DANGAR ASKED THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) What number of shops and other business places were observed by the police on duty in the respective Metropolitan Police Districts of the city and suburbs to be open for the transaction of usual trade within the hours from 3 to 5 p.m. and 8 to 9 p.m. on Sunday the 14th February?

(2.) What were the respective businesses carried on, stating in how many cases more than one business was being prosecuted?

(3.) (a) How many prosecutions were instituted against such persons; (b) under what Act were such prosecutions instituted; (c) what was the result of such prosecutions?

Answer.

REPORT forwarded for the Colonial Secretary's information.

It is a very wide question what latitude should be permitted in the sale of light refreshments on Sundays; I am strongly of opinion that legislation is desirable to set the question at rest.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
I.-G.P.

The Principal Under Secretary.

(1.)

From 3 to 5 p.m. 837

From 8 to 9 p.m. 951

P.S.—The premises open from 3 to 5 p.m. are included in the number open from 8 to 9 p.m., they not having been closed at 8 o'clock.

(2.)

	Between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.	Between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m.
Fruit	314	316
Tobacco	184	199
Confectionery	84	102
Chemists ... ..	...	15
Restaurants	16	37
Undertakers ... ..	...	6
Grocers	22	24
Green-grocers	2	2
News agents	11	9
General Stores	12	11
Toys	2	...
Milk	3	...
Fruit and Confectionery	160	179
Cordials and Confectionery	16	22
Tobacco and Confectionery ... ..	...	8
Tobacco and Fruit ... ..	...	11
Hairdressers and Tobacco	11	10
Total	837	951

(3.)

No prosecutions have yet been instituted. The police have at various times brought cases before the Courts, but the penalties inflicted were merely nominal, in some instances not exceeding a shilling. These small fines appear to have encouraged rather than deterred offenders.

1891.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 4.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 August, 1891.

JERSEY,
Governor.

Message No. 4.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to provide for the establishment of Councils of Conciliation and Courts of Arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes.

Government House,
Sydney, 30th July, 1891.

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
BILL (NO. 2.)

(MESSAGE No. 43.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 February, 1892.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 43.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill "To provide for the establishment of Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for the settlement of Industrial Disputes."

Government House,

Sydney, 15th February, 1892.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TERMINATION OF THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION OF
1886, BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3rd September, 1891.

TERMINATION OF THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION OF 1886 BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN
AND SPAIN.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, notifying that the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James has given notice, on behalf of his Government, to terminate the Commercial Convention of the 26th of April, 1886, between Great Britain and Spain, which will accordingly expire on the 30th of June, 1892.

BRUCE SMITH.

[Circular.]

Downing-street, 6th February, 1891.

Sir,

With reference to my predecessor's Circular Despatches of the 10th of June and 20th of August, 1886, I have the honour to inform you that the Spanish Ambassador at this Court has given notice, on behalf of his Government, to terminate the Commercial Convention of the 26th of April, 1886, between Great Britain and Spain, which will accordingly expire on the 30th of June, 1892.

I have, &c.,
KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering the
Government of New South Wales.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

TERMINATION OF THE TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION
 BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.
 (DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

 Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales.

3rd September, 1891.

TERMINATION OF THE TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREAT
 BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, notifying that the Portuguese Minister at the Court of St. James has given notice, on the part of his Government, to terminate the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Portugal of the 3rd of July, 1842, and the Supplementary Convention of the 22nd of May, 1882, both of which will accordingly expire on the 22nd June, 1892.

BRUCE SMITH.

[Circular.]

Downing-street, 7th July, 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Portuguese Minister at this Court has given notice, on the part of his Government, to terminate the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Portugal of the 3rd of July, 1842, and the Supplementary Convention of the 22nd of May, 1882. The Treaty and Convention will accordingly expire on the 22nd June, 1892.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering the
 Government of New South Wales.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND
THE KING OF TONGA.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

 Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Justice,

Sydney, 26th October, 1891.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Despatch of the 14th August, 1891, from the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

R. E. O'CONNOR.

 High Commissioner's Office,

Western Pacific,

Suva, Fiji, 14th August, 1891.

My Lord,

Herewith I have the honor to enclose, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copies of a printed paper setting forth the provisions of the Treaty between Great Britain and Tonga, as amended by agreement signed on the 3rd June last.

The practical effect of the amendment is to alter the original text so as to now confer on the High Commissioner's Court exclusive jurisdiction over British subjects for offences against British Law.

I have, &c.,

JOHN. B. THURSTON.

His Excellency The Right Hon. Lord Jersey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.,
Governor of New South Wales.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND THE KING OF TONGA.

High Commissioner's Office,
Western Pacific,
Suva, Fiji, 17th July, 1891.

THE Treaty of Friendship, &c., between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the King of Tonga, of the 29th November, 1879, having been simplified and amended by the Agreement of the 2nd June, 1891, its provisions, as amended, are published for general information.

By Command,
WILFRED COLLET,
Secretary to High Commissioner.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the King of Tonga, his heirs and successors, and between their respective dominions and subjects.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of Tonga engages to grant to no other Sovereign or State any rights, powers, authority, or privileges in Tonga in excess of those accorded to Her Britannic Majesty.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall always enjoy in Tonga, and Tongan subjects shall always enjoy in the territories of Her Britannic Majesty, whatever rights, privileges, and immunities they now possess, or which are now accorded to the subjects of the most favoured nation; and no rights, privileges, or immunities shall be granted hereafter in Tonga to the subjects of any foreign State which shall not equally and unconditionally be granted to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

(a) If any subject of Her Britannic Majesty in Tonga is charged with a criminal offence cognisable by British Law, such charge may be tried by the Court of Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific Islands.

(b) If any subject of Her Britannic Majesty is charged with the violation of any Law or Regulation in Tonga relating to Customs, Taxation, Public Health, or Local Police, not cognisable as an offence against British Law, he shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Tongan Courts, the proceedings of which shall be conducted in public, and the records of which shall be public and accessible.

(c) Every civil suit which may be brought in Tonga against any subject of Her Britannic Majesty in Tonga shall be brought before and tried by the Court of Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner.

(d) Every summons or warrant to appear as a witness before the Court of Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner, issued in accordance with British Law, and directed to a Tongan subject, shall, if possible, be indorsed by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tonga, and, when so indorsed, shall have the same authority, and may be enforced in like manner, as if issued by the Supreme Court of Tonga; but, where it shall be made to appear to the Court that the delay required to procure such indorsement might lead to the escape or removal of a material witness, such summons or warrant may be issued by the Court without such indorsement, and shall have the same authority, and may be enforced in like manner, as if such summons or warrant had been directed to a subject of Her Britannic Majesty.

(e) The expression "British Law" in this Article includes any Regulations made and issued by Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific Islands for the government of British subjects within his jurisdiction; and the Court of Her Majesty's High Commissioner shall include any British Court or Officer for the time being authorised to exercise jurisdiction in the Western Pacific.

ARTICLE IV.

Her Britannic Majesty agrees to surrender to His Majesty the King of Tonga any Tongan subject who, being accused or convicted of any of the undermentioned crimes, committed in the territory of the King of Tonga, shall be found within the territory of Her Britannic Majesty.

The crimes for which such surrender may be granted are the following:—

Murder, or attempt to murder;
Embezzlement or larceny;
Fraudulent bankruptcy;
Forgery.

Her Britannic Majesty may, however, at any time put an end to this Article by giving notice to that effect to His Majesty the King of Tonga. The Article shall, however, remain in force for six months after notice of its termination.

It is agreed that the arrangement contained in this Article shall be subject to the restrictions on the surrender of fugitive criminals contained in the Acts respecting extradition which are in force in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, and the procedure to be adopted with respect to the surrender of such criminals shall be in conformity with the provisions of the said Acts.

I. ULUAKI KUBU.

E tuu mau ae melino moe feofaaki a Ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania Katoa mo Aialani, bea mo kinautolu e hoko iate ia, bea mo Ene Afio koe Kigi o Toga, bea mo kinautolu e hoko iate ia, bea e behe be hono ogo fonua mo ena kakai.

II. HONO VA OE KUBU.

Oku fakababau ni e he ene Afio koe Kigi o Toga e ikai te ne fakagofua ha mea i Toga ki ha Tui be ha Buleaga ke ne aia e ikai te ne fakagofua ki he ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania.

Bea e tuu mau ai be ae ofeina oe kakai Bilitania i he otu fonua o Toga, o hage ko ho nau ofeina i he kuoga ni; bea e behe foki ae ofeina oe kakai Toga i he otu fonua o Bilitania, o hage ko honau ofeina i he kuoga ni, o tatau moe ofeina oe kakai oku ofeina lahi taha. Bea kabau e i ai ha fakagofua e fai amui ki he kakai o ha Buleaga kehe, bea e fai be o fakatatau moia ki he kakai a ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania.

III. HONO TOLU OE KUBU.

(a) Kabau e ai ha taha oe kakai a ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania oku nofo i Toga kuo fakailo i ha hia oku lahi be koe hia matea, i he Lao o Bilitania, bea e fakamau ia i he Fakamauga oe Tala fekau Lahi a ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania ki he Otū motu i he Basifiki Uesite.

(b) Ka ai ha taha Bilitania e fakailo i ha ene maumau i ha lao Toga oku kau kihe Tute, be Tukuhau, be Mahaki, be lao faka Polisi, ka oku ikai ke lau koe maumau lao ihe faka-Bilitania, e fakamau ia ihe Fakamauga Fakatoga, bea e ata ke hu kihe Fakamauga ae kakai kotoabe, bea ke fakahaha be moe g. tohi oe Fakamauga.

(c) Bea kabau oku i ai ha fakailo o ha taha oe kakai a ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania oku nofo i Toga, koe uhi ko ha moua be koe ala mea behe, e fakamaui be e he Fakamauga oe Talafekau Lahi a ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania.

(d) Ka iloga ha tohi fekau, be ha tohi fekau mamafa e fai o tau moe Lao Faka-Bilitania ke hau ha taha oe kakai oe Buleaga o Toga ke fakamatala be fakamo'oni i he Fakamauga oe Talafekau Lahi o ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania. Bea ka lava mau be ke tohi ki ai e ha taha oe kau Fakamaui oe Fakamauga Lahi o Toga, bea ka tu'u ai hono higoa e malohi tatau be ia moe tohi fekau mei he Fakamauga Lahi o Toga. Bea ka ha mai ki he Fakamauga oe Talafekau Lahi, e tuai hono mau oe higoa oe Fakamaui, bea tubu ai ha hola: be ha hiki o ha fakamooni oku mamafa; bea e gofua ke fai ae tohi fekau be koe tohi fekau mamafa tae i ai ae higoa oe Fakamaui. Bea e hoko ia i he malohi o hage ha tohi fekau be ha tohi fekau mamafa ke hau ha taha oe kakai o Bilitania.

(e) Koe lea oku tuu i he tohi ni aia oku behe "Koe Lao Faka-Bilitania," oku kau ai ae gahi tuutuuni kotoabe aia e fai bea e fakaha e he Talafekau Lahi a ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania ki he otu motu i he Basifiki Uesite koe uhi ke ne bule aki ae kakai oe Buleaga o Bilitania; aia oku nofo i he botu oku ne bule i ai. Bea kabau e tuutuuni e he ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania, be ha ofua, ke fai Ene hule i he Basifiki Uesite, bea e lau ai be ia koe Fakamauga oe Talafekau Lahi a ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania.

IV. HONO FA OE KUBU.

Oku fakababau a ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania, te ne tukuage ki he ene Afio koe Kigi o Toga oka ai ha tagata Toga kuo fakailo, be kuo oji fakamaui i ha hia o hage koia oku tui i lao, o kabau naa no fai i he Buleaga o Toga bea iloa ia i he gahi fonua o ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania.

Bea koeni ae gali hia e gofua ke toe oni:—

Koe Fakabo, be koe abiahi ke Fakabo;
Kaihua laveaki mo Kaihua;
Moua kaka;
Tohi kaka.

Ka e gofua be ki he ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania ke fakagata ae kubu ni a ene tonui a tala ki a ene Afio koe Tui o Toga: ka e oua be ke oji ae mahina e ono hili hono tala, bea toki gata ae kubu ni

Bea oku fakababau ni koe tuutuuni oku tuu i he kubu koeni, e fakakau ia kihe g. tuutuuni taofi oku kau kihe tuku mai oe kau bobula hola asa oku tuu ihe g. lao oku kau kihe tuku mai kakai, aia oku lolotoga fai aki ihe g. fonua a ene Afio koe Kuini o Bilitania, bea koe aga e fai i h. tuku mai ae kau bobula koia, e tatau be moe g. tuutuuni oe g. lao koia.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TUG SERVICE AT NORTHERN PORTS.

(RETURN SHOWING THE SUMS PAID TO SUBSIDISE THE).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1891.

RETURN showing the sums paid to subsidise the Tug Services North of Sydney, giving the names of the vessels and places where stationed.

Place where Stationed.	Name of Tug.	Amount of Annual Subsidy.
Cape Hawke	Marian Mayfield	£ 480
Clarence River	Marvel	816
Manning River	John Gollan	400
Camden Haven	Unique	546
Nambuccra and Macleay Rivers	Volunteer	616
Port Macquarie	Alert	672
Bellinger River	Harrington	750
Richmond River	Protector	1,860
Tweed and Brunswick Rivers	Tweed	996
		7,136

The Treasury, New South Wales,
15th October, 1891.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TYPHOID FEVER IN SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

(FROM 1876 TO 1890.)

AND CERTAIN PARTICULARS RESPECTING OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 July, 1891.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 21 May, 1891.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward you the enclosed paper on the prevalence and mortality of Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and Suburbs during last fifteen years, and certain particulars respecting other infectious diseases, which has been prepared from the records in this Office for the information of the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Typhoid fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs from 1876 to 1890, and certain particulars respecting other Infectious Diseases.

THE accompanying tables, which have been carefully prepared for the information of the Colonial Secretary, contain certain interesting facts with reference to the prevalence and mortality of typhoid fever in the city of Sydney and suburbs during the last fifteen years, and are a continuation of returns previously furnished, completed to the 31st December last. In addition to the usual tables, a return is given respecting measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.

In table I a statement is given of the number of deaths in each month of the ten years ending 31st December, 1885, together with the ratio calculated per 100,000 of the population, as estimated on the 30th June in each year. From this it will be seen that during the decennial period—1876 to 1885—there was a very large increase in the mortality from this disease, viz., from 46·07 per 100,000 in 1876 to 102·17 in 1885.

Table II gives a similar statement for 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890. From this it will be seen that the mortality from typhoid fever has of late undergone considerable diminution; thus in 1886 the rate per 100,000 was 90·90; in 1887 it was 58·11; in 1888 it was 51·42; in 1889 it was 55·77; and in 1890 it was 36·66.

The Board have pleasure in drawing attention to the fact that only 143 persons died from typhoid fever in the city of Sydney and its suburbs during the year 1890, being equal to a death rate of 36·66 per 100,000 of the population, which is the smallest for the fifteen years, now under review.

Table III, which contains a return of the number of cases of typhoid fever admitted to the metropolitan hospitals of Sydney, and of the number of deaths which have occurred in these institutions during 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890. From these figures it will be seen that 455 cases were admitted, which is considerably below the number of any of the previous four years. Sixty-six of these cases terminated fatally, making a death-rate of 14·50 per cent. on the admissions, which is higher than any of the preceding three years. This appears to indicate that while the disease was not so prevalent in 1890 it was of a severer form. The very decided diminution in the number of cases of typhoid fever would appear to be due primarily to the wet season, which washed out and cleaned street gutters, drains, and other foul places. The extension of the Prospect Water Supply to several of the suburbs, and the new sewerage scheme which is now in use in the city and some suburban districts, have both, and in a very considerable degree, tended to lessen the causes which lead to the production of typhoid, whilst last, but by no means least, the strict administration of the Dairies Supervision Act has had a share in the satisfactory result.

Table

Table IV shows the number of persons suffering from typhoid fever who were admitted to the metropolitan hospitals from the city of Sydney and suburbs during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1890, arranged according to the localities from which they were removed, together with a calculation of the ratio of cases per each 10,000 of the population.

Table V shows the deaths which took place in the hospitals among the cases mentioned in the previous table; in this it has not been deemed necessary to calculate the ratio per 10,000.

From these returns it will be seen that the total cases admitted from the metropolis was 429, or 11·00 per 10,000 of the population, as against 808 cases, or 21·56 per 10,000 for the year 1889. The eastern district (comprising Paddington, Randwick, Waverley, and Woollahra) have supplied by far the largest number, viz., 79, giving a ratio of 18·03 per 10,000 of the population. On the 6th of August last the Board forwarded a report to the Colonial Secretary, on an outbreak of typhoid fever at Waverley and Randwick, which showed that in these districts alone 59 cases of typhoid fever could be traced as being due to the neglect of a local authority in carrying out the instructions of the Board of Health as to the administration of the Dairies Supervision Act.

Table VI gives certain information respecting the prevalence of measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. Owing to the absence of any provision for the notification and registration of infectious diseases (the necessity for which becomes yearly more apparent) no data exist on which the full and complete information, desirable in the interest of the public health, can be compiled. The Board has at its disposal only the returns of admissions to hospitals, courteously furnished by the authorities of the Metropolitan hospitals, and the statistics of death supplied by the Registrar-General. From these it appears that whilst the incidence of measles and scarlet fever has been very light during the year, diphtheria is becoming increasingly prevalent, and that the number of cases occurring in the suburbs is very much greater in proportion to the population than in the City of Sydney. It has not escaped the attention of the Board that as the disease is one which chiefly attacks children, comparatively few of whom are resident in the city, a larger proportion of cases might be expected in the suburbs, but this will not account for the disparity in proportion, and the Board is of opinion that in defective sewerage and water service, the building on areas naturally unhealthy or made so by garbage tips, and other departure from sanitary laws, the cause of the disproportion is to be found. The total number of cases admitted to the hospitals was 64, and of these 30 died, being a death-rate of nearly 50 per cent. The number of deaths outside the hospital was 91, and assuming that the death rate was about the same as the cases taken to hospital, there must have been some 250 persons attacked with the disease during the year 1890 in the City of Sydney and suburbs. The necessity of some special hospital provision for the more severe cases of this very fatal and infectious disease has forced itself upon the attention of the Board. The milder cases and those in the early stage can be sent to the Coast Hospital, but the journey is too long and perilous for severe cases, and the only special provision for these at present is a small ward in the Children's Hospital, the accommodation in which is inadequate to meet the increasing number of severe cases.

By order,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary to the Board of Health.

Sydney, 20 May, 1891.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Typhoid Fever—1876 to 1885.

RETURN showing the number of deaths from Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs for each month of the years 1876 to 1885—giving the death-rate per 100,000 for each month.

Year.....	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
Estimated population on the 30th June of each year.....	167,141	174,249	182,889	192,829	213,316	227,653	237,908	250,808	267,194	282,845	
January.....	{ No. of deaths 4 Rate per 100,000 2·39	{ No. of deaths 6 Rate per 100,000 3·44	{ No. of deaths 14 Rate per 100,000 7·65	{ No. of deaths 5 Rate per 100,000 2·59	{ No. of deaths 11 Rate per 100,000 5·15	{ No. of deaths 9 Rate per 100,000 3·95	{ No. of deaths 10 Rate per 100,000 4·20	{ No. of deaths 10 Rate per 100,000 3·99	{ No. of deaths 22 Rate per 100,000 8·23	{ No. of deaths 22 Rate per 100,000 8·23	{ No. of deaths 22 Rate per 100,000 7·78
February.....	{ No. of deaths 5 Rate per 100,000 2·99	{ No. of deaths 8 Rate per 100,000 4·59	{ No. of deaths 11 Rate per 100,000 6·01	{ No. of deaths 15 Rate per 100,000 7·78	{ No. of deaths 7 Rate per 100,000 3·28	{ No. of deaths 15 Rate per 100,000 6·59	{ No. of deaths 19 Rate per 100,000 7·98	{ No. of deaths 17 Rate per 100,000 6·78	{ No. of deaths 19 Rate per 100,000 7·11	{ No. of deaths 31 Rate per 100,000 10·95	{ No. of deaths 31 Rate per 100,000 10·95
March.....	{ No. of deaths 16 Rate per 100,000 9·57	{ No. of deaths 12 Rate per 100,000 6·88	{ No. of deaths 19 Rate per 100,000 10·38	{ No. of deaths 16 Rate per 100,000 8·30	{ No. of deaths 5 Rate per 100,000 2·34	{ No. of deaths 14 Rate per 100,000 6·15	{ No. of deaths 13 Rate per 100,000 5·46	{ No. of deaths 10 Rate per 100,000 3·99	{ No. of deaths 33 Rate per 100,000 12·35	{ No. of deaths 33 Rate per 100,000 12·02	{ No. of deaths 34 Rate per 100,000 12·02
April.....	{ No. of deaths 12 Rate per 100,000 7·18	{ No. of deaths 16 Rate per 100,000 9·18	{ No. of deaths 20 Rate per 100,000 10·93	{ No. of deaths 18 Rate per 100,000 9·33	{ No. of deaths 10 Rate per 100,000 4·68	{ No. of deaths 8 Rate per 100,000 3·51	{ No. of deaths 19 Rate per 100,000 7·98	{ No. of deaths 18 Rate per 100,000 7·18	{ No. of deaths 33 Rate per 100,000 12·35	{ No. of deaths 33 Rate per 100,000 11·66	{ No. of deaths 33 Rate per 100,000 11·66
May.....	{ No. of deaths 9 Rate per 100,000 5·38	{ No. of deaths 14 Rate per 100,000 8·03	{ No. of deaths 26 Rate per 100,000 14·21	{ No. of deaths 14 Rate per 100,000 7·26	{ No. of deaths 8 Rate per 100,000 3·75	{ No. of deaths 11 Rate per 100,000 4·83	{ No. of deaths 32 Rate per 100,000 13·45	{ No. of deaths 34 Rate per 100,000 13·55	{ No. of deaths 22 Rate per 100,000 8·23	{ No. of deaths 34 Rate per 100,000 12·02	{ No. of deaths 34 Rate per 100,000 12·02
June.....	{ No. of deaths 11 Rate per 100,000 6·59	{ No. of deaths 20 Rate per 100,000 11·47	{ No. of deaths 12 Rate per 100,000 6·56	{ No. of deaths 13 Rate per 100,000 6·74	{ No. of deaths 8 Rate per 100,000 3·75	{ No. of deaths 9 Rate per 100,000 3·95	{ No. of deaths 23 Rate per 100,000 9·67	{ No. of deaths 21 Rate per 100,000 8·37	{ No. of deaths 18 Rate per 100,000 6·74	{ No. of deaths 31 Rate per 100,000 10·95	{ No. of deaths 31 Rate per 100,000 10·95
July.....	{ No. of deaths 3 Rate per 100,000 1·80	{ No. of deaths 6 Rate per 100,000 3·44	{ No. of deaths 18 Rate per 100,000 9·84	{ No. of deaths 9 Rate per 100,000 4·67	{ No. of deaths 6 Rate per 100,000 2·11	{ No. of deaths 2 Rate per 100,000 0·88	{ No. of deaths 17 Rate per 100,000 7·15	{ No. of deaths 11 Rate per 100,000 4·38	{ No. of deaths 8 Rate per 100,000 3·00	{ No. of deaths 20 Rate per 100,000 7·07	{ No. of deaths 20 Rate per 100,000 7·07
August.....	{ No. of deaths 4 Rate per 100,000 2·39	{ No. of deaths 2 Rate per 100,000 1·15	{ No. of deaths 13 Rate per 100,000 7·10	{ No. of deaths 3 Rate per 100,000 1·56	{ No. of deaths 8 Rate per 100,000 3·75	{ No. of deaths 10 Rate per 100,000 4·39	{ No. of deaths 10 Rate per 100,000 4·20	{ No. of deaths 3 Rate per 100,000 1·19	{ No. of deaths 4 Rate per 100,000 1·50	{ No. of deaths 14 Rate per 100,000 4·95	{ No. of deaths 14 Rate per 100,000 4·95
September.....	{ No. of deaths 1 Rate per 100,000 0·60	{ No. of deaths 1 Rate per 100,000 0·57	{ No. of deaths 9 Rate per 100,000 4·92	{ No. of deaths 6 Rate per 100,000 3·11	{ No. of deaths 8 Rate per 100,000 3·75	{ No. of deaths 5 Rate per 100,000 2·19	{ No. of deaths 8 Rate per 100,000 3·36	{ No. of deaths 5 Rate per 100,000 2·00	{ No. of deaths 12 Rate per 100,000 4·50	{ No. of deaths 12 Rate per 100,000 4·24	{ No. of deaths 12 Rate per 100,000 4·24
October.....	{ No. of deaths 3 Rate per 100,000 1·80	{ No. of deaths 4 Rate per 100,000 2·29	{ No. of deaths 7 Rate per 100,000 3·83	{ No. of deaths 2 Rate per 100,000 1·03	{ No. of deaths 4 Rate per 100,000 1·87	{ No. of deaths 7 Rate per 100,000 3·07	{ No. of deaths 9 Rate per 100,000 3·78	{ No. of deaths 10 Rate per 100,000 3·99	{ No. of deaths 10 Rate per 100,000 3·74	{ No. of deaths 17 Rate per 100,000 6·01	{ No. of deaths 17 Rate per 100,000 6·01
November.....	{ No. of deaths 4 Rate per 100,000 2·39	{ No. of deaths 3 Rate per 100,000 1·72	{ No. of deaths 6 Rate per 100,000 3·28	{ No. of deaths 5 Rate per 100,000 2·59	{ No. of deaths 11 Rate per 100,000 5·15	{ No. of deaths 1 Rate per 100,000 0·44	{ No. of deaths 5 Rate per 100,000 2·10	{ No. of deaths 11 Rate per 100,000 4·38	{ No. of deaths 12 Rate per 100,000 4·50	{ No. of deaths 15 Rate per 100,000 5·30	{ No. of deaths 15 Rate per 100,000 5·30
December.....	{ No. of deaths 5 Rate per 100,000 2·99	{ No. of deaths 11 Rate per 100,000 6·31	{ No. of deaths 11 Rate per 100,000 6·01	{ No. of deaths 9 Rate per 100,000 4·67	{ No. of deaths 7 Rate per 100,000 3·28	{ No. of deaths 4 Rate per 100,000 1·76	{ No. of deaths 10 Rate per 100,000 4·20	{ No. of deaths 16 Rate per 100,000 6·38	{ No. of deaths 21 Rate per 100,000 7·85	{ No. of deaths 26 Rate per 100,000 9·19	{ No. of deaths 26 Rate per 100,000 9·19
TOTAL.....	{ No. of deaths 77 Rate per 100,000 46·07	{ No. of deaths 103 Rate per 100,000 59·11	{ No. of deaths 166 Rate per 100,000 90·76	{ No. of deaths 115 Rate per 100,000 59·63	{ No. of deaths 93 Rate per 100,000 43·60	{ No. of deaths 95 Rate per 100,000 41·74	{ No. of deaths 175 Rate per 100,000 73·55	{ No. of deaths 166 Rate per 100,000 66·18	{ No. of deaths 214 Rate per 100,000 80·09	{ No. of deaths 289 Rate per 100,000 102·17	{ No. of deaths 289 Rate per 100,000 102·17

TABLE II.

Typhoid Fever—1886 to 1890.

RETURN showing the number of deaths from Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs for each month of the years 1886 to 1890—giving the death-rate per 100,000 for each month.

Year		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Estimated population on the 30th June of each year		323,180	340,702	357,556	374,755	390,000
January	{ No. of deaths	33	24	14	21	23
	{ Rate per 100,000	10.21	7.05	3.91	5.60	5.90
February	{ No. of deaths	44	24	24	21	30
	{ Rate per 100,000	13.61	7.05	6.71	5.60	7.69
March	{ No. of deaths	41	39	21	31	23
	{ Rate per 100,000	12.68	11.44	5.87	8.27	5.90
April	{ No. of deaths	41	17	28	36	21
	{ Rate per 100,000	12.63	4.99	7.82	9.61	5.38
May	{ No. of deaths	42	26	21	20	1
	{ Rate per 100,000	12.99	7.63	5.87	5.34	0.26
June	{ No. of deaths	23	12	15	23	7
	{ Rate per 100,000	7.11	3.52	4.19	6.14	1.79
July	{ No. of deaths	19	7	9	16	3
	{ Rate per 100,000	5.87	2.05	2.51	4.27	0.77
August	{ No. of deaths	8	6	9	2	10
	{ Rate per 100,000	2.47	1.76	2.51	.54	2.56
September	{ No. of deaths	5	8	7	5	1
	{ Rate per 100,000	1.54	2.35	1.96	1.33	0.26
October	{ No. of deaths	6	10	3	7	4
	{ Rate per 100,000	1.85	2.94	0.84	1.87	1.03
November	{ No. of deaths	7	11	7	6	10
	{ Rate per 100,000	2.16	3.23	1.96	1.60	2.56
December	{ No. of deaths	25	14	26	21	10
	{ Rate per 100,000	7.73	4.10	7.26	5.60	2.56
TOTAL	{ No. of deaths	294	198	184	209	143
	{ Rate per 100,000	90.90	58.11	51.42	55.77	36.66

TABLE III.

Typhoid Fever—1886 to 1890.

RETURN of Patients suffering from Typhoid Fever, admitted to the Metropolitan Hospitals of Sydney during the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, showing the deaths occurring in, and the number of cases admitted to, each Institution during each month.

1886.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	48	6	20	9	16	2	9	4	2	...	95	21
February	60	9	16	2	10	6	8	...	3	...	97	17
March	47	7	31	3	9	3	12	...	5	1	104	14
April	80	10	23	3	13	2	15	4	7	...	128	19
May	61	8	22	3	13	2	7	3	5	...	118	16
June	31	5	19	3	13	1	3	...	1	...	67	9
July	14	5	10	2	2	2	3	...	2	...	31	9
August	1	...	7	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	12	2
September	10	...	9	2	7	2	3	...	1	...	20	4
October	6	2	6	...	7	1	2	...	2	...	23	3
November	13	1	12	1	10	2	11	...	1	...	47	4
December	29	3	22	4	7	1	4	2	...	...	62	10
Total for the year	400	56	197	34	103	24	79	13	30	1	814	123
Death rate on cases admitted	14.00%		17.26%		22.22%		16.45%		3.33%		15.72%	

TABLE III—continued.

1887.

Months	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	50	6	25	1	8	2	8	4	...	...	91	13
February	42	8	22	6	5	1	16	...	2	...	87	15
March	48	6	17	5	18	2	8	4	6	...	97	17
April	54	6	17	1	18	2	8	...	7	...	104	9
May	37	2	9	1	3	2	6	...	2	1	57	6
June	11	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	23	1
July	6	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2
August	3	...	8	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	18	1
September	5	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	3
October	11	3	17	2	3	1	6	...	...	...	37	6
November	7	2	9	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	20	7
December	12	1	15	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	34	1
Total for the year	286	36	161	23	72	12	59	9	20	1	598	81
Death rate on cases admitted	12.50%		14.28%		16.66%		15.25%		5.00%		13.54%	

1888.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	32	1	22	3	7	1	7	1	...	...	68	6
February	30	1	20	5	16	5	17	2	1	...	84	13
March	44	2	23	2	12	...	12	...	5	...	96	4
April	34	1	22	3	18	6	22	1	4	...	100	11
May	24	2	30	6	11	3	9	3	5	1	79	15
June	18	2	15	6	6	1	7	...	...	...	46	9
July	5	...	8	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	20	2
August	2	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	13	...
September	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	7	3
October	6	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
November	14	...	16	1	6	...	5	1	2	...	43	2
December	27	3	32	12	12	1	7	...	3	...	81	16
Total for the year	241	13	195	40	97	19	93	8	22	2	648	82
Death rate on cases admitted	5.39%		20.51%		19.58%		8.60%		9.09%		12.65%	

1889.

Months	Coast		Prince Alfred.		Sydney		St Vincent's.		Children's.		Total	
	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths.
January	31	2	30	3	10	2	22	1	5	...	98	8
February	43	2	21	3	12	2	17	2	6	1	99	10
March	41	2	40	8	14	2	17	2	4	1	116	15
April	65	4	37	3	17	5	18	1	2	...	139	13
May	33	4	20	3	19	3	4	...	2	...	78	10
June	41	5	19	5	9	1	15	...	5	...	89	11
July	22	2	5	1	5	2	4	...	...	...	36	5
August	7	...	2	1	5	1	3	...	1	...	18	2
September	4	...	2	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	12	2
October	4	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	20	...
November	8	...	12	...	4	2	10	...	1	...	35	2
December	44	3	36	4	10	2	19	1	2	...	111	10
Total for the year	343	24	232	31	111	24	136	7	29	2	851	83
Death rate on cases admitted	7.00%		13.36%		21.62%		5.15%		6.90%		10.34%	

TABLE III—continued.
1890.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	37	7	31	4	4	2	17	5	4	...	103	18
February	24	7	24	2	14	1	7	...	1	1	70	11
March	36	5	20	2	14	3	25	2	6	...	101	12
April	23	2	10	2	8	2	13	5	4	...	58	11
May	6	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	22	...
June	2	...	5	1	6	1	2	...	...	...	15	2
July .....	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	2
August	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
September .....	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
October	2	...	2	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	10	1
November	3	...	6	3	11	...	2	...	1	...	23	3
December	6	...	15	2	13	4	4	...	...	...	38	6
Total for the year	140	21	126	16	95	16	77	12	17	1	455	66
Death rate on cases admitted	15.00%		12.70%		16.84%		15.38%		5.38%		14.50%	

TABLE IV.

RETURN showing the number of persons suffering from Typhoid Fever, who were removed to the Metropolitan Hospitals for treatment, from each district of the Metropolis, during the year 1890.

Districts.	Estimated population, 30 June, 1890.	Coast.	Prince Alfred.	Sydney.	Saint Vincent's.	Children's.	Total.	Total of District.	Cases per 10,000 of population.
SYDNEY	129,635	49	18	41	36	3	144	144	11.10
SUBURBS—									
North- Western.	57,637	Balmain	12	1	2	...	15	44	7.63
		Leichhardt .....	...	10	2	3	15	
		Glebe	2	7	4	...	14		
West Central.	34,078	Newtown	3	13	1	2	20	36	10.56
		St. Peters .....	...	5	...	...	5
		Camperdown .....	...	6	...	...	7
	Macdonaldtown	1	3	4			
East Central.	42,416	Redfern	15	4	4	3	28	62	14.62
		Darlington .....	...	2	...	...	2
		Waterloo	9	3	2	3	17		
		Alexandria	2	2	1	...	5		
		Botany	6	...	...	1	7
	Botany, North	3	...	...	...	3	
Eastern	43,814	Paddington	6	4	5	3	18	79	18.03
		Randwick	5	1	2	7	20		
		Waverley	8	2	1	7	19		
		Woollahra	10	3	3	4	22		
Western and Southern	60,500	Ashfield	1	3	1	...	5	31	5.12
		Burwood .....	...	3	...	...	3
		Canterbury	1	1	1	...	3		
		Concord .....	...	1	...	...	1
		Five Dock .....	...	2	...	...	2
		Kogarah .....	...	1	...	...	1
		Marrickville .....	...	7	4	...	11	
	Petersham .....	...	3	...	...	3	
	Rockdale .....	...	...	1	...	2	
North Shore	21,820	North Sydney	5	3	5	1	14	20	9.16
		Willoughby	1	1	...	...	2
		Manly	1	...	2	...	3		
		Gordon and Lane Cove .....	...	1	...	...	1
Contracted at Hospital	3	3	3	
SHIPPING	1	6	3	...	10	10	
Totals	390,000	137	113	87	75	17	429	429	11.00

The remaining 26 cases were either admitted from districts outside the Metropolitan Division or had no fixed abode.

TABLE V.

RETURN showing the number of persons suffering from Typhoid Fever who were removed to the Metropolitan Hospitals from each district of the Metropolis, and whose cases terminated fatally, during the year 1890.

Districts.	Coast.	Prince Alfred.	Sydney.	Saint Vincent's.	Children's.	Total.	Total of District.
SYDNEY	9	2	5	8	.....	24	24
SUBURBS—							
North-western { Balmain	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	} 4
{ Leichhardt .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
{ Glebe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
West Central { Newtown .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	} 3
{ St. Peter's .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
East Central { Redfern	3	2	1	.....	.....	6	} 9
{ Waterloo	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	
{ Paddington .....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	
Eastern { Randwick .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	} 14
{ Waverley	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
{ Woollahra	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	
Western and Southern { Concord .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	} 6
{ Marrickville .....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	
{ Petersham .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
SHIPPING .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
TOTAL	20	16	13	11	1	61	61

The remaining five deaths were cases either from districts outside the Metropolitan Division or of no fixed abode.

TABLE VI.

RETURN giving certain information respecting the prevalence of Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs.

Districts.	Measles.			Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria.		
	Hospital Admissions.	Hospital Deaths.	Other Deaths registered.	Hospital Admissions.	Hospital Deaths.	Other Deaths registered.	Hospital Admissions.	Hospital Deaths.	Other Deaths registered.
SYDNEY	3	1	4	14	9	24
SUBURBS—									
North-western { Balmain	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5
{ Leichhardt	4	2	5
{ Glebe	4	.....	4	4	3	3
West Central { Newtown	2	1	1	8
{ St. Peter's	2	2	4
East Central { Macdonaldtown
{ Redfern	5	6	2	6
{ Darlington	2	1	.....
East Central { Waterloo	1	1	2	2	1	2
{ Alexandria	1	2	1	4
{ Botany	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
{ Botany, North	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern { Paddington	2	1	4
{ Randwick	2	.....	.....
{ Waverley	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
{ Woollahra	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
{ Ashfield	4
{ Burwood	1
{ Canterbury	1
Western and Southern { Enfield	1
{ Five Dock	1	.....	.....	.....
{ Hurstville	2
{ Kogarah	1
{ Marrickville	1	1	.....	2	8	3	2
{ Petersham	2	.....	.....
{ Rockdale	2	1	.....
Northern { North Sydney	1	.....	1	4	.....	9
{ Gordon & Lane Cove	1
Shipping Country	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunter's Hill	1	1	.....
	5	.....	2	16	2	22	64	30	91

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TYPHOID FEVER IN SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

(FROM 1876 TO 1891.)

AND CERTAIN PARTICULARS RESPECTING OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 March, 1892.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 11th February, 1892.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward you the enclosed paper on the occurrence of Typhoid Fever and the mortality therefrom in the City of Sydney and Suburbs during the last sixteen years, and certain particulars respecting other infectious diseases, prepared from the records in this office for the information of the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Typhoid fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs from 1876 to 1891, and certain particulars respecting other Infectious Diseases.

THE accompanying tables, which have been carefully prepared for the information of the Colonial Secretary, contain certain interesting facts with reference to the prevalence and mortality of typhoid fever in the city of Sydney and suburbs during the last sixteen years, and are a continuation of returns previously furnished, completed to the 31st December last. In addition to the usual tables, a return is given respecting measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.

In table I a statement is given of the number of deaths in each month of the ten years ending 31st December, 1885, together with the ratio calculated per 100,000 of the population, as estimated on the 30th June in each year. From this it will be seen that during the decennial period—1876 to 1885—there was a very large increase in the mortality from this disease, viz., from 46·07 per 100,000 in 1876 to 102·17 in 1885.

Table II gives a similar statement for 1886 to 1891. From this it will be seen that the mortality from typhoid fever has of late undergone considerable diminution, having gradually decreased from 90·90 per 100,000 in 1886, to 28·17 for 1891, which is by far the lowest for any of the sixteen years now under review, and is attributable in no slight degree to the operation of the Dairies Supervision Act.

Table III, which contains a return of the number of cases of typhoid fever admitted to the metropolitan hospitals of Sydney, and of the number of deaths that have occurred in these institutions during 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891. From these figures it will be seen that during 1891 only 290 cases were admitted, which is considerably below the number of any of the previous years. Forty-four of these cases terminated fatally, making a death-rate of 15·17 per cent. on the admissions, this being higher than any of the preceding four years.

Table IV shows the number of persons suffering from typhoid fever who were admitted to the metropolitan hospitals from the city of Sydney and suburbs during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1891, arranged according to the localities from which they were removed, together with a calculation of the ratio of cases per each 10,000 of the population.

Table V shows the deaths which took place in the hospitals among the cases mentioned in the previous table; in this it has not been deemed necessary to calculate the ratio per 10,000.

From

From these returns it will be seen that the total cases admitted from the metropolis was 276, or 7·13 per 10,000 of the population, as against 429 cases, or 11·00 per 10,000, for the year 1890.

Table VI gives certain particulars respecting the prevalence of certain other infectious diseases. The Board would again draw attention to the increasing prevalence of diphtheria in the Metropolitan District, no less than 181 deaths having been recorded, as against 121 in the previous year, being an increase of about 50 per cent..

The Board regrets that, in the absence of any provision for the notification and registration of infectious diseases, it is not in a position to furnish more definite or detailed information.

By order,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary to the Board of Health.

Sydney, 10th January, 1892.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Typhoid Fever—1876 to 1885.

RETURN showing the number of deaths from Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs for each month of the years 1876 to 1885—giving the death-rate per 100,000 for each month.

Year.....	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Estimated population on the 30th June of each year.....	167,141	174,249	182,889	192,829	212,316	227,653	237,908	250,808	267,194	282,845
January.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	4	6	14	5	11	9	10	10	22
	Rate per 100,000.....	2·39	3·44	7·65	2·59	5·15	3·95	4·20	3·99	8·23
February.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	5	8	11	15	7	15	19	17	19
	Rate per 100,000.....	2·99	4·59	6·01	7·78	3·28	6·59	7·98	6·78	7·11
March.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	16	12	19	16	5	14	13	10	33
	Rate per 100,000.....	9·57	6·88	10·38	8·30	2·34	6·15	5·46	3·99	12·35
April.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	12	16	20	18	10	8	19	18	33
	Rate per 100,000.....	7·18	9·18	10·93	9·33	4·68	3·51	7·98	7·18	12·35
May.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	9	14	26	14	8	11	32	34	22
	Rate per 100,000.....	5·38	8·03	14·21	7·26	3·75	4·83	13·45	13·55	8·23
June.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	11	20	12	13	8	9	23	21	18
	Rate per 100,000.....	6·59	11·47	6·56	6·74	3·75	3·95	9·67	8·37	6·74
July.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	3	6	18	9	6	2	17	11	8
	Rate per 100,000.....	1·80	3·44	9·84	4·67	2·11	0·88	7·15	4·38	3·00
August.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	4	2	13	3	8	10	10	3	4
	Rate per 100,000.....	2·39	1·15	7·10	1·56	3·75	4·39	4·20	1·19	1·50
September.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	1	1	9	6	8	5	8	5	12
	Rate per 100,000.....	0·60	0·57	4·92	3·11	3·75	2·19	3·36	2·00	4·50
October.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	3	4	7	2	4	7	9	10	10
	Rate per 100,000.....	1·80	2·29	3·83	1·03	1·87	3·07	3·78	3·99	3·74
November.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	4	3	6	5	11	1	5	11	12
	Rate per 100,000.....	2·39	1·72	3·28	2·59	5·15	0·44	2·10	4·38	4·50
December.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	5	11	11	9	7	4	10	16	21
	Rate per 100,000.....	2·99	6·31	6·01	4·67	3·28	1·76	4·20	6·38	7·85
TOTAL.....	{									
	No. of deaths.....	77	103	166	115	93	95	175	166	214
	Rate per 100,000.....	46·07	59·11	90·76	59·63	43·60	41·74	73·55	66·18	80·00

TABLE II.

Typhoid Fever—1886 to 1891.

RETURN showing the number of deaths from Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs for each month of the years 1886 to 1891—giving the death-rate per 100,000 for each month.

Year ...	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889	1890.	1891.
Estimated population on the 30th June of each year	323,180	340,702	357,856	374,755	390,000	386,859*
January..... { No. of deaths	33	24	14	21	23	20
{ Rate per 100,000.....	10·21	7·05	3·91	5·60	5·90	5·17
February..... { No. of deaths	44	24	24	21	30	13
{ Rate per 100,000 ..	13·61	7·05	6·71	5·60	7·69	3·36
March..... { No. of deaths	41	39	21	31	23	15
{ Rate per 100,000 ...	12·68	11·44	5·87	8·27	5·90	3·88
April ... { No. of deaths	41	17	28	36	21	14
{ Rate per 100,000 ..	12·68	4·99	7·82	9·61	5·38	3·62
May { No. of deaths	42	26	21	20	1	10
{ Rate per 100,000.....	12·99	7·63	5·87	5·34	0·26	2·58
June { No. of deaths	23	12	15	23	7	6
{ Rate per 100,000	7·11	3·52	4·19	6·14	1·79	1·55
July..... { No. of deaths	19	7	9	16	3	4
{ Rate per 100,000 ...	5·87	2·05	2·51	4·27	0·77	1·03
August ... { No. of deaths	8	6	9	2	10	3
{ Rate per 100,000 ..	2·47	1·76	2·51	0·54	2·56	0·78
September { No. of deaths	5	8	7	5	1	4
{ Rate per 100,000.....	1·54	2·35	1·96	1·33	0·26	1·03
October { No. of deaths	6	10	3	7	4	2
{ Rate per 100,000... .	1·85	2·94	0·84	1·87	1·03	0·52
November { No. of deaths	7	11	7	6	10	6
{ Rate per 100,000	2·16	3·23	1·96	1·60	2·56	1·55
December ... { No. of deaths	25	14	26	21	10	12
{ Rate per 100,000....	7·73	4·10	7·26	5·60	2·56	3·10
TOTAL..... { No. of deaths	294	198	184	209	143	109
{ Rate per 100,000. . .	90·90	58·11	51·42	55·77	36·66	28·17

* Census population taken 5 April.

TABLE III.

Typhoid Fever—1886 to 1891.

RETURN of Patients suffering from Typhoid Fever, admitted to the Metropolitan Hospitals of Sydney during the years 1886 to 1891, showing the deaths occurring in, and the number of cases admitted to, each Institution during each month.

1886.

Months.	Coast		Prince Alfred.		Sydney		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	48	6	20	9	16	2	9	4	2	...	95	21
February.....	60	9	16	2	10	6	8	...	3	...	97	17
March	47	7	31	3	9	3	12	...	5	1	104	14
April	80	10	23	3	13	2	15	4	7	...	138	19
May	61	8	22	3	13	2	7	3	5	...	108	16
June	31	5	19	3	13	1	3	...	1	...	67	9
July.....	14	5	10	2	2	2	3	...	2	...	31	9
August.....	1	..	7	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	12	2
September	10	...	9	2	7	2	3	...	1	..	30	4
October	6	2	6	...	7	1	2	...	2	..	23	3
November	13	1	12	1	10	2	11	...	1	...	47	4
December	29	3	22	4	7	1	4	2	..	...	62	10
Total for the year	400	56	197	34	108	24	79	13	30	1	814	128
Death rate on cases admitted	14·00		17·26%		22·22%		16·45%		3·33%		15·72%	

TABLE III—continued.

1887.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	50	6	25	1	8	2	8	4	...	...	91	13
February	42	8	22	6	5	1	16	...	2	...	87	15
March	48	6	17	5	18	2	8	4	6	...	97	17
April	54	6	17	1	18	2	8	...	7	...	104	9
May	37	2	9	1	3	2	6	...	2	1	57	6
June	11	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	23	1
July	6	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2
August	3	...	8	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	18	1
September	5	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	3
October	11	3	17	2	3	1	6	...	...	...	37	6
November	7	2	9	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	20	7
December	12	1	15	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	34	1
Total for the year	286	36	161	23	72	12	59	9	20	1	598	81
Death rate on cases admitted	12.50%		14.28%		16.66%		15.25%		5.00%		13.54%	

1888.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	32	1	22	3	7	1	7	1	...	...	63	6
February	30	1	20	5	16	5	17	2	1	...	84	13
March	44	2	23	2	12	...	12	...	5	...	96	4
April	34	1	22	3	18	6	22	1	4	...	100	11
May	21	2	30	6	11	3	9	3	5	1	79	15
June	18	2	15	6	6	1	7	...	...	...	46	9
July	5	...	8	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	20	2
August	12	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	13	...
September	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	7	3
October	6	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
November	14	...	16	1	6	...	5	1	2	...	43	2
December	27	3	32	12	12	1	7	...	3	...	81	16
Total for the year	241	13	195	40	97	19	93	8	22	2	648	82
Death rate on cases admitted	5.39%		20.51%		19.58%		8.60%		9.09%		12.65%	

1889.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	31	2	30	3	10	2	22	1	5	...	98	8
February	43	2	21	3	12	2	17	2	6	1	99	10
March	41	2	40	3	14	2	17	2	4	1	116	15
April	65	4	37	3	17	5	18	1	2	...	139	13
May	33	4	20	3	19	3	4	...	2	...	78	10
June	41	5	19	5	9	1	15	...	5	...	89	11
July	22	2	5	1	5	2	4	...	...	...	36	5
August	7	...	2	1	5	1	3	...	1	...	18	2
September	4	...	2	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	12	2
October	4	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	20	...
November	8	...	12	...	4	2	10	...	1	...	35	2
December	44	3	36	4	10	2	19	1	2	...	111	10
Total for the year	343	24	232	31	111	24	136	7	29	2	851	88
Death rate on cases admitted	7.00%		13.36%		21.62%		5.15%		6.90%		10.34%	

TABLE III—continued.
1890.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's, Glebe.		Children's, Lewisham.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	37	7	81	4	4	2	17	5	4	...	103	18		
February	24	7	24	2	14	1	7	...	1	1	70	11		
March	36	5	20	2	14	3	25	2	6	...	101	12		
April	23	2	10	2	8	2	13	5	4	...	58	11		
May	6	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	22	...		
June	2	...	5	1	6	1	2	...	...	...	15	2
July .....	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	2
August	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
September .....	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
October	2	...	2	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	10	1
November	3	...	6	3	11	...	2	...	1	...	23	3		
December	6	...	15	2	13.	4	4	...	...	...	38	6
Total for the year	140	21	126	16	95	16	77	12	17	1	455	66		
Death rate on cases admitted	15.00%	12.70%	16.84%	15.58%	5.88%	14.50%								

1891.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's, Glebe.		Children's, Lewisham.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	15	2	8	3	9	3	5	...	2	...	6	...	45	8
February	15	1	7	2	9	2	4	...	4	...	6	3	45	8
March	17	2	20	5	7	2	10	...	5	...	3	...	62	9
April	6	...	15	2	4	2	6	...	1	...	2	...	34	4
May	10	...	13	1	5	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	34	4
June	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	10	...
July	3	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
August	2	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
September	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	1
October .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
November	4	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	2
December	11	2	5	1	6	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	26	6
Total for the year	88	7	81	16	44	11	42	7	14	...	21	3	290	44
Death rate upon cases admitted	7.95%	19.75%	25.00%	16.66%	.....	14.28%	15.17%							

TABLE IV.

RETURN showing the number of persons suffering from Typhoid Fever who were removed to the Metropolitan Hospitals for treatment, from each district of the Metropolis, during the year 1891

Districts	Population, 5 April, 1891	Coast	Prince Alfred	Sydney	Saint Vincent's	Children's, Glebe	Children's, Lewisham	Total	Total of District	Cases per 10,000 of population
SYDNEY ...	111,244	24	17	11	14	3		69	69	6.20
SUBURBS—										
North-Western { Balmain Leichhardt Glebe	57,521	5	1		3			9	54	9.39
		11	9		1		12	33		
		...	7	1	3	1	...	12		
West Central { Newtown St. Peters Camperdown Macdonaldtown	34,701	4	13	...		4	1	22	35	10.08
		3	1		...			4		
		1	2	2	1			5		
		1	3				...	4		
East Central { Redfern Darlington Waterloo Alexandria Botany Botany, North	45,294	11	5	1	1		1	19	40	8.83
		...	1	1		1	...	3		
		3			2	...		5		
		7	1	1	2	...		11		
		1						1		
		1						1		
Eastern { Paddington Randwick Waverley Woollahra	43,477	2	...	2	3			5	18	4.14
		2	...	1	...	1		4		
		1	...	3	2	...		2		
		1	1	3	2	...		7		
Western { Ashfield Bunwood Enfield Five Dock Marrickville Petersham St. Athfield	50,808	...	2	1				2	27	5.31
		...	1	1				2		
		1	2	1				1		
		3	1	1				4		
		2	2	1	2	...	1	12		
		1	1		...		4	1		
		1						1		
Southern { Canterbury Kogarah Rockdale	12,812	...	1	1				1	9	7.01
		...	3	1		...		4		
		...	4			...	...	4
North Shore { North Sydney Willoughby Ryde	32,972	3	2	1	3		1	10	12	3.87
		...	1				...	1		
		...	...	1	1			1
SHIPPING		...		9	3		...	12	12	
Totals	386,859	85	81	38	40	11	21	276	276	7.13

Of the remaining 14 cases admitted, 10 came from districts outside the Metropolitan Division, and 4 had no fixed abode

TABLE V.

RETURN showing the number of persons suffering from Typhoid Fever who were removed to the Metropolitan Hospitals from each district of the Metropolis, and whose cases terminated fatally, during the year 1891.

Districts	Coast	Prince Alfred	Sydney	Saint Vincent's	Children's, Lewisham	Total	Total of District
SYDNEY	...	2	2	3		7	7
SUBURBS—							
North-Western { Balmain Leichhardt Glebe	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
	1	2	...	...	...	3	
	...	2	...	...	...	2	
West Central { Newtown Camperdown	...	6	1	...	...	6	7
	...	...	...	...	...	1	
East Central { Redfern	3	...	...	1	...	4	4
Eastern { Paddington Randwick Woollahra	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	...	...	1	1	...	2	
Western { Ashfield Marrickville Petersham	1	1	...	...	2	1	4
	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Southern { Kogarah Rockdale	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
	...	1	...	...	...	1	
North Shore { North Sydney Willoughby	...	...	1	...	1	2	3
	...	1	...	...	...	1	
SHIPPING	...	...	2	1	...	3	3
TOTAL	7	16	7	7	3	40	40

Of the remaining 4 deaths, were patients from the country, and 1 had no fixed abode

TABLE VI.

RETURN respecting prevalence of Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, &c, in Sydney and Suburbs during 1891

Districts	Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria			Measles		
	Hospital Admissions	Hospital Deaths	Other Deaths Registered	Hospital Admissions	Hospital Deaths	Other Deaths Registered	Hospital Admissions	Hospital Deaths	Other Deaths Registered
SYDNEY	12	..	...	23	11	20	1	.	.....
SUBURBS—									
North-western	Balmain	5	.	7	9	3	12	...	.....
	Leichhardt	1	...	...	6	3	6	...	..
	Glebe	...	...	4	4	3	6	.	..
West	Newtown	2	..	1	11	7	4	.	...
Central	St. Peters	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...
	Camperdown	2	..	..	5	2	.	1	...
	Macdonaldtown	..	..	..	9	6	4	...	..
East	Redfern	..	..	..	4	2	4	..	..
Central	Darlington	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..
	Waterloo	..	..	1	4	4	8	...	..
	Alexandria	...	...	..	2	1	3	.	..
Eastern	Paddington	2	.	..	2	1	4	.	..
	Randwick	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Waverley	..	..	..	9	2	3	.	..
	Woollahra	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	..
	Ashfield	..	..	..	..	..	8	.	.....
	Burwood	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Western	Drumoyne	..	..	..	1	1	..	.	..
	Five Dock	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Marrickville	2	.	2	4	3	8	.	..
	Petersham	..	..	..	8	3	4	...	...
Southern	Kogarah	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
	Rockdale	..	..	..	5	2	4	..	.....
North Shore	North Sydney	1	.	1	..	..	14	...	..
	Manly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gordon	...	...	...	..	..	1	.	..
Contracted at Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Country	1	...	...	6	3	..	..	.....	..
Totals	28		16	119	61	120	3		..

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 7th March, 1892.

I do myself the honor to forward, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, the Annual Returns of Vaccinations performed during the year 1891 by the Government Vaccinators in New South Wales, together with an additional vaccination return for the year 1890.

The returns for 1891 show that 1,582 vaccinations were performed during the year, of which 1,567 were successful. Of the total number, 531 were performed in Sydney and its suburbs, and 1,036 in country districts. It will be seen from the returns that vaccination was only performed in 13 country districts; in 92 districts in which there are Government Vaccinators no vaccinations have been reported, and it is presumed that none have been performed.

Of the successful cases, the patients in 236 were under 1 year, in 532 between 1 and 5 years, in 515 between 5 and 10 years, and in 284 upwards of 10 years of age. The unsuccessful cases were 15 or '94 per cent of the total number. (See Return No. 2.)

The additional vaccination return for 1890 shows that in that year 85 successful vaccinations were performed, and this number has been added to those in the return already published for that year, so as to render it complete. (See Return No. 1.)

The number of births registered in the colony during 1891 was 39,567, and the vaccinations give a percentage of 3·96 on this number. In addition to vaccinations performed by Government Vaccinators a number are performed by private practitioners, but of these no returns are submitted. There is reason, however, to believe that these cases would not add very materially to the percentage above given.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING, M.D.,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

RETURN (No. 1) showing the number of Births during the past thirty-one years, and the number of Vaccinations performed by Government Vaccinators during the same period.

Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.	Proportion of Vaccinations to every 100 Births registered.
1861	14,631	2,349	16·00
1862	15,434	3,155	20·44
1863	15,679	12,970	82·72
1864	16,881	10,696	63·36
1865	17,233	8,367	48·41
1866	16,950	7,606	44·87
1867	18,317	6,931	37·83
1868	18,485	11,237	60·79
1869	19,243	21,507	111·76
1870	19,648	7,084	36·54
1871	20,143	6,482	32·16
1872	20,250	17,565	86·74
1873	21,444	3,152	14·69
1874	22,178	4,832	21·78
1875	22,528	3,111	13·80
1876	23,298	4,361	18·71
1877	23,851	16,881	70·77
1878	25,328	3,512	13·86
1879	26,933	5,569	20·67
1880	28,162	5,029	17·85
1881	28,993	61,239	211·21
1882	29,702	2,188	7·36
1883	31,281	882	2·81
1884	33,946	7,055	20·78
1885	35,043	2,230	6·36
1886	36,284	1,763	4·85
1887	37,236	3,230	8·67
1888	38,505	2,186	5·67
1889	37,235	2,404	6·45
1890	32,051	2,197	6·85
1891	39,567	1,567	3·96
Total	786,559	249,337	31·69

RETURN (No. 2) showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1891.

Districts.	Under 1 year of age				From 1 to 5 years				From 5 to 10 years				From 10 years upwards				Total			
	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Males	Females	Total	Successful
Sydney and Suburbs — Dr W F Ewington Dr R T Paton	64 9	48 3	112 12	112 12	73 12	60 18	133 30	133 30	48 5	53 4	101 9	101 9	76	58	134	134	261 26	219 25	480 51	480 51
	73	51	124	124	85	78	163	163	53	57	110	110	76	58	134	134	287	244	531	531
Blayney					3	6	9	9	3	4	7	7					6	10	16	16
Broken Hill	56	39	75	75	38	55	93	93	10	9	19	19	1		1	1	85	103	188	188
Cowra	9	6	15	14	43	47	95	93	64	46	110	10	37	29	66	62	158	128	286	276
Dubbo					1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1		2	2	3	3	3	3
Emmaville	1	2	3	3	3	4	7	7	1	6	7	7	2		2	2	7	12	19	19
Grafton					2	2	4	4	9	12	21	21	4	3	7	7	13	18	31	31
Gunnedah					2	2	4	4	6	7	13	13	10	10	20	20	12	21	33	33
Kempsey West					14	9	23	23	21	21	42	42	10	10	20	20	45	40	85	85
Lithgow	1		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	6	8	8	1	3	4	4
Mudgee					2	1	3	3	15	11	26	25	2	6	8	8	19	18	37	35
Newcastle	2		2	2	4	9	13	13	5	11	16	16	6	2	8	8	17	22	39	39
Walcha	11	6	17	17	68	48	116	114	69	76	145	144	12	16	28	28	160	146	306	303
Warialda									1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	4	4	4
Summary —	60	53	113	112	187	187	374	369	204	206	410	405	77	77	154	150	528	523	1,051	1,036
Sydney and Suburbs	73	51	124	124	85	78	163	163	53	57	110	110	76	58	134	134	287	244	531	531
Country Districts	60	53	113	112	187	187	374	369	204	206	410	405	77	77	154	150	528	523	1,051	1,036
	133	104	237	236	272	265	537	532	257	263	520	515	153	135	288	284	815	767	1,582	1,567

ADDITIONAL VACCINATION RETURN FOR 1890.

RETURN (No. 3) which was received too late for inclusion in that year's Return, showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1890.

District	Under 1 year of age				From 1 to 5 years				From 5 to 10 years				From 10 years upwards				Total			
	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Males	Females	Total	Successful
Sydney (Randwick)					2		2	2	33	14	47	47	5	4	9	9	40	18	58	58
Blayney	1	1	2		4	5	9	9	7	6	13	9					12	12	24	20
Newcastle					3	1	4	4	3		3	3					6	1	7	7
	1	1	2	2	9	6	15	15	43	20	63	59	5	4	9	9	58	31	89	85

1891-2.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VESSELS ARRIVING AT AND LEAVING PORTS OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(RETURNS RESPECTING, FOR 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 March, 1892.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Office, 127 Macquarie-street, Sydney, 28 March, 1892.

I have the honor to forward you herewith the following returns respecting action taken by this Department with regard to vessels arriving at and leaving the ports of New South Wales during the year 1891:—

- (A) Return of vessels boarded and examined under the provisions of the Quarantine Acts by the Health Officers;
- (B) Return of vessels quarantined and specially dealt with at Port Jackson;
- (C) Return of vessels quarantined and specially dealt with at Newcastle;
- (D) Proclamations in force under the Quarantine Acts;
- (E) Bills of health issued to outward-bound vessels at Port Jackson and Newcastle; and
- (F) Vessels cleared under the Imperial Passenger Acts.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

A.

RETURN of Vessels boarded and examined, under the provisions of the Quarantine Act, by the Assistant Health Officer at Port Jackson and the Health Officer at Newcastle, during the year.

Port.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	No. of Vessels detained for special action.
Port Jackson	413	6,057	18,582	48
Port of Newcastle.....	68	34	1,175	12
Total	481	6,071	19,757	*60

* Full particulars respecting these vessels are given in Returns B and C.

NOTE.—Dr. J. C. Sibley continued to perform the duties of Assistant Health Officer for Port Jackson during the year 1891. Dr. W. C. Williamson acted as Health Officer for Newcastle until the 1st September, 1891, when he was succeeded by Dr. Chisholm Ross.

B.

RETURN of Vessels Quarantined and specially dealt with at the Quarantine Station, Port Jackson, during the year 1891.

No	Name of Ship.	Arrived.	Released.	Where from.	Master.	Surgeon.	Owners or Agents.	Cause of Detention.	Souls on Board on Arrival.				Landed and Detained.	Action taken at Quarantine Station.	
									Nationality.	Passengers.	Crew.	Total.			
1	Menmuir, s.s. ...	1891. 18 Jan., 6:30 a.m.	1891. 18 Jan., 7:30 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	H. Craig	None	E. & A. S. N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Asiatic ...	17 4	12 44		77	...	All fresh water discharged and spaces limewashed; bilges pumped out, and bilges disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate; no fresh water ballast; wooden water-casks burned.
2	Tsinan, s.s.	18 Jan., 9 a.m.	18 Jan., 10:15 a.m.	Foochow, Hong Kong, and Queensland ports.	W. N. Allison...	— Harris	China S. N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera at Chinese ports.	European.. Asiatic ...	... 15	11 56		82	...	Same as above. No wooden water-casks on board.
3	Sikh, s.s.	21 Jan., 6:25 a.m.	21 Jan., 7:15 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	J. Rowley	None	Mogul Line; Burns, Philp, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Asiatic ...	... ...	10 50		60	...	Same as above. No wooden water-casks on board.
4	Changsha, s.s. ...	21 Jan, 10 a.m.	21 Jan., 11 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	J. E. Williams..	J. R. Henderson	China S. N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Asiatic ...	8 2	10 59		79	...	Same as above. No wooden water-casks on board.
5	Victoria, R.M.S.	25 Jan., 8 a.m.	25 Jan., 4 p.m.	London, via ports.	G. F. Cates, R.N.R.	W. Vickery ...	P. & O. S. N. Co.; A. Maclean.	Supposed case of modified small- pox.	European.. Asiatic ...	37 ...	96 158		291	...	This vessel was quarantined in consequence of Melbourne Board of Health reporting a case of modified small-pox on board. Dr. Ashburton Thompson, Chief Medical Inspector, Sydney Board of Health, examined the supposed case and diagnosed it as one of chicken-pox. He also strictly examined all other persons on board, and found them in good health. After considering Dr. Thompson's report, our Board of Health decided to grant pratique to the vessel with all those on board. Prior to the arrival of R.M.S Victoria, all necessary arrangements were made on shore for the accommodation of her passengers and crew, and to facilitate the despatch of mails (and ship if ordered). All disinfectants were taken on board by the Quarantine Officers immediately on ship's arrival. Quarantine Officers Hay, Phillips, and Hannah in charge.
6	Airlie, s.s.	5 Feb., 11:30 a.m.	5 Feb., 12:30 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	W. Ellis.....	None	E. & A.S.N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Asiatic ...	12 1	11 45		69	...	All fresh water discharged and tanks cleansed and lime-washed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate; no wooden water-casks on board; quarantine Officers Nickels and Phillips superintending.
7	Meike Maru, s.s.	9 Feb., 3:30 p.m.	9 Feb., 5 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	— M'Millan ...	None	Howard Smith & Sons (Ltd.).	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Asiatic ...	3 ...	7 53		63	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Hawkins and Phillips in charge.
8	Guthrie, s.s.	26 Feb., 7 a.m.	26 Feb., 8 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	N. Shannon ...	None	E. & A.S.N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Asiatic ...	5 ...	11 48		64	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Nickels and Hay in charge.

RETURN of Vessels Quarantined, &c., during the year 1891—continued.

No	Name of Ship.	Arrived.	Released.	Where from.	Master.	Surgeon.	Owners or Agents.	Cause of Detention.	Souls on Board on Arrival.				Landed and Detained.	Action taken at Quarantine Station.
									Nationality.	Passengers.	Crew.	Total.		
9	Chingtu, s.s. ...	27 Feb., 2:15 p.m.	27 Feb., 4:5 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	A. Hunt.....	None	China S.N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Aboriginal Asiatic ...	29 1 ...	10 ... 65	...	...	All fresh water discharged and tanks cleansed and lime-washed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate; no wooden water-casks on board. Quarantine Officer Nickels in charge.
10	Catterthun, s.s. ...	15 March, 4:40 p.m.	15 March, 5:10 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	J. B. Darke ...	None	E. & A.S.N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Asiatic ...	4 1	9 43	...	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Hay and Phillips.
11	Taiyuan, s.s. ...	18 March, 6:20 p.m.	19 March, 6:50 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	R. Nelson	F. Wilson	China S.N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Asiatic ... Jap.	8 ...	11 59	...	...	Same as above. Burned one wooden water-cask. Quarantine Officer Nickels.
12	Menmuir, s.s. ...	29 March, 4:15 p.m.	29 March, 5 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	P. T. Helms ...	None	E. & A.S.N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. Asiatic ...	12 0	12 44	...	...	Same as above. No casks. Quarantine Officer Nickels.
13	Guayacan, s.s. ...	8 April, 9 a.m. ...	22 April, Sunrise...	Valparaiso, via Newcastle, N.S.W.	James Steele...	None	Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	A supposed case of small-pox during voyage. Died and buried at sea.	European.. Chilians.. Newcastle Pilot.	1 ... 1	12 16 ...	...	...	This vessel arrived at Newcastle on 6th April, 1891, and was quarantined by the Port Health Officer, Dr. Williamson, in consequence of a death on board on 7th March, reasonably supposed to have been caused by small-pox. The Superintendent and two Officers (Nickles and Hannah) boarded the vessel at Newcastle on 7th April (9 a.m.), and at once commenced to disinfect by placing all parts of the ship under fumigation for eight consecutive hours, with all the articles (other than those in present use by crew, pilot, and passenger) openly exposed to the sulphur fumes, all apertures being closed during fumigation. After this, all persons divested themselves of their wearing apparel, and clothed with disinfected articles. These articles then underwent a similar process. All articles not previously dealt with were soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate for two hours, and then washed, with the exception of such articles of wearing apparel which would be destroyed by that process. All such articles were fumigated for seven hours under sulphur. Disinfection was completed by 3 p.m. on the 8th instant. During the vessel's detention two of the crew were suffering from venereal; pilot, passenger, and remainder of crew were in good health. Memo.—Guayacan, s.s., left Newcastle on 7th April at 10 p.m., and dropped anchor at Spring Cove, Quarantine Station, at 9 a.m. 8th April. No one allowed to land with the exception of the Superintendent, who at once divested himself of his clothing (which was immediately placed under sulphur), bathed, and reclothed with noninfected goods. The pilot, passenger, crew, and two Quarantine Officers performed quarantine on board ship.
14	Barque, Birnam Wood.	28 April, 8:50 a.m.	28 April, 2:5 p.m.	Rio Janeiro, (23/2/91).	E. C. Smith ...	None	Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Rio Janeiro declared an in- fected port.	European..	1	20 21	...	...	Fresh water discharged; iron tanks cleansed and limewashed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with solution of corrosive sublimate. Had 200 tons stone ballast, and 30 tons sand and gravel ballast. This could not be discharged in Quarantine as it would endanger safety of vessel. Captain allowed to proceed to Sydney with vessel on promising not to remove ballast without special permission of the Board of Health. Quarantine Officer Nickels went with ship to Sydney.

RETURN of Vessels Quarantined, &c., during the year 1891—continued.

No.	Name of Ship.	Arrived.	Released.	Where from.	Master.	Surgeon.	Owners or Agents.	Cause of Detention.	Souls on Board on Arrival.			Landed and Detained.	Action taken at Quarantine Station.
									Nationality.	Passengers.	Crew.			Total.
15	Tsinan, s.s.	22 April, 8 a.m. ...	22 April, 9 45 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	W. N. Allison	E. Rees	China N. Co., Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. 16 Asiatic ... 3	11 65	...	Fresh water discharged; tanks cleaned and limewashed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with solution of corrosive sublimate; Quarantine Officer Phillips in charge.	
									19	76	95		
16	Airlie, s.s.	6 May, 10 20 a.m.	6 May, 11 10 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	W. Ellis	None	E. & A. S. Co. Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. 5 Asiatic ... 1	11 44	...	Same as above. Wooden water-casks burned. Quarantine Officers Hay and Phillips.	
									6	55	61		
17	Changsha, s.s. ...	14 May, 7 45 a.m.	14 May, 8 30 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	J. E. Williams	—Stewart.....	China S. N. Co. Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. 11 Asiatic	11 71	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Hay and Hawkins.	
									11	82	93		
18	Tekapo, s.s.	28 Mar, 11 p.m. ...	29 May, 10 45 p.m.	New Zealand ports.	G. Allman ...	None	Union S. S. Co...	Measles on board.	European.. 211	60	271	...	One case of measles developed itself on 24th May, in 2nd class quarters, viz:—Albert Butler, aged four years, who together with his mother, Julia Butler, aged forty-two years, and sister, Alice, aged four months, were landed and isolated in Hospital enclosure at Quarantine Station. All articles used by them were brought on shore and disinfected. Quarantine Officer Nickels placed their quarters on board ship under sulphur for 4 hours, and afterwards caused the quarters and all articles therein to be washed in a solution of corrosive sublimate.
19	Chingta, s.s. ...	4 June, 4 p.m.	4 June, 5 20 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	A. Hunt	R. Turner	China S.N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. 11 Asiatic... ..	9 67	...	All fresh water discharged; water-tanks cleansed and limewashed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate.	
									11	76	87		
20	Guthrie, s.s.	12 June, 12 10 p.m.	12 June, 1 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	Neil Shannon...	None	E. & A.S. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. 27 Asiatic... ..	14 51	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officer Phillips on board.	
									27	65	92		
21	Catterthun, s.s....	18 June, 9 30 a.m.	18 June, 10 30 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	J. B. Darke ...	None	E. & A.S. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. 4 Asiatic... 15	9 46	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Hay and Phillips in charge.	
									19	55	74		
22	Taiyuan, s.s.	22 June, 6 40 a.m.	22 June, 9 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	R. Nelson	S. Campbell ...	China S.N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. 20 Asiatic... ..	11 70	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Hay and Phillips in charge.	
									20	81	101		
23	Menmuir, s.s.	9 July, 10 50 a.m.	9 July, 11 50 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	H. Craig	None	E. & A.S. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European.. 4 Asiatic... 15	9 46	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officer Layton on board.	
									19	55	74		

RETURN of Vessels Quarantined, &c., during the year 1891—*continued*.

No.	Name of Ship.	Arrived.	Released.	Where from.	Master.	Surgeon.	Owners or Agents.	Cause of Detention.	Souls on Board on Arrival.				Landed and Detained.	Action taken at Quarantine Station.
									Nationality.	Passengers.	Crew.	Total.		
24	Tsinan, s.s.	28 July, 8.5 a.m.	28 July, 8.55 a.m.	Foochow, via Hong Kong and Queensland ports.	Wm. Allison	— Eager	China S.N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. 4 Asiatic 12	11 65		92	...	All fresh water discharged; water-tanks cleansed and lime-washed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate. Quarantine Officer Phillips in charge.
25	Hangchow, s.s.	28 July, 4.45 p.m.	28 July, 5.15 p.m.	Shanghai and Kobe, via Hong Kong.	A. W. Arthur	None	China S.N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. 9 Asiatic ...	7 52		68	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Hay and Layton on board.
26	Arlie, s.s.	29 July, 7.45 a.m.	29 July, 8.45 a.m.	Foochow	W. Ellis	None	E. & A.S. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. 1 Asiatic ..	11 47		58	...	Same as above. Tanks, over which cargo is stowed, Captain Ellis promises to have lime-washed as soon as the cargo is removed. Quarantine Officers Hay and Layton on board.
27	Guthrie, s.s.	12 Aug., 4.40 p.m.	12 Aug., 5.15 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	P. T. Helms	None	E. & A.S.S. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. 5 Asiatic 3	11 46		65	...	All fresh water on board discharged; tanks thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate. Quarantine Officer Hay in charge.
28	Changsha, s.s.	14 Aug., 4.35 p.m.	14 Aug., 5 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	J. E. Williams	— Stewart	China S.N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. 23 Asiatic ...	10 74		107	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Layton and Phillips on board.
29	Tartar, s.s.	17 Aug., 8.45 a.m.	.....	Foochow, via Queensland ports.	W. S. Bailey	None	"Mogul" Line; Burns, Philips & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. 1 Asiatic ..	16 32		49	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Layton and Phillips on board.
30	Mount Stewart, ship.	30 Aug., 8.30 a.m.	22 Sept., at daylight	Glasgow direct. (25/5/91)	Wm. Smith	None	Donaldson, Rose, & Co., Aberdeen, N.B.; Mason Bros.	Small-pox on board during voyage; one death at sea.	European..	28		28	..	At 8 a.m., 30th August, the Assistant Health Officer reported that the ship "Mount Stewart" would shortly arrive in quarantine, to be dealt with as an infected vessel, having had several cases of small-pox on board during the voyage. At 9 a.m. the waters between the shore and the boundary buoy were placed under quarantine, and the yellow flag hoisted on "Faraway." The ship dropped anchor in Spring Cove at 9.35 a.m., when the Superintendent at once boarded and obtained particulars of sickness during voyage. At 1.45 p.m., same day, Dr. Paton, Government Medical Officer, boarded the vessel and examined every one, and offered vaccination or revaccination to each individual, but only eight persons accepted,

and were at once operated upon. Captain Smith reported:—"1st case.—William Curran, A.B., age, 40; fell ill on 28th May, complaining of sore throat and pains, eruptions appeared on the face and arms on 1st June, when he was isolated in deck house, on 6th June rash appeared all over his body, and he was low and feverish, he took food until 16th June, and had no vomiting; Curran died on 13th June, and was at once buried, all effects, clothing, and bedding of deceased were at same time thrown overboard; immediately on death the corpse turned a dark bluish color. 2nd case.—James Tait, A.B., age, 25; fell ill on 15th June, complaining of pains and sore throat, a very slight eruption appeared on 21st June, when he was isolated, he took food as usual, and resumed duty on 29th June. 3rd case.—John McLeod, A.B., age, 25; on 17th June complained of pains in head and body and sore throat, isolated same day, eruption appeared on 21st June, on face and body, when he was at once isolated, resumed duty on 2nd June. 4th case.—Angus M'ivor, A.B., age, 25, on 17th June complained of pains in head and body and sore throat, isolated same day; eruption appeared 21st June on face and body, a day or two afterwards eruption appeared all over his body; all scabs had disappeared on 20th July, when he was convalescent, and resumed duty, he is slightly pitted. 5th case.—Hugh Muir, A.B., age, 41; ill on 19th July; no eruptions; convalescent and at duty on 21st July. Note.—All clothing of Nos 2, 3, 4, and 5, worn during illness were thrown overboard, and new supplied from slop chest." Captain states that quarters occupied by patients were treated daily with chloride of lime and carbolic acid, on 13th June, after Curran's death, 2 lb. of sulphur were burned in isolation quarters. Disinfection of ship, &c.—All parts of the vessel, including ship's holds, were placed under sulphur, with articles of clothing, bedding, &c., openly exposed to the sulphur fumes for twelve consecutive hours. All hatches, portholes, and other apertures were kept closed during that period. As soon as fumigation was completed, all persons on board divested themselves of their wearing apparel and then clothed with the articles which had undergone fumigation. All such divested clothing was then subjected to the same operation as the others. All parts of the vessel were then thoroughly cleansed, above and below decks, with a solution of corrosive sublimate. All bilge water pumped out and bilges disinfected with corrosive sublimate. All beds and bedding used by the men, during their illness on the voyage, were destroyed by fire on board the ship. The effects of all persons on board, after fumigation, were then sent on shore and disinfected in Lyons's patent disinfectant, by dry and moist heat, at a temperature of 250°. Afterwards all articles were returned to the ship and then thoroughly cleansed by washing. No one allowed to land from ship during quarantine. Quarantine Officer Hay remained on board during the whole of the quarantine period (21 days). The Superintendent visited the vessel twice daily, changing his clothing on each occasion. September 21, 3.40 p.m.—Dr. Paton, Government Medical Officer, examined the twenty eight (28) souls on board, and certified that they were all in good health. On 22nd September the vessel and crew were released at daylight by order of the Board of Health. The master of the ship, after leaving, was presented with the usual certificate

RETURN of Vessels Quarantined, &c., during the year 1891—*continued.*

No.	Name of Ship.	Arrived	Released	Where from	Master	Surgeon.	Owners or Agents	Cause of Detention	Souls on Board on Arrival.				Landed and Detained.	Action taken at Quarantine Station.
									Nationality	Passen- gers.	Crew.	Total.		
31	Catherthun, s.s.	4 Sept, 5 25 p.m.	4 Sept., 6 5 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	J. B. Darke	None	E. & A.S.N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera in China	European. Asiatic	12 12	10 57	47 69	...	All fresh water on board discharged; bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate; tanks thoroughly cleaned and lime-washed. Quarantine Officer Phillips in charge.
32	Chingtu, s.s.	7 Sept., 7 15 a.m.	7 Sept., 8 30 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	A. Hunt	None	China S.N. Co., Lorimer, Rome & Co.	Cholera in China	European. Asiatic	2 2	9 83	74 85	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officer Phillips in charge.
33	Everest, ship	14 Sept, 10 30 a.m.	14 Sept., 2 30 p.m.	Rio Janeiro, S America.	C. Hibbert	None	Eames & Co. agents.	Rio Janeiro declared an infected port	European. (*Captain's wife).	*1	20	21	...	All fresh water discharged from tanks, and tanks thoroughly cleaned and lime-washed, bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate; no wooden casks on board. Quarantine Officers Layton and Phillips on board. Stone ballast.
34	Damascus, s.s.	24 Sept., 1 15 p.m.	24 Sept., 3 40 p.m.	Mauritius	A. Douglas	None	Aberdeen "White Star"; Dalgety & Co.	Small-pox in Mauri- tius	European. Asiatic Stowaway	3 ... 1	69 1	70 74	...	Same as above. Burned one wooden water cask. Quarantine Officer Phillips on board.
35	Mogul, s.s.	26 Sept., 7 30 a.m.	26 Sept, 9 45 a.m.	Foochow, via Brisbane only	J. Johnson	None	"Mogul" Lane; Burns, Philips & Co.	Cholera at Foochow.	European. Asiatic	... ...	11 41	52	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Hay and Phillips in charge.
36	Menmuir, s.s.	26 Sept, 9 40 a.m.	26 Sept., 10 45 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	H. Craig	None	E. & A.S.N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European. Asiatic	6 1	9 49	64	...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Hay and Phillips in charge.
37	Taiyuan, s.s.	29 Sept., 4 25 p.m.	29 Sept, 5 20 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	R. Nelson	R. Wilson	China S. N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European. Asiatic	21 3	11 74	109	...	Obtained a certificate signed by the Master and Surgeon to the following effect—that all fresh water was discharged into the sea, iron water tanks cleaned and lime-washed, wooden water casks burned; bilges pumped out and cleaned with a solution of corrosive sublimate, and that the quarters which were occupied by a Japanese (second class passenger), who developed Rothlin (German measles) on the 11th instant, and who was sent to the Quarantine Station on Thursday Island on 20th instant, had all his effects sent on shore with him at that port; that all bed and bedding used by him were thrown overboard; quarters were fumigated for twelve hours and afterwards washed with a solution of carbolic acid. Quarantine Officers Hannah and Phillips on board.
38	Airlie, s.s.	21 Oct., 3 15 p.m.	21 Oct, 4 10 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	W. Ellis	None	E. & A. S. N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera at Hong Kong.	European. Asiatic	10 ..	9 46	65	...	All fresh water on board discharged; tanks cleaned and lime-washed; bilge water pumped out and bilges disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate. Quarantine Officers Hawkins and Phillips on board.
39	Seringa, barque (Norwegian.)	22 Oct., 7 25 a.m.	22 Oct., 9 30 a.m.	Rio de Janeiro, S. America.	Hans Hanson	None	E. Begland, Agent, Sydney.	Cholera at Rio de Janeiro.	European.	..	17	17	...	All fresh water on board discharged; tanks thoroughly cleaned and lime-washed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate; stone ballast. Quarantine Officers Hawkins and Phillips on board.

RETURN of Vessels Quarantined, &c., during the year 1891—continued.

No.	Name of Ship.	Arrived.	Released.	Where from.	Master.	Surgeon.	Owners or Agents.	Cause of Detention.	Souls on Board on Arrival.				Landed and Detained.	Action taken at Quarantine Station.
									Nationality.	Passengers.	Crew.	Total.		
40	Tsinan, s.s.	28 Oct., 6:30 a.m.	28 Oct., 7:45 a.m.	Hankow, via Queensland ports.	W. N. Allison	— Eager	China S. N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. Asiatic ...	2 ...	11 74		...	All fresh water on board discharged; tanks thoroughly cleansed and limewashed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate; stone ballast. Quarantine Officers Hawkins and Phillips on board.
41	Guthrie, s.s.	21 Nov., 8:50 a.m.	21 Nov., 9:50 a.m.	Japan, Hong Kong, and Queensland ports.	P. T. Helms ...	None	E. & A. S. N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. Asiatic ...	15 30	10 50		...	Same as above. Quarantine Officer Hay on board.
42	Monowai, s.s. ...	.....	.....	San Francisco, via Auckland, New Zealand.	— Carey .....	.....	Union S. S. Co....	Glanders in horses.	.....	.....	.....	87	...	This vessel went direct to Sydney, having on board Messrs. Sells Bros.' circus. On landing horses, glanders was detected by Government Veterinary Surgeon and horses sent into quarantine at Shark Island; all harness, rugs, and horse trappings with horse tents were sent to this station and thoroughly disinfected; men's clothing was washed, boiled, and disinfected here. On 21st November the compartments with adjacent holds on Monowai, s.s., occupied by horses during the voyage were washed with a solution of chloride of lime and then whitewashed with quicklime; all portable articles, such as stall fixings, &c., thoroughly saturated with a solution of perchloride of mercury, and when dry cleansed with clean water. After this the quarters, together with everything therein, were thoroughly fumigated with sulphur for five consecutive hours, all apertures being closed during that period. The canvas mangers were destroyed by fire at North Head by order of A. Bruce, Esq., Chief Inspector of Stock. Quarantine Officers Layton, Phillips, and Hannah, on board.
43	Changsha, s.s. ...	27 Nov., 6:42 a.m.	27 Nov., 7:35 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	J. E. Williams	— Scanlon.....	China S.N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. Asiatic ...	28 ...	14 83		...	All fresh water discharged; water-tanks cleansed and limewashed; bilges pumped out and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate. Quarantine Officer Hay on board.
44	Catterthun, s.s.	5 Dec., 6:30 a.m.	5 Dec., 8 a.m.	Hong Kong, via Port Darwin and Towns- ville.	J. W. B. Darke	None	E. & A.S.N. Co.; Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. Asiatic ...	4 3	10 45		...	Same as above. Quarantine Officer Hawkins on board.
45	Chingtu, s.s. ...	10 Dec., 6 p.m.	10 Dec., 6:30 p.m.	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	R. Hunt.....	W. H. Cox ...	China S.N. Co.; Lorimer, Rome, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. Asiatic ...	15 ...	10 79		...	Same as above. Quarantine Officer Phillips on board.
46	Miki Maru, s.s. ...	11 Dec., 7:45 a.m.	11 Dec., 9 a.m.	Japan, Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	W. M'Millan...	None	Burns, Philip, & Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. Asiatic ...	4 21	7 59		...	Same as above. Quarantine Officers Hawkins and Phillips.
47	Argus, s.s.	28 Dec., 6:30 a.m.	28 Dec., 8:30 a.m.	Calcutta, Singa- pore, Java, Adelaide, and Melbourne.	J. Currie	None	Cowlshaw Bros...	Cholera in Java.	European.. Asiatic ...	12 3	8 66		...	Same as above. Three wooden water-casks burnt. Quarantine Officer Layton in charge.
48	Menmuir, s.s. ...	31 Dec. ...	31 Dec. ...	Hong Kong, via Queensland ports.	H. Craig	None	E. & A.S.N. Co.	Cholera in China.	European.. Asiatic ...	13 20	10 48		...	Same as above. No wooden water-casks on board. Quarantine Officers Hannah and Phillips.
												91		

C.

RETURN of Vessels Quarantined and specially dealt with at the Port of Newcastle during the year 1891.

No	Name of Ship.	Arrived.	Released.	Where from	Master.	Surgeon	Owners or Agents	Cause of Detention.	Souls on Board on Arrival.				Landed and Detained.	Action taken at Quarantine Station.
									Nationality	Passen- gers.	Crew.	Total.		
1	Peterborough, ship	8 March, 4 p.m.	8 March, 4:35 p.m.	Kobe, Japan	A. Murchie	None ... ..	....	Cholera in Japan.	European.	2	27	29	...	This vessel, coming from an infected port (cholera), was disinfected, and arrangements made with the master for all sand ballast to be conveyed by lighter and discharged at sea.
2	Glenafton, ship	2 April, 12 30 p.m.	3 April, 3 p.m.	Buenos Ayres...	Wm. Kilgour..	None ... ..	.. ..	Cholera in S America	European..	...	23	23	..	This vessel coming from a cholera-infected port, was disinfected, and arrangements made with the master for the removal of all sand ballast, and its conveyance by lighter to sea.
3	Guayacan, s.s.	6 April, 8 a.m.	... ..	Valparaiso	James Steele	None ..	Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	A supposed case of small-pox during voyage. Died and buried at sea.	European. Chilian pilot (Cumings)	1 1	12 16	.. ...	..	This vessel left Valparaiso on 21st February. On 2nd March, a fireman named Pedro Barrio, aged 23, became sick and died on 7th March. He developed a well marked skin eruption resembling small-pox. The steamer was ordered to be quarantined at Port Jackson, and left here at 10 p.m. on 7th April.
4	Miners	11 May, 4 45 p.m.	11 May, 5 10 p.m.	San Salvador, Central America	E. Richardson.	None ..	.....	Cholera in Central America.	European..	..	13	13	...	This vessel, coming from an infected port, was specially examined, and, having a clean bill of health, and being in stone ballast was granted pratique
5	Cape Horn ..	25 May, 2 20 p.m.	25 May, 2 40 p.m.	Iquique	Louis Leguen..	None ... ..	.....	Cholera at Iquique.	European.	..	34	34	...	This vessel, having arrived from an infected port, was disinfected and her ballast (salt water) pumped out, and granted pratique.
6	France	29 May, 10 45 a.m.	29 May, 11 10 a.m.	Valparaiso	Eugene Voison	None ..	.. ..	Cholera at Valparaiso	European.	..	42	42	...	Coming from an infected port this vessel was disinfected and her ballast (salt water) discharged
7	L'Avenir ...	5 June, 5 30 p.m.	6 June, 7 30 a.m.	Mauritius	J. H. Borstel.	None ..	.....	Small-pox at St. Louis	European..	1	9	10	...	This vessel, bringing a bill of health showing that small-pox was prevalent at St. Louis, arrangements were made with the master to have her stone and sand ballast lightered to sea.
8	Tenjoie	7 June, 8 a.m.	7 June, 9 a.m.	Rio de Janeiro	Thos Bullloc..	None ..	.. ..	Small-pox at Rio.	European.	...	16	16	..	The master having reported that small-pox was prevalent at port of departure, the crew were carefully examined and, being all in good health, pratique was granted.
9	Caroline Spooner	16 June, 8 30 a.m.	16 June, 8 50 a.m.	Mauritius	David Hughes.	None ..	.....	Small-pox at St. Louis	European..	...	14	14	...	This vessel, coming from an infected port, was specially examined and pratique granted after arrangements had been made with the master to have sand ballast lightered to sea.
10	Frestad, barque	5 Sept., 1 30 p.m.	5 Sept., 2 p.m.	Buenos Ayres.	W. C. Danielson	None ..	.....	Cholera in South America.	European..	5	15	20	...	All fresh water on board discharged; tanks cleaned and linewashed; wooden water casks burned. Master arranged to have sand ballast lightered to sea.
11	Albatross, barque	13 Oct., noon.	13 Oct., 12 15 p.m.	Rio de Janeiro	Axel Frokberg	None ..	.....	Cholera at Rio.	European..	...	16	16	..	All fresh water discharged and tanks cleaned. Arrangements made with the master to have sand ballast lightered to sea.
12	Grei	15 Oct., 10 20 a.m.	15 Oct., 10 45 a.m.	Port Louis, Mauritius.	Ola Andersen.	None ..	.....	Small pox at St. Louis	European..	...	9	9	..	This vessel, coming from an infected port, had all her fresh water discharged and tanks linewashed. Master arranged to have sand ballast lightered to sea.

9

D.

RETURN of Proclamations under the Quarantine Acts in force during the Year 1891.—

Date of Proclamation	Against Vessels arriving from—	Date of Reversion
17 June, 1891	The Empire of China, the British Possession of Hongkong, and other ports or places in the East.	Still in force *
23 May, 1892	Island of Sumatra ...	Still in force *
27 January, 1891	Central and South America	Still in force *
26 February, 1891	Colombo ...	Rescinded, 12 May, 1891.
15 October, 1891	The Colony of Mauritius	Still in force *

On 31st December, 1891

NOTE—Revised directions were issued during the year by the Board of Health for the treatment of vessels arriving from any cholera-infected port, and also for the discharge of ballast from vessels arriving from any port under proclamation.

E.

RETURN of Bills of Health issued to Outward-bound Vessels from the Ports of New South Wales during the Year 1891*.—

Port of—	Number of Bills of Health issued
Sydney	518
Newcastle	252
Total	770

* The bills of Health have been "clean bills" only, no dangerous or contagious disorder having been prevalent in the ports or neighbourhood during the year.

F.

RETURN of Vessels Cleared under the provisions of the Imperial Passengers' Act, 18 and 19 Vic. No. 119 from the Ports of New South Wales during 1891.—

Port of—	Number of Vessels cleared
Sydney	39
Newcastle	
Total	39

NOTE—Captain R. F. Pockley and Dr. A. Watson Munro have continued to perform the duties of Marine Surveyor and Inspecting Medical Officer under the Act respectively during the year.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WOMEN OF ABANDONED CHARACTER AND SUSPECTED OF IMMORAL HABITS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 December, 1891.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 1, of 14 December, 1891.]

Question.

1. MR. DANGAR *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) During the hours from 10 to 12 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th instant, how many women, known to the police as persons of abandoned character, and how many suspected to be of immoral habits, were observed by the police loitering in the streets of Sydney;—the reply to set forth the number in the several divisions?

(2.) Was any action taken by the police with reference to these persons?

Answer.

RETURN showing the number of women of abandoned character and suspected to be of immoral habits, observed by the police loitering in the streets of Sydney during the hours from 10 to 12 p.m. on Saturday, 12th December, 1891:—

Station.	Number of women known to police as abandoned.	Number suspected to be of immoral habits.	Remarks.
No. 1 Station	30	5	No action taken as none of them were found committing any breach of the law.
No. 2 „	53	20	
No. 3 „	30	10	
No. 4 „	42	.....
Total	155	35	

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

(PROCLAMATION RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 July, 1891.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following communication from the Vice-Consul of the United States, enclosing a copy of a Proclamation by the President of the United States of America, declaring that the World's Columbian Exposition will be opened on 1st May, 1893, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, and inviting the co-operation of the various States and Countries in sending exhibits thereto.

HENRY PARKES.

Consulate of the United States, Sydney, 2 June, 1891.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, &c.
My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a Proclamation by the President of the United States of America, declaring that the World's Columbian Exposition will be opened on 1st May, 1893, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, and inviting the co-operation of the various States and Countries in sending exhibits thereto.

I venture to hope that such steps as your Lordship may deem advisable will be taken to give publicity to the Proclamation, and that the Colony of New South Wales will be represented at the Exhibition in a manner commensurate with her great resources.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER CAMERON,
Vice-Consul.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum of not less than ten million dollars, to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition, has been provided, in accordance with the conditions and requirements of section ten of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for Celebrating the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures, and the Products of the Soil, Mine, and Sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety: Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year: And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the Nations of the Earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilisation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, this twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.) BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President,—

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WRECKS ON COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1891.

RETURN giving particulars of Wrecks which have occurred on the Coast of New South Wales during the year 1891.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Date of Wreck.	Locality of Wreck.
	tons.	1891.	
Susie	44	14 January ...	Foundered 10 miles south of Port Stephens.
Surprise	115	28 January ...	Foundered 8 miles east of Terrigal.
Annie Theresa	65	7 February ...	At Byron Bay.
Formosa	53	19 February ...	Foundered off Manly.
Amphitrite	129	2 March ..	Port Stephens.
Comet	56	20 March ..	Richmond River bar.
Helena Davis	54	14 February ...	Nambuccra River bar.
Barrangarry	71	4 April ...	Port Macquarie bar.
Annie C. Lynn	54	1 May ...	Brunswick River bar.
Venus	83	9 June ..	Bellinger River bar.
Ranger	88	24 June ...	Newcastle.
Bertha	87	26 July ...	Nambuccra River.
Ellen	499	12 July ...	Foundered about 200 miles east of Seal Rocks.
Jonathan	43	4 October ...	Newcastle.